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THE TIMES

Fears over property in Rhodesia: Should Britain pay? Page 12

Soviet-backed 'crusade' predicted in Africa

Sir John Killick, the British Nato representative, said yesterday that a Soviet-backed African crusade against Rhodesia and South Africa could result from the MPLA's success in Angola.

Talks between the Rhodesian Government and Mr Joshua Nkomo will resume on Thursday. The possibility that a British envoy may join the discussions is being seen in South Africa as one of the last hopes for a peaceful settlement.

Angola result alarms envoy to Nato

Munich, Feb 22.—Sir John Killick, Britain's permanent representative at Nato, said today that an African crusade against white rule in Rhodesia and South Africa, supported by Moscow, could follow the victory of the Soviet-backed side in Angola.

Sir John told the annual *Wehrkunde* International Conference on Military Science that there was a possibility that African countries would draw their own conclusions from what he called Western impotence in Angola and adjust their policies and alignments accordingly.

"If the outcome in Angola on top of the emergence of radical left-wing regimes in Mozambique and other ex-Portuguese colonies—should lead to a substantial realignment of the whole middle belt of Africa, the mounting of a crusade, with Soviet support, for the liberation of the rest of the continent is unlikely to be far behind", he said.—Reuter.

Nicholas Ashford writes from Johannesburg: The next few days are seen here as being critical not only for Rhodesia but for the future of southern Africa. By the end of this week it should be clear whether Britain's latest diplomatic initiative can save the deadlocked Rhodesian constitutional talks and a peaceful settlement may still be possible, or whether the Rhodesian Government intends to continue on its collision course with the nationalists.

The British response to the message which Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, sent to London at the end of last week is eagerly awaited here. If it is positive, it is thought that a British envoy could arrive in Johannesburg within days on his way to Salisbury to take part in the constitutional talks. The talks between the Rhodesian Government and the wing of the African National Council led by Mr Joshua Nkomo are due to resume on Thursday.

There is speculation in South African official circles that, if the British initiative is accepted by Mr Smith, the talks will have to be broadened to include the rival ANC faction led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa. It is also thought possible that the leaders of Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana may be asked to join the talks.

Two of the African leaders most directly involved in the Rhodesia crisis — President Kaunda of Zambia and President Nyerere of Tanzania—held a two-hour meeting at the Zambian border town of Mbala today. It is thought that the main subjects discussed. Rhodesia will also be high on the agenda of the meeting of Organization of African Unity foreign ministers which opens in Addis Ababa tomorrow.

South Africa appears to have played only a backseat role in inducing Mr Smith's latest change of tactics, although it has been made abundantly clear to the Rhodesians that they could not count on South African support to combat the new offensive by nationalist guerrillas. Obviously, South Africa has been collaborating closely with Britain and the

Continued on page 5, col 1



Sir John Killick: War danger seen in Western impotence.

Rhodesians shocked by change of tactics

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Feb 22

Rhodesians have still not recovered from the shock of the announcement by Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, last week that he was giving the British Government an opportunity to reenter the settlement negotiations. Even the hard right-wing element in the Rhodesian Front Party has been noticeably silent so far.

Mr Desmond Frost, the party chairman, whose dislike of the British is well known, took the decision surprisingly mildly. He was quick to point out that Mr Smith asked the British Government to take part in the talks only if it could make a constructive and realistic effort in helping to reach a solution. Less than three years ago Mr Smith stood up in the Rhodesian Parliament and told the British Government to get off his back.

"As long as the ghost of the British Government is hovering in the background, acting as a decoy to the inexperienced and gullible, we will continue to be plagued by useless and sterile distractions," he said. "According to its own admission, the British Government is powerless to influence the course of events in Rhodesia."

Now, the tide of events in Angola and the possibility of an invasion by Cuban troops equipped with Russian weapons has caused him to look gingerly at the umbrella of military and diplomatic protection which Britain, the United States and the Western world could offer.

Mr Smith can face Rhodesians secure in the knowledge that he will almost certainly have the majority of his Cabinet and party falling in line. His two senior lieutenants, Mr David Smith, the Minister of Finance, and Mr Roger Hawkins, the Minister of Transport and Power, have, I understand, indicated their determination to see things through with Mr Smith and they carry much weight in the party.

All indications are that events will now move rapidly on the settlement talks. Both Mr Smith and Mr Nkomo, the African nationalist leader, have accepted that they must make concessions.

Sir Roy Welensky, a former federal Prime Minister, told me in an interview that the first thing for Rhodesia to do was to abandon the 1969 constitution and revert to the 1961 constitution, drawn up by Mr Duncan Sandys, the former British Colonial Secretary, and Sir Edgar Whitehead, the former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

If Rhodesia returned to this legal position, then Britain would have to lift sanctions, he said. "Once Rhodesia was back on an even keel under this constitution, I could not see Britain standing by and tolerating any Russian intervention here", Sir Roy said.

The 1961 constitution guaranteed advancement for blacks and would lead to ultimate majority rule, he said. He was firmly against an immediate handover to black power, but blacks should be brought into government to be trained for an orderly and transitional handover.

"Anyone dealing with Rhodesia's problems has got to face up to the difficulties that could develop in this country if too much speed were the key factor", he said.

Sir Roy was adamant that, if Rhodesia returned to the 1961 constitution, Britain would have to condone the actions of the Rhodesian Government over the past decade. A settlement could not founder on this issue.

Guarantees for the future of the white man in Rhodesia, under an African government, were essential, but they could not be internal guarantees. They would have to be underwritten by Britain and the United States.

Salisbury, Feb 22.—Mr Nkomo has welcomed the possibility of Britain taking part in the constitutional talks with the Rhodesian Government.

According to an official statement, Rhodesian security forces have fought a three-hour gun battle with unidentified forces across the Mozambique border. "Firing continued for about three hours, but no casualties were sustained on the Rhodesian side," the statement said.—Reuter.

Labour rebel condemns 'Tammany Hall ways'

From David Leigh
Edinburgh

Mr James Sillars, MP for Ayrshire, South, and founder of the breakaway Scottish Labour Party (SLP), replied at a rally in Edinburgh yesterday to accusations from his former party of disloyalty. "The Wilson government have totally exhausted the reservoirs of loyalty", he said, condemning "the old, slipshod, bureaucratic, Tammany Hall ways of the British Labour Party".

The SLP, he said, stood for greater independence for Scotland than the Government's proposed assembly or the belated attempt by the Labour Party organization in Scotland to push devolution even farther.

The Scottish council of the Labour Party, originally against an assembly, recently turned about and demanded that an assembly should also have control of the Scottish development agency and suffer fewer Westminster veto powers.

Those minimal proposals were a "timid half-step forward", Mr Sillars told more than 100 people in the last of several rallies.

The SLP stood for economic powers at Edinburgh to arrest Scottish unemployment, he said. He emphasized that the new party was as much about fundamentalist socialism as nationalist feeling. He criticized last week's proposed public expenditure cuts as "a cave-in to the City of London", and promised that an SLP-dominated assembly would nationalize the great privately owned estates.

Central management of the economy, which Westminster wanted to preserve, had been disastrous, Mr Sillars added. There might be 180,000 unemployed in Scotland by the end of the year.

A total takeover of oil revenues, as the Scottish National Party wanted, would condemn the English working class to unemployment. But £300m to £400m a year of revenue in Scotland would bring about an unprecedented spurt in economic, social and technical conditions.

It was time for the Labour movement to test the leadership against its declared objectives. Among Mr Wilson's first pledges was one to create for their people a home, a job, and a place in the sun.

"Thirteen years later we face cuts in housing, record unemployment, and the sun stopped shining on the people a long time ago."

Beyond the White Paper, page 2

Move to keep students off the 'dole'

By Our Education Correspondent

The Government will announce today or tomorrow measures to dissuade more than 100,000 students from registering as unemployed during the Easter and Christmas holidays. Students can claim supplementary benefits from £8.70 a week by doing so.

Two years ago the National Union of Students started a campaign to ensure that students knew their rights. As a result, the number registered increased sharply. Last Easter more than 95,000 claimed benefits totalling about £9m. During the Christmas and summer holidays more than 100,000 students claimed.

Short of legislation, the Government cannot stop students from registering, but, as reported in *The Times* on December 10, last year, it will increase the holiday element in their grant, at present £2.63 a week, to a point where it would not be worth students signing on for benefit.

OECD supports lower limit on British pay increases

By David Blake

Strong support for a more stringent limit on pay increases in the next round of wage negotiations will come shortly from the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In its forthcoming annual survey of the British economy, the organization will say that the rise in money incomes next year ought to be below £6 a week, and it should be made up of a flat rate increase with only a small percentage rise.

The organization's stand on pay policy seems to have become noticeably tougher during the discussions which have led up to the preparation of the final draft of the report. It now argues that there must be no element of flexibility in the policy to deal with anomalies because there are few of them.

The organization's views, which will be published in a few weeks, provide the best indication yet of the state of official thinking within the British Government on the shape of the policy to replace the one agreed last July.

In its survey last March the OECD called for the Government to adopt a set of pay and price targets which were almost identical with those which emerged. It is thought fairly safe to assume that the Government would have stepped in to try to amend the organization's proposals if it had disagreed with them this time.

The report is in most ways highly favourable to the Government's handling of the economic situation. It feels that the present slightly restrictive stance of government policy is right, and gives a warning that any early reflation would be gravely damaging to the balance of payments and would give further impetus to inflation.

The organization feels that the United Kingdom is entering the critical phase of pay policy which will decide whether Britain lapses into ever-faster inflation or continues the improvement which it has begun to make. The OECD is, on the whole, optimistic and is likely to say that last July might have been a "turning point" in the economy's progress.

If the present pay policy is continued, it thinks, inflation for this year as a whole will be 15 per cent, and in the last quarter of the year it will be running at an annual rate of 9 per cent with wages rising by roughly 9 to 10 per cent a year.

Although that is far better than last year, it is not good enough in the organization's view. It feels that so high a rate of inflation may damage Britain's balance of payments and prevent any move back towards full employment.

The organization stands by earlier predictions that unemployment is likely to rise to 1,500,000 by the end of the year (which will in fact mean something like 1,700,000 or 1,800,000 people out of work because of seasonal stoppages) and that real disposable income will fall by about 2½ per cent this year.

Britain's gross domestic product will remain the same as last year, although by the end of the year it and personal income may have started to rise again. The recession has now reached the bottom, it feels.

Continued on page 15, col 1



Former President Nixon talking in Peking yesterday with the widow of Mr Chou En-lai, the former Prime Minister. Report, page 6.

Republicans battle with police at Stagg memorial service

From Michael Horsnell
Ballina

More than 7,000 republicans paid their last tribute to Frank Stagg, the hunger-striker, yesterday with a volley of shots over his grave and a short-lived riot at the republican plot at Leigue cemetery, Ballina, co Mayo.

Provisional IRA supporters threw stones at the massed lowed. Seven policemen were injured and taken to hospital: three were detained overnight.

But a threatened battle was quickly brought under control by the organizers of the demonstration, called by Sinn Fein against the Government's refusal to allow Mr Stagg a military-style funeral.

The volley of six shots was fired despite the Government's £250,000 security operation against threatened trouble at Ballina.

More than 800 policemen and several hundred soldiers were unable to prevent the shots, but last night the police were trying to discover how republicans had managed to smuggle into the graveyard the pistols used to honour the latest martyr to the republican cause.

In an earlier incident as Provisional Sinn Fein supporters arrived in the town, a police van was overturned. Public houses were closed all day as Provisionals arrived from all over Ireland. Police set up road blocks and searched all incoming cars.

A car bringing relatives of Mr Stagg, including Mrs Mary Stagg, his mother, and other members of the family who wanted a military-style funeral, the church at Ballina to the cemetery more than a mile away and, as police stood by with riot shields, it seemed that violence might ensue.

Trouble broke out only after police had refused permission to a vehicle carrying Mrs Mary Stagg to enter the graveyard. Furious shouting and missile-throwing in the area of the republican plot followed, and as it increased the Provisionals who had got to Mr Stagg's grave quickly fired their shots. They succeeded in avoiding arrest.

As the tension eased after the rioting, a lament was played over the grave which contains the body of Michael Gaughan, an IRA hunger-striker who died at Parkhurst prison in 1974. In his will, Mr Stagg asked to be buried next to him. But at the interment on Saturday republicans were furious to find that a plot had been chosen 40 yards away and that was one of the main reasons for yesterday's violence.

The wreaths included one from the Provisionals' "active service unit" in England. Cheers were raised as each wreath was announced over a loudspeaker.

Mr Stagg, aged 34, was buried nine days after he died at Wakefield prison. At the funeral ceremony there were as many police and soldiers as mourners. There were no incidents because of the boycott, and only Mrs Bridie Stagg, the widow, Mr Emmet Stagg, his brother, and Mrs Veronica Phillips, his sister, were present among the close relatives.

Reliable republican sources indicated that an attempt might still be made to exhume the body and rebury it in the republican plot.

Prison fire: Fire broke out last night in Wakefield prison, West Yorkshire, where Mr Stagg died (a Staff Reporter writes). No one was injured. The outbreak appeared to have started in the prison chapel and spread to a storeroom underneath.

London bombs, page 2

National savings highest for three years

By Our Business News Staff

National savings achieved the highest net inflow of funds last month for almost three years. For the five weeks to January 31 it is provisionally estimated to have been £53.5m, the largest figure since February, 1973, according to figures released yesterday by the National Savings Committee.

Net accrued interest in the month amounted to £32.1m. The sum remaining invested in all forms of national savings has therefore increased by £85.6m.

The improvement partly reflects special factors. Savers usually run down their accounts before Christmas and rebuild them in January. However, it is clear that last month's figures demonstrate a genuine revival in savings. The net inflow in January last year was much smaller at £29.7m.

Ministers face rough ride on spending cuts

By Michael Hatfield and Tim Jones

Ministers were confident yesterday that the Government would ride out the storm caused by the proposed cuts in public expenditure. The fact that there has been only one resignation, that of Miss Joan Lestor, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Education and Science, is seen as an indication of determination to wear the cloak of unanimity even if it conceals degrees of depression.

None the less, the Government faces several difficult meetings this week. The first is a gathering of the Labour Party-TUC liaison committee today. Originally it was proposed that the committee should discuss a draft of the TUC's economic strategy document, but that was changed at the end of last week to a discussion on the White Paper on public spending. It is understood that the initiative for the change came from the unions.

The Labour Party's national executive is to meet on Wednesday and the Parliamentary Labour Party will meet the same day. At the NEC there will be a motion demanding a special Labour Party conference, and another criticizing the Government's economic and industrial strategy. Both might be carried.

The proposal for a special party conference will meet with strong resistance, particularly as it could open a Pandora's box of complaints against the Government and its policies to combat inflation. A conference could, moreover, cost well over £10,000, and the party's finances are in a parlous state.

The left, however, will push for one, and may also attempt to get a motion before the Parliamentary Labour Party that MPs have been given insufficient notice.

One left-winger, Miss Joan Maynard, MP for Sheffield, Brightside, might be in trouble with some of her backbench colleagues for saying at the weekend that the Government "may well get the pay-off" in the Coventry, North-West, by-election next month.

The Government will come under pressure at the meeting of the Labour Party-TUC liaison committee to reconsider some sections of the White Paper. Most unions are preoccupied with unemployment, and as tomorrow's figures are expected to show a rise in "hard-core" unemployment, the TUC team will be anxious to discuss in detail those parts of the document which bear directly on jobs.

Some unions, such as the National Union of Public Employees, have said that the proposed cuts would make it "much more difficult" for the unions to involve themselves in discussions with the Government on the next stage of incomes policy.

Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said yesterday that he thought union opposition to cuts in such areas as housing and education would be raised at the meeting. But he does not expect a big conflict between unions and Government. "The White Paper has been issued and it is still possible to ask for some reshaping", he said in Belfast on Saturday. "That is what the liaison committee is all about."

He spoke of the need to expose the myth of public spending wildly out of control. "Certainly we must be selective and condemn waste, public or private", he said, "but there is an unquestionable need for increasing expenditure in some areas, housing and public transport for example."

In spite of the relatively good relationship between the Government and the TUC, it is understood that some union leaders feel they were not adequately consulted over the White Paper. The matter is likely to be raised at a meeting of the TUC General Council on Wednesday, when its own economic committee's policy document will be discussed.

Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said: "The development of the Government's economic policy as represented by the White Paper must eventually cause a loss of jobs in the public sector. It is the Government's economic policy to preserve jobs." Selective import controls and more industrial investment were essential. There ought to have been "a wider public debate on economic priorities and public expenditure priorities in advance of the White Paper".

A meeting of the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen will discuss today the latest fare increases and the big reduction in investment proposed by the White Paper. The rail unions may decide to intensify their campaign against further cuts while pressing for a £6 pay increase from May 1. The next pay claim was not taken into account when fare increases of up to 17 per cent, to be introduced on March 28, were calculated.

Civil Service cuts and Lestor resignation letter, page 2

Power claim by Italian communists

Signor Moro, Prime Minister of Italy, won a vote of confidence in Parliament, but only because the socialists, republicans and liberals abstained. Signor Enrico Berlinguer, secretary of the Communist Party, said Signor Moro's ruling Christian Democrats could no longer govern without the help of the communists. Their only alternative was to go into Opposition for the first time since the war

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Close Ford-Reagan race foreseen

Mr Ronald Reagan was greeted with enthusiasm as he campaigned for the New Hampshire primary over the weekend. The turnout of his supporters suggests that he will be running a close race with President Ford for the Republican nomination

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Partners in Dubai bid

Lord Ryder's National Enterprise Board has joined Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation and GEC in bidding for a major power station contract in Dubai

Page 15

TV actress dies

Angela Baddeley, who played Mrs Bridges in the television series *Upstairs, Downstairs*, died yesterday aged 71. She had been suffering from influenza and bronchitis

Obituary, page 14

Ballet company fears discounted

Fears that the launching of a new ballet company based on London would lead to widespread poaching of dancers from British companies are almost certainly wide of the mark, our Ballet Critic writes

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Juvenile offenders: Those most in need of help are least likely to get it because of the present acute shortage of residential places, critics of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, say 3

Madrid: Riot police charge to disperse 4,000 marchers protesting about the banning of a meeting 4

Vienna: Talks between disputing parties in Cyprus end on a note of agreement and optimism 4

Brezhnev exit seen as still far off

As more than 5,000 delegates assemble for tomorrow's opening of the Soviet party congress in Moscow, earlier speculation that it might mark the swansong of Mr Brezhnev as party leader is being discounted

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Judge's remarks

The Lord Chief Justice, when ordering a new trial of a case heard by Mr Justice Melford Stevenson, said it was wrong of the defence counsel, after he and the judge had discussed in private a possible change of plea by the accused, to tell him what was in the judge's mind

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Multiple sclerosis

How many more must suffer before we find the cure?

50,000 people in this country alone suffer from Multiple Sclerosis. And sadly, it is often younger people—many with young children—who seem most prone.

Multiple Sclerosis strikes without warning, apparently without reason. As yet we do not know the CAUSE, let alone the Cure.

We need money urgently—to step up research and continue supporting those who already suffer.

One day we WILL find the cause, AND the cure—with YOUR help.

There are many ways of giving. A money gift NOW: a legacy; a deed of covenant which increases what you give by over 50%. Or you could give some time to your local MSS branch. We'll gladly supply the address.

Just pop your letter or donation in an envelope and address it to The Multiple Sclerosis Society, Freepost 222, 4 Tachbrook Street, London SW1V 1SJ. No need to stamp it, we pay the post.
Giro A/c No: 5149355.

Help unlock the mystery of Multiple Sclerosis

The Multiple Sclerosis Society of Great Britain & N. Ireland.
Registered as a charity in accordance with the National Assistance Act 1948.

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...the case ... ...Government is ... ...In an attempt ... ...commissioned by ... ...commission were asked to ... ...what they ... ...ses to improve ma... ...s, but only ... ...ources had been made avail... ...le to local authorities for the ...plementation of the Act. ...ose critics are more worried ...w with the changes in public ...penditure announced in ...hursday's White Paper. Local ...thorities tend not to give ...gh priority to the treatment ... young offenders because ...ner groups make demands. ... At Stamford House remand ...me and assessment centre in ...ammersmith, London, 338 of ...e 2,163 boys admitted last ...ar were the subject of a care

Homes lack means that juvenile offenders most in need of help are those least likely to get it

By Penny Symon

The acute shortage of suit...ble residential places, which ...e Children and Young Per...ons Act, 1969, was supposed ... rectify, means that juvenile ...fenders most in need of help ...e those least likely to get it. That, according to its critics, ... one of the Act's most serious ...ilings, and one which they ...pe to see remedied in a forth...ming White Paper.

The Commons Expenditure ...mmittee which examined the ...rking of the Act—recom...endations form the basis of ...e White Paper—heard many ...mplaints that insufficient re...urces had been made avail...le to local authorities for the ...plementation of the Act. ...ose critics are more worried ...w with the changes in public ...penditure announced in ...hursday's White Paper. Local ...thorities tend not to give ...gh priority to the treatment ... young offenders because ...ner groups make demands.

At Stamford House remand ...me and assessment centre in ...ammersmith, London, 338 of ...e 2,163 boys admitted last ...ar were the subject of a care order by the juvenile court and had been sent there for assessment with a view to residential treatment.

Mr Robert Kenny, the superintendent, said: "After assessment which takes about five weeks, it was considered that 206 of those would benefit from a community home.

"Of those, 13 could be transferred directly and the remaining 193 had to be released to their social worker who usually had no alternative but to send them home because it was impossible for a residential place to be found."

He said that places were eventually found for most, but during the waiting period many boys committed further offences.

He continued: "The boy can be forgiven for feeling that the whole assessment process had been futile and nobody was able to do much that was positive about him. Some do settle down at home and the social worker considers it not necessary for them to be placed."

Mr Geoffrey Milne, head of assessment at Stamford House, said there was an urgent need for a wide variety of small establishments, providing treatment suited to the child's individual needs.

Some secure places would always be needed, preferably in community homes, rather than as separate buildings.

"Almost every day", he added, "there is a social worker here asking me to keep the boy longer because there is no place for him to go after we have completed our assessment, while another social worker is pleading with me to take a boy in for assessment because his case is so urgent.

"Those with the greatest need, the most disruptive and violent, are precisely those who are not getting help. This is caused partly by the shortage of places, coupled with the fact that heads of community homes can now, under the Act, choose whom they take and are understandable taking those children from whom they feel they can get some results."

The Commons committee recommended that greater use be made of non-residential care, particularly fostering.



Visitors to the Constable exhibition at the Tate Gallery, London, yesterday. It will be open every day from 11.30 am until 6 pm, until the exhibition ends on April 25.

Ombudsman asked to study Meurs death

From Our Correspondent
King's Lynn

The Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Ombudsman) has been asked to investigate the case of Steven Meurs, who was starved to death by his mother despite many visits to his home by social workers.

A complaint of maladministration against Norfolk's social services department has been made to the Ombudsman by Mrs Veronica Ball, a schoolteachers and member of North-west Norfolk Labour Party executive.

Steven Meurs, aged 16 months, of Stag Place, King's Lynn, Norfolk, died in April, last year, weighing just under 10lb. His mother, Mrs Sandra Meurs, aged 21, was jailed for three years for his manslaughter.

An inquiry by an independent review body into Steven's death criticized two social workers, a health visitor and an inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) for their handling of the case.

Mrs Ball said yesterday that an urgent circular was issued by the Department of Health and Social Security on procedure for non-accidental injury cases on April 22, 1974. She had been told that those instructions did not reach field-workers in Norfolk until the day after the child died, almost a year later.

Mrs Ball said: "If these instructions weren't out, the procedure didn't exist in any meaningful sense in Norfolk".

Mr Barry Capon, chief executive of Norfolk County Council, denied maladministration. He replied to her: "The non-accidential injury procedure to which you refer arising from the circular was distributed to appropriate staff in January, 1975.

"It was not sent out formally under cover of a memorandum until the day after Steven's death, but this was merely formal confirmation of the rules which, as I say, had been distributed in January".

Mrs Ball said: "My argument is that until the field-workers received the procedure to follow it did not exist. They are the ones who press the button and sound the alarm.

...residency ...challenge ...y student ...f 65

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

Mr Samuel Gordon, aged 65, ... first-year student at North ...ndon Polytechnic, is one of ...o contenders for the presi...ncy of the student union, at ...e trouble-torn college.

Voting ends tomorrow and ...though the odds are slightly ... favour of Mr Aidan Pettit, ...ed 23, an International ...cialist, Mr Gordon says that ... has seen many of his own ...pporters going to the polls. ... would certainly be the ...dest student union president ... the country, probably the ...dest ever.

His experience as an active ...ade unionist goes back 40 ...ars and covers several coun...ies. He was born in New York, ... and his first taste of union ...olitics was as a student at the ...ollege of the City of New York. ... says that he had to leave in ...29 after two years because of ...e Depression.

His union activities, mostly ... the printing trade, have ...vered America, where he ...unded a union for young ...ters, Germany, France and ...land. He was a member of ... National Graphical Associa... ... In 1953 the American ...assy in London withdrew ... passport because of his ...cal reputation.

... worked as a casual ... ...ter for national daily news... ...ers and joined *The Times* ... 1960, ending as a proof ... ...der earning between £3,000 ... £4,000 a year.

After he retired in May last ..., he decided to go into ...her education and hopes to ...come a lecturer. He first ...plied to Birkbeck College, ...ndon University, but was ...ered only night courses. He ...s accepted on a German and ...tory course by North London ...lytechnic and went there last ...ptember on the minimum ...l authority grant of £50 a ...

Mr Gordon describes himself ... a scientific socialist, a ...lower of Marx, Engels, Lenin ... Trotsky, although he dis...iates himself from Marxist ... Trotskyist groups because ...y are "sectarian".

...aims

Chance to get back at former boss in Coventry, NW poll campaign

From Arthur Osman
Coventry

Under a sky as depressing as a coat of grey distemper, the Coventry, North-west, by-election was enlivened at the outset by an unexpected flash of spirit.

Mr Geoffrey Robinson, aged 36, the Labour candidate in what has been described as the most crucial test the Government has faced, had decided on a factory-gate meeting at Jaguar Cars to open his campaign. As the company's chief executive in 1974 and 1975, he won many friends there at all levels and the four hundred or so who turned out for his debut received him warmly. But one middle-aged man, wearing a craftsman's leather apron, stalked the edge of the crowd waiting to put his point, which ended with the diverting remark: "You could not run a ladies' lavatory".

The first question put to Mr Robinson was on immigration, a subject which he and party officials had dismissed as irrelevant to the constituency and the contest. He was asked about immigrants "taking our jobs". He responded vigorously that only dependants were coming here, that more people were leaving Britain than entering it, and that the real answer was to get the country working again to provide jobs for everyone.

The Tories, he said, had a mania for closing factories, which was the opening that the man in the leather apron had wanted. He boomed back: "If you did not soak them so hard they would not have to close. Why did you leave here anyway?"

Mr Robinson, visibly nettled, replied: "Because I disagreed with the proposals for the company."

His questioner rejoined: "You got out of it because you could not do it".

There was in that exchange possibly a good deal of a workman taking the chance of a lifetime to score off his former employer, but it also raised the point of just how committed the "industrial" vote will be to Labour and Mr Robinson personally on March 4.

Mr Robinson, now an industrial consultant, said with confidence and certainty that it would be solidly behind him. He said that Labour's biggest fear was complacency and what he called "differential abstention". To those who clearly were as confused by that phrase and the machine-gun-like delivery of such business world jargon as "on-costs", "upturns", and "import penetration potential", he kindly explained: "It means our lads staying away more than the other lot."

The campaign's area of contention is narrow, with all main parties broadly agreeing that the issues of inflation and unemployment are paramount. Anything else that turns up before polling day will be of less importance. Coventry's unemployment rate is running at 7.3 per cent. The constituency share of that is not known, but it has suffered in the depression that has enfeebled the city.

Polling day: March 4.

General election: Mr Maurice Edelman (Lab), 19,205; Mr Jonathan Guinness (C), 11,717; Mrs P. Newnham (L), 5,798; Mrs A. L. Whittaker (People's Party), 313. Lab majority, 7,488.

The Conservatives, who would require a swing of 10.2 per cent to win the seat, have the amiable but forthright and zestful Mr Jonathan Guinness, aged 45, fighting for the second time. He polled 11,717 votes in October, 1974. He is a merchant banker, lives just up the road near Nuneaton, and is a member of the Monday Club executive, of which he was chairman from 1972 to 1974. He says: "I am not a new boy. I know the streets around here and I do not believe I shall lose my way."

Some Central Office people still shudder when they recall "Jonathan at Lincoln" and some of his much-quoted remarks during the 1973 by-election there. Since the present campaign opened he has waded into the Government's economic policies, particularly as they relate to Coventry. The ball-points speed up perceptibly, however, when he discusses subjects such as the IRA and the Conservative leadership.

On the former, for instance: "Bombing and terrorism is a small-scale equivalent of genocide. It is what Hitler did to the Jews—you kill people because they are there. All forms of terrorism should be put in exactly the same category as the SS and treated accordingly."

How?—"I subscribe to the death penalty."

On the latter: "I do not want to tread on any corns, but last time one did find on the doorstep a good deal of criticism of the leadership. I have not found it this time and my task will be easier. I think Mrs Thatcher pursues a policy of letting 100 flowers bloom, which Mr Heath did not pursue. I feel I am less in the shadows than perhaps I was."

Mr Alan Leighton, aged 44, the Liberal, whose involvement with the party is of only a year's duration, was an independent radio "agony columnist" in the Midlands until last year. He plans to use this election as a springboard and hopes that his sympathetic style will persuade the disenchanted to increase the Liberal vote, which was nearly 6,000 in 1974.

Mr Andrew Fontaine, deputy chairman of the National Front directorate, will campaign on British jobs for British workers, and Mr J. Kingsley Read, of the English National Party, will also be in the field.

The ranging shots have been fired. The close engagement starts this week with Government and Opposition frontbench speakers being brought in; Mrs Thatcher is expected to "walk about" during the campaign.

British cities chosen for transport studies

By Our Planning Reporter

London and Nottingham are the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for studies of urban transport policies.

The studies are part of a joint programme undertaken by the OECD, the World Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme and the European Economic Community to improve living conditions and reduce investment in costly road schemes.

All seven cities—the others are Paris, Besançon, in eastern France, Göteborg, in Sweden, Nagoya, in Japan, and Singapore—are considered to have made "significant departures from conventional urban transport policy".

London is singled out for having eliminated 6,000 car parking places from the central area in two years, and Nottingham for a controversial experiment whereby private cars entering the city centre are subjected deliberately to long delays.

Call to ban cigarettes in hospitals

Controls on smoking and the sale of cigarettes in hospitals are urged today by Action on Smoking and Health (Ash), the anti-smoking campaign.

Dr Keith Ball, Ash's secretary, in a letter to Dr Owen, Minister of State for Health, says that a survey of large hospitals, including all teaching hospitals, indicates that nearly three quarters of hospital shops and nearly half of ward trolley services sell cigarettes.

He asks the Government to ban the sale of cigarettes in acute general hospitals; to ban smoking in acute medical and surgical wards; to give non-smokers the right to be nursed in smoke-free wards; and to ensure the provision of segregated areas for smokers.

The society says that the three main bodies responsible for hospital shops have said that they would agree to stop selling cigarettes if asked to do so by the authorities.

...ories aim to achieve 80% ...ome ownership in 1980s

Our Planning Reporter

After several years of near-...sensus on housing policies, ... differences between the ... main political parties have ...erged.

Mr Hugh Rossi, Opposition ...kesman on housing and ...d, told a Conservative local ...ernment conference in Mar... on Saturday that the ...y aimed to achieve 80 per ...t home ownership by the ... of the 1980s. At present it ... between 50 and 55 per cent. ...y the United States and ...stralia have anything like 80 ... cent.

The Conservatives' target ...uld be partly achieved by ...rching money at present devoted to municipalization and "indiscriminate" subsidies to helping less well off families to buy their homes, Mr Rossi said. That is in direct contrast to the present Government's policy of reducing money available for local authority mortgages.

Mr Rossi also repeated Conservative pledges to repeal the Community Land Act and to encourage resident landlords to let part of their homes. "The only result of applying full security of tenure to such lettings is that the accommodation remains empty and families looking for homes remain homeless", he said.

Leading article, page 13

700 miners defy executive on overtime ban

The 700 miners at Teversal colliery, Nottinghamshire, have decided to continue their overtime ban despite last week's decision by their national executive to reverse the previous vote in favour of national action.

They say they will continue their action until the National Coal Board assures them that their pit will not be closed.

Norfolk rate rise

Norfolk County Council on Saturday approved a new rate of 55.2p in the pound, an increase of 5.7p on last year's rate.

Welsh pit safety talks after seven die

...om Trevor Fishlock
...rdiff

...onferences are being called ... the South Wales coalfield ... week to review safety ...asures after seven deaths. ... industry is more safety con...ous than mining, and Mr ...ilip Weekes, the National ...al Board's South Wales ...ector, said yesterday: "We ... shocked and depressed by ... accidents and are deter...ned to find out what hap...ned and to learn from them. ...ney is no object in making ... pits safe."

The meetings, which start ...morrow, will involve every ...liery manager in the coal...ld, safety engineers and ...ior management, and union ...ff. With the aid of slides ... diagrams they will analyse ...h accident to see how safety ...es, precautions and equip...nt, already elaborate, can be ...proved.

The seven deaths are a par...larly bitter blow because ...re had been only two deaths ... the first nine months of this ...ing year, which ends on March 31, and it had promised to be a record low year for accidents.

In keeping with the national trend, Welsh pit accidents have been declining sharply. In 1970, 21 men were killed.

The figures for serious accidents each year since 1970 were: 102, 67, 152, 69, 62, 96. Accidents that keep men off work for more than three days have fallen from 20,247 in 1970 to 7,984 last year. To take account of the shrinking of the work force, calculations are also based on the number of accidents for every 100,000 man-shifts. They reflect the steady improvement in safety.

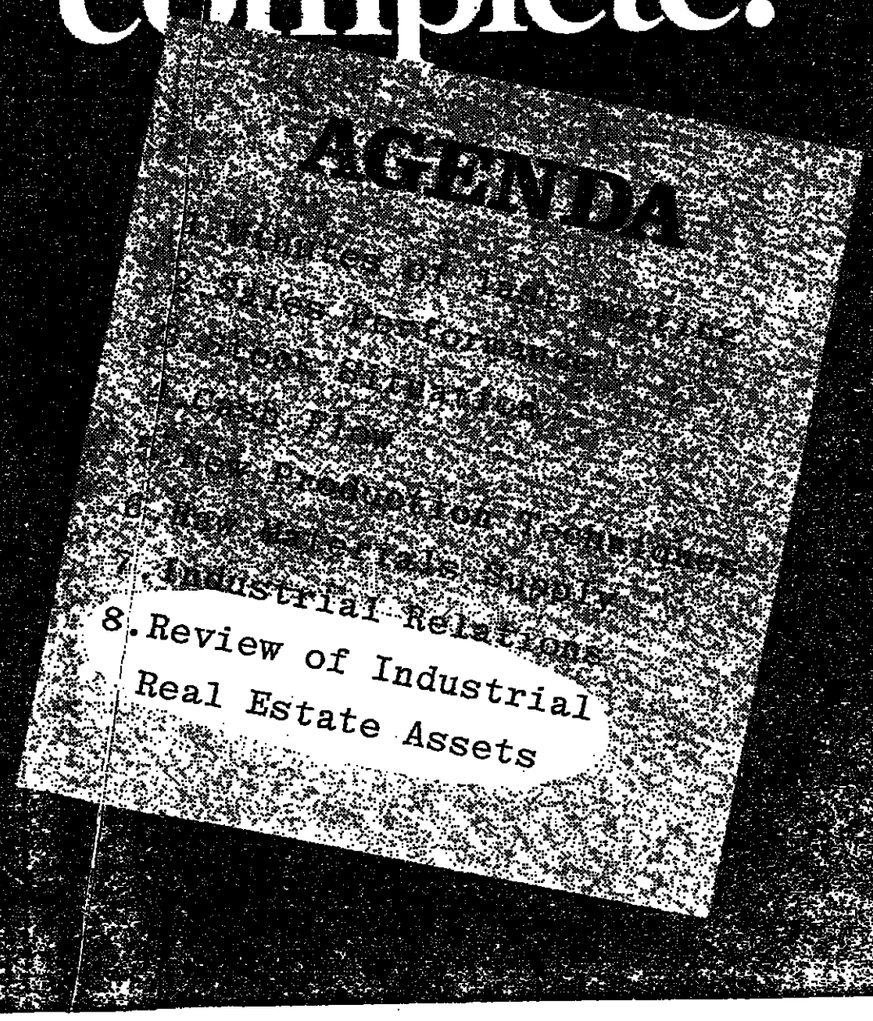
The most effective contribution to safety as well as to efficiency, has been the introduction of powered roof supports at coal faces in the past five years. It costs £100,000 to fit a coalface with such supports and the coal board has spent £25m on them in Wales, an important investment in a coalfield with some of the worst geological difficulties in the world. There is also greater emphasis on careful design of new coalfaces. Safety officers work alongside planning engineers.

The coal board, the National Union of Mineworkers, and the Government have inspectors working full time checking conditions in the mines and each pit has a safety officer. The larger ones have safety engineers as well.

"We have tried to find a pattern in the recent run of accidents", Mr Weekes said, "but there is none. They have nothing to do with morale or discipline. Miners today are more safety conscious and disciplined than they have ever been. These deaths are particularly distressing in view of our overall progress in the battle against accidents, and because a miner's death upsets a whole community."

Mr Denis Simon, the coal board's area safety engineer, said: "I can remember a time when a man was being killed every week. Of course these accidents are a big blow for us, but by learning from them we shall try to ensure that no man died in vain."

Is your agenda complete?



"Minute 8. Subject was discussed and it was agreed to arrange a conference with Jones, Lang, Wootton. It is understood that they can offer the complete international advisory service our organisation needs, including asset valuation, relocation, under-utilisation, mergers, takeovers, acquisition and disposals."

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HOME NEWS

New ballet company is expected to recruit abroad and at home

By John Percival
Ballet Critic

Although auditions are to be held this week, fears that the proposed launching of Ballet International, a new ballet company to be based in London, would lead to poaching of dancers from existing British companies are almost certainly wide of the mark. A report in *The Observer* yesterday said that the Royal Ballet and the London Festival Ballet were afraid that they would be "raided".

Plans for the new company have caused some alarm in British ballet circles, but an official of the Royal Ballet told me yesterday that they are reserving their attitude until details of Ballet International are disclosed at a press conference called for tomorrow at the London Palladium.

My understanding from sources close to the new company is that it will employ 40 *corps de ballet* dancers and soloists with probably half a dozen permanent principals and additional guest stars. That should not cause too much concern if, as seems likely, the company recruits internationally.

There are always good dancers looking for work, particularly now when companies almost everywhere are financially hard-pressed.

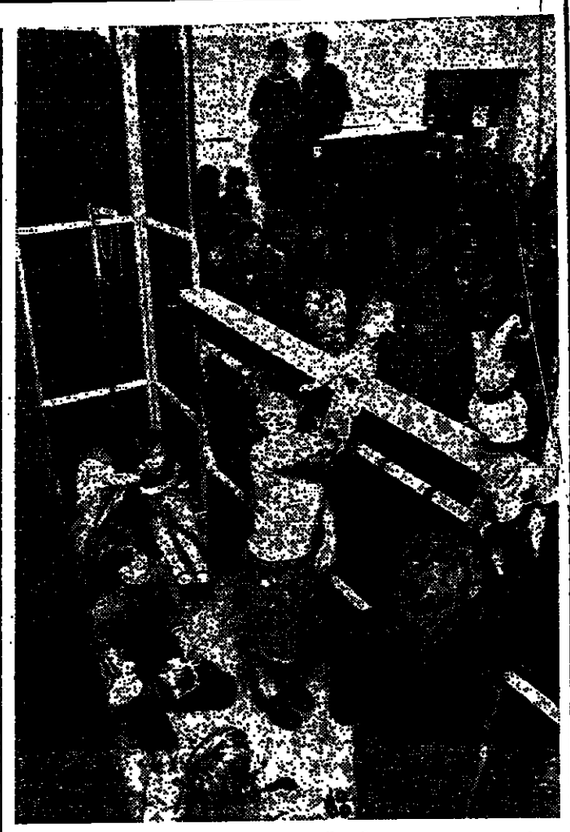
Mr Ben Stevenson, artistic adviser to the venture, has spent the past week or two travelling around Europe looking for possible dancers. Some may also come from the United States where Mr Stevenson has good contacts. He was a director of the National Ballet of Washington and later of the Chicago Ballet, which he left to take up a similar appointment with the Houston Ballet in Texas.

Mr Max Martin, the administrative director, is likely to be questioned closely tomorrow about the source of the company's financial backing. It is said to be enough to ensure at least five years' work. It is no secret that the money comes from South Africa, in return for an obligation to perform there for two seasons each year.

Ballet International, I understand, will be free to accept engagements throughout the world for the rest of the year. They hope to have regular seasons in London, and the possibility of some provincial touring cannot be ruled out. It is in the competition for bookings that the new company might pose a threat to others, especially perhaps London Festival Ballet.

Another aspect causing concern is the possibility of British dancers being required to appear before segregated audiences in South Africa. The dancers' union, Equity, advises members against that, but leaves the decision to individuals. Mr Martin has had discussions with the union about the form of contract, but nothing is settled.

Mr Peter Plouviez, general secretary of Equity, told me that union policy about performing in South Africa is due to be discussed further at a meeting tomorrow when the new company will undoubtedly be mentioned among other topics.



Children with puppets during a puppetry festival at Battersea Town Hall Community Centre, south London.

Climber falls to death

A climber who died on Saturday when he fell 400 feet in Lost Valley, at Glencoe, was named yesterday as Mr David Bailey, aged 32, of Great Hucklow, near Tideswell, Derbyshire.

Welsh murder hunt

Police in South Wales launched a murder hunt after the body of a young woman was found on waste ground near Aberavon Harlequins Social Club, Port Talbot, yesterday morning.

Saxon house remains found

From Our Correspondent
Dover

Archaeologists at Dover have found the remains of a 30-foot-long wooden Saxon house built in the seventh or eighth century. It is in the earth rampart of an earlier Roman fort.

They claim it is the first time parts of the superstructure of a wooden Saxon sunken house have been found in Britain. The house, they say, was used by weavers. More than 200 large loom weights made of clay were found inside.

There is evidence that the house was destroyed by fire, probably in the eighth or ninth century. Many of the burnt timbers of the house, found where they had fallen, had been undisturbed since.

Another discovery in the centre of Dover is a 6ft Roman fort wall 10ft thick.

Patients run medical service through committee

From Our Correspondent
Merthyr Tydfil

Ten thousand National Health Service patients at the Aberdare health centre in Mid-Glamorgan run their own general practitioner service through a patients' committee that meets regularly with their doctors.

The committee was set up at the invitation of the seven doctors at the centre. A miner, a barmaid, a widow, a schoolteacher, a charity organizer and a retired accountant are among the 14 people elected by the patients to run the service.

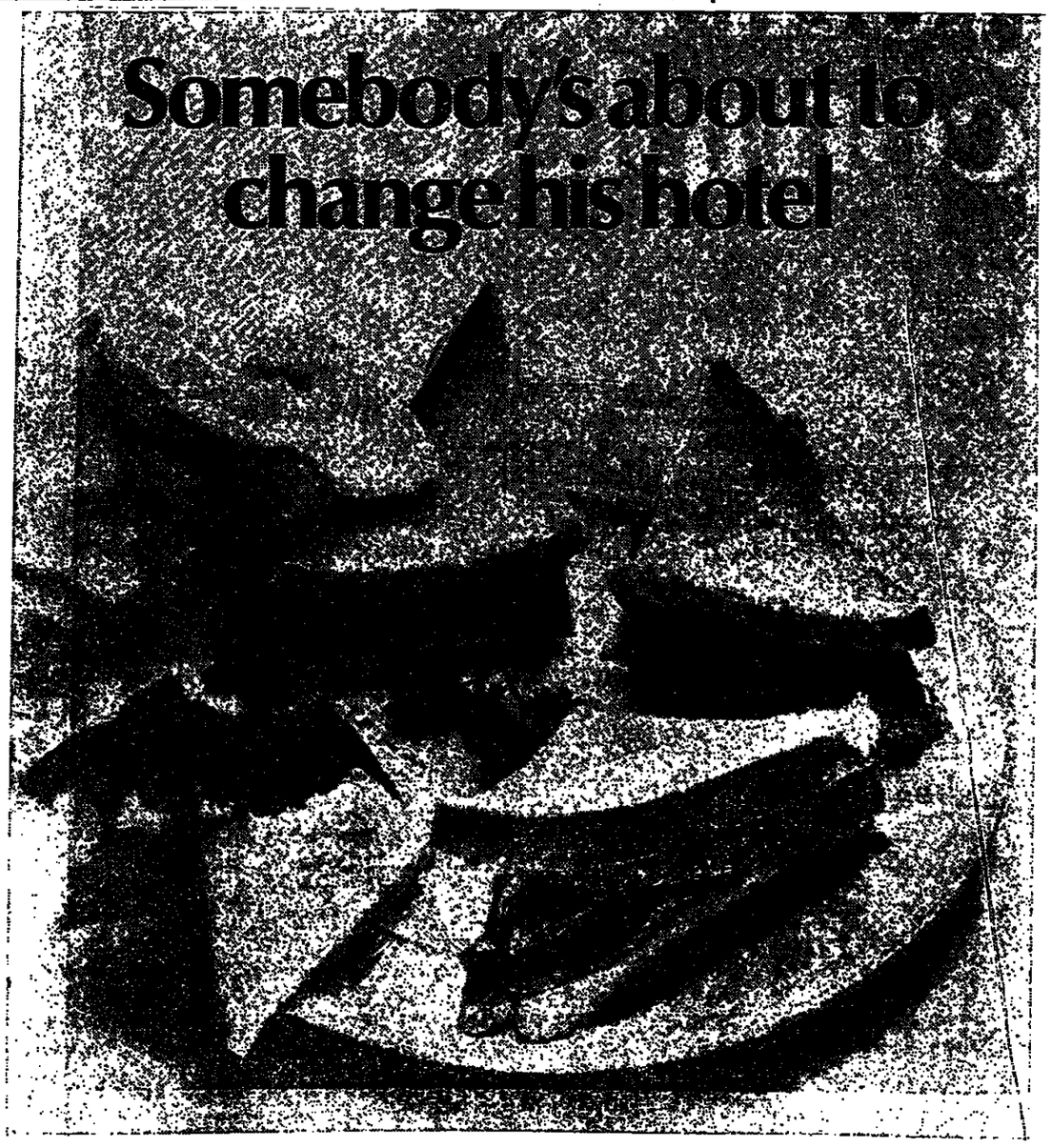
Dr Alastair Wilson, the group's senior doctor, who is president of the Socialist Medical Association, pioneered the scheme and has been touring Britain explaining it to health bodies. Other doctors are beginning to form committees within their practices and two medical schools in Britain have included a study of the system in their curriculum.

Dr Wilson said: "Doctors are not elected, but at least one doctor attends each of the meetings. We feel that through this sort of participation patients would be able to raise the standards of their own family health by learning what sort of services and standards of care they can expect from their doctor. It also helps to dispel the myth that doctors are godlike creatures aloof from the patients."

At first the committee discussed doctors' weekend rotas, car parking, and redecorating the health centre. Now it has introduced a screening service for the over-sixties whereby they can check their condition. Letters are sent to them signed by the senior doctor and the committee chairman shortly after their sixtieth birthday.

"We also encourage patients to attend the meetings to give their opinions, advice or complaints", Dr Wilson said. "If a patient, for example, has a difference of opinion with a doctor he can come to the committee and try to resolve it. But we always strive to avoid confrontation."

Somebody's about to change his hotel



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WEST EUROPE

Communists warn Signor Moro he can no longer rule Italy unless they join the Government

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Feb 22

Signor Aldo Moro won a vote of confidence of sorts yesterday for his minority Christian Democratic Administration. The closing stages of the debate coincided with protests against President Ford's reiterated opposition to any communist presence in the Italian Government.

The Government, Signor Moro's fifth and the country's thirty-eighth since the fall of fascism, survived by 67 votes but only because of Socialist, Republican and Liberal abstentions.

In spite of the country's acute economic and monetary difficulties, the politicians have been unable to do better than provide one of the weakest of post-war administrations.

Signor Moro admitted the Government's shortcomings. In summing up the debate he said that its limits were clear but it would behave with a will and a sense of responsibility.

The communist issue almost dominated the debate. Signor Moro was unexpectedly heavily attacked by Signor Enrico Berlinguer, secretary of the Communist Party, who as good as told the Christian Democratic Party that its only choice was to join a government led by the communists or be content to go into Opposition for the first time since the war.

The communist leader spoke as though he would shortly be in command. In reply to Signor Moro's admission that the Government was weak but that a duty had to be done, the communists replied that without the Communist Party the country could no longer be governed.

In the midst of this tense atmosphere between the two main parties, reports reached the Chamber of President Ford's remarks in his election campaign to the effect that a communist presence in the Italian government would lead to Italy's expulsion from the Atlantic Alliance.

Signor Alessandro Natta, head of the communist parliamentary party, immediately connected the President's remarks with the humiliation for Italy of the CIA and Lockheed scandals.

"Ford", he said, "would not have shown such arrogance and irresponsibility if it had not been for the CIA and Lockheed affairs, and above all if in the past, including the recent past, there had been clear, explicit and public replies by members of Italian governments aimed at protecting the country's dignity, independence and freedom of decision."

The angry reaction was not limited to the Opposition. Signor Benigno Zaccagnini, secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, was equally critical: "Perhaps it is a personal evaluation dictated by America's electoral climate.

"In this sense, everyone is free to express views on political events happening in the world. But no one, certainly, can think of interfering in the life of our country which is decided only by the Italian people by means of free elections."

He was speaking in the knowledge that the most recent opinion polls have shown a likely majority for the first time by the left-wing forces, led by the communists.

The Turin newspaper *La Stampa* says today that the communists were indignant about President Ford's remarks "and they have every right to be".

The leading article explains that the communists still have a great deal to explain about themselves, but the final impression is that Italy's present difficulties are suffering seriously from American electoral considerations.

Farmers in protest at 'brutality' by police

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Feb 22

The French farmers' union has protested to the Government about "police brutality" which it claimed was responsible for the death of a Vosges farmer who took part in last week's demonstrations in front of the prefecture at Epinal.

In a letter to M Michel Poniatowski, the Minister of the Interior, the union's secretary-general has demanded "exemplary sanctions" and an inquiry to establish the exact circumstances of the death of M Michel Boye, a 52-year-old farmer. M Boye died in hospital on Friday from head injuries and, according to local accounts, he had been hit over the head with a police helmet.

The Prefect of the Vosges has ordered an internal police inquiry. However, the Vosges farmers' union accused the police of "seeking a confrontation" with the farmers last Tuesday.

The farmers maintain that they only intended to protest peacefully against what they regard as the inadequate prices proposed in the annual agricultural review by the European Commission in Brussels.

Stolen Donatello bust recovered in Italy

Lucca, Feb 22.—A priceless bronze bust by Donatello which was stolen from a church in Pisa on February 11, was recovered today by the police. They did not say whether any arrests had been made.—Reuter.

Cod war trawlers refuse to go to new fishing area

From Ronald Kershaw
On board HMS Scylla, Feb 22

With fine weather and a fairly smooth sea, the cod war appears to be turning into an acrobatic contest between British naval frigates and the Icelandic gunboats.

This morning, with sunshine on the water, the Icelandic gunboats appeared to be operating in a fairly relaxed atmosphere. Later, however, with mist falling, the Odinn made several dangerous passes at this frigate, and once the stern of the gunboat passed within a yard of the Scylla's side.

The frigate Yarmouth had similar experiences with the gunboat Tyr and although cutting gear was being trailed earlier in the day, the whole operation might have been considered an exercise in seamanship.

With a return to normal "working" tomorrow, it is expected that Iceland will field four gunboats, Odinn, Tyr, Aegir and Thor. The three British frigates, Scylla, Yarmouth and Bacchante, aided by the protection vessels Lloyds- [illegible] will have the job of heading them off from the fishing vessels.

During the weekend a little over half the British trawler fleet steamed north to a new designated fishing area off Langanaes on Iceland's north-east tip. That only 18 of the 33 trawlers agreed to the move, normally decided on a radio vote among trawler skippers, will cause some concern to the British Trawlers' Federation, the owners' organization.

Five trawlers made for home and another 10 left for the Faroes, annoyed at the warp cutting incidents and the injury to a fisherman last week. There is a suggestion that the decision of the trawlers to depart was taken because they had sufficiently full holds not to warrant a further 12 hours' steaming north.

Although clashes with gunboats are extremely tense and potentially dangerous, the conflict is not without its humorous moments. The Yarmouth has been shadowing the gunboat Tyr for 24 hours. Her captain, Commander Mike Jones, who affects a deerstalker on the bridge, has had his headgear [illegible]

Iceland rulers challenged as strike continues

Reykjavik, Feb 22.—Iceland's parliamentary Opposition has put forward a motion of no-confidence in the Government as the country approaches the second week of a general strike, with essential supplies running short.

Thousands of gallons of milk are being dumped daily because farmers cannot distribute it, no petrol is available and food stocks hoarded before the strike are being used up rapidly.

The Opposition will put its motion to the Althing (Parliament) tomorrow. It has 18 seats in the House while the Government coalition parties have 42.

The motion is based on criticism of the Government's handling of the strike and the fishing dispute with Britain. Opposition newspapers accuse the Government of being weak over the dispute and delaying the break in diplomatic relations.

Hospitals are still functioning, although suffering from the lack of milk. Broadcasting and newspapers are not affected.—Reuter.

Riot police charge 4,000 marchers in Madrid

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Feb 22

Riot police with drawn batons charged an estimated 4,000 demonstrators who tried to march through central Madrid today in protest at the banning of a conference of community associations.

Police prohibited the conference by 16 associations in the Alcala Palace cinema. When people arrived there they found the doors shut and riot police on guard. The crowd then tried to march. It was believed that two people were arrested and several injured.

Many demonstrators tried to hide among people queueing to buy tickets for a musical.

Meetings of community associations, which are particularly active in Madrid's industrial suburbs, are frequently banned. The associations meet when they can to discuss problems of schooling, prices and housing and invariably the discussions are political in content.

The authorities have imposed a fine of £7,460 on Señor Simon Sanchez Montero, aged 56, a well-known Communist leader, for being a member of an illegal organization. A member of the party executive committee who has spent 15 years in prison for political offences, he was arrested last Thursday night by secret police outside his home.

The fine, one of the heaviest for a political offence for a long time, reflects the Government's concern at the increasingly open activities of the Communists. Señor Montero spoke at Madrid university last week before a crowd of students and made no bones about his membership of the Communist Party.

If the fine is not paid Señor Montero faces three months' imprisonment. A spokesman for the Communist Party told *The Times* that a public collection would be made to try to raise the fine. "The party has always refused to pay fines for its members because we consider the fines illegal and also for political reasons." However, in the case of Señor Montero efforts would be made to raise the money.

"The arrest of Señor Montero", said the spokesman, "shows the contradiction between the declarations of would-be democrats and anti-democratic actions taken by the reformist-immobile Government."

The fine was imposed by the Ministry of the Interior, whose minister, Señor Manuel Fraga, former ambassador in London, is regarded as one of the more liberal members of the Government. "Fraga is playing politics", said the spokesman, "and wants to show the ultra-right wing that the Communists will not be accepted. He does not want us to sit round a table with Socialists and Christian Democrats."

Christian Democrat and Socialist parties have severely criticized the Government's declarations that Communist parties will not be made legal. The Spanish Workers' Socialist Party, for example, has said that it will not accept legalization unless the Communist Party is also allowed.

Madrid, Feb 22.—King Juan Carlos flew back to Madrid from Barcelona today after a week's visit to the north-eastern region of Catalonia.—Agence France-Presse.

Jura separatists occupy Swiss customs post

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Feb 22

Young Jura separatists occupied a Swiss immigration and customs post at Boncourt for 24 hours during the weekend. As the authorities did not intervene, Swiss motorists took advantage of the "open" frontier to cross into France for Saturday shopping at much lower prices.

Some of the motorists, on their way back, left gifts of food and wine for the separatists, who left the post last night while it was surrounded by a crowd of their supporters singing regional songs and shouting anti-government slogans. The action by the "Beliers" (rams, named after the Jura emblem of a ram's horn) was intended to alert public opinion to the "Pinochet style methods of the federal police and to secure the release of Jurassian political prisoners held incomunicado".

This statement by the group was a reference to the arrest of three men last Tuesday in connexion with violent clashes between separatists and riot police at Moutier in September and the possession of explosives. One of the men, a schoolteachers, was released on Friday night.

A letter charging that human rights were being violated constantly in the Jura region was delivered to the European Parliament in Strasbourg on Friday by the Beliers' leader, Mr Jean-Claude Mantavon. It alleged that, "under the benevolent eye" of the Bernue police, anti-separatists were operating identity controls at improvised road blocks, damaging vehicles, and breaking up meetings.

Four of the Jura's seven districts voted in 1974 for a separate French-speaking canton.

Cyprus talks in Vienna end on note of confidence

Vienna, Feb 22.—Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders today laid down a two-stage timetable for further talks on the future of their divided island, and voiced confidence that negotiations were back on course after months of delay. Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, praised Mr Glafkos Clerides and Mr Rauf Denktash, the two leaders, for getting down to what he called serious business in five days of talks in Vienna.

Dr Waldenheim told a press conference that Mr Clerides and Mr Denktash had agreed to hold a further round of talks here in May, and promised to exchange written proposals on the territorial and constitutional issues of a Cyprus settlement within the next six weeks. The exchange will take place in Cyprus through Señor Javier Perez de Cuellar of Peru, Dr Waldheim's special representative in the island.

Mr Clerides left today for London, saying his talks with Mr Denktash had cleared procedural obstacles. Mr Clerides said he would spend two days privately in London, visiting his daughter before returning to Nicosia, after an overnight stop in Athens, where he would brief the Greek Government.

Mr Denktash, who also said he was happy with the first days of talks under the guidance of Dr Waldheim, left here yesterday for Istanbul on the way to Nicosia. Before going, he said: "The Cyprus problem will not be solved in one go, two goes or three goes, but only over a period of time."

Both negotiators thanked Dr Waldheim for what Mr Denktash called "unceasing endeavours to bring peace to our island".—Reuter.

Police seize men after Cologne hotel arms haul

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Feb 22

West German police claim that they foiled a major terrorist action by ambushing two suspects in a Cologne hotel at the weekend. Detectives were called to the hotel on Friday evening after one of the staff had become suspicious of two young men.

In the room occupied by the two men were found a submachine-gun, five pistols, DM30,000 (about £5,800) in cash, hundreds of rounds of dum-dum ammunition, and false documents.

The case has been turned over to the Federal Attorney-General because the suspects are believed to be associates of alleged terrorists now on trial in Stuttgart, Kaiserslautern and Hamburg.

Bomb at Algerian office in Paris

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Feb 22

A self-styled "united liberation front for the new Algeria" today claimed responsibility for an explosion shortly after midnight which damaged the Algerian state tourist office in the Avenue de l'Opera. It was the fourth such attack within 48 hours against an Algerian official target in France. Damage was done in all the attacks but there were no casualties.

The bombings began early on Friday, when there was an explosion at the Algerian Consulate-General in Paris. The front, which also claimed responsibility for the attacks on the Algerian Consulate in Strasbourg and the Lyons office of the Algerian state airline, describes itself as being formed of *pieds noirs* (French settlers in Algeria repatriated after that country's independence); Harkis (native Muslim troops who fought on the French side and are now also living in France); and "Algerian Democrats".

In its public statement this weekend, the group threatened that the explosions represented "only the beginning of an armed struggle" against the Boumédienne regime in Algeria, which came to power by force.

A group of anti-Boumedienne Algerian immigrants belonging to the Party of the Socialist Revolution, condemned "terrorist" bombings—but blamed former members of the OAS (Organization of the Secret Army), the right-wing extremist group of the 1960's which opposed General de Gaulle.

Police disclosed today that an earlier attempt against the Algerian tourist office in Paris had been foiled on Friday morning, when 12 sticks of dynamite and a timing device set for 8.30 am had been rendered harmless. These attacks and earlier ones, such as that against the Algerian Consulate in Marseilles, in December 1973, when four people were killed by a bomb, are enough to show that there still are groups in France determined not to bury the Franco-Algerian independence feud. French police are still investigating the Marseilles killings.

Mr Muhammad Laradji, the best known leader of the French Muslims, has been under arrest since January 21 after police asserted that they had found him plotting with others to kidnap the Algerian Consul in Perpignan.

This may provide the background to the bombings. The heightened the tension this weekend there were a series of calls to newspapers in southern France, where most of the Harkis live, telling of more kidnappings of Algerian workers. The authorities have denied any knowledge of these.

صكنا من الاصل

Black S African newspaper asks its readers if they would fight

Second-class citizens problem in a threatened country

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, Feb 22

"Can white South Africans count on the support of their black countrymen in the event of a Russian threat against this country."

This question was asked last week by *The World*, the daily newspaper for blacks, which requested readers to submit their own views. A similar question was also asked in Parliament last week by Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive-Reform Party, which led to him being denounced angrily by Government supporters as an "agitator", "irresponsible" and "a disgrace".

Both *The World* and Mr Eglin made a similar point. There was no black leader in the all-white Parliament who could provide an answer and, until *The World* took up the issue, it had been a question that few people had bothered to ask, at least in public. What are black attitudes towards developments taking place to the north of South Africa

The answer obviously varies, particularly between urban and rural blacks, but is almost certainly very different to the one which the ruling Nationalist Party would like to hear. Far from "all racial groups being loyal to South Africa", as one leading Nationalist maintained, there is evidence that, just as many blacks cheered the Frelimo victories in Mozambique, so many of them are getting silent satisfaction from the successes of the Popular Movement (MPLA) in Angola.

Certainly there seems to be a widespread feeling among urban blacks that what has been happening in Angola is a white man's war and does not really concern them. Interestingly, the first letter *The World* published on the black loyalty issue came out firmly against blacks becoming involved. "Africans are being robbed of equal rights in their motherland, so why fight on the border?" wrote Mr J. Mkhize, of Pretoria.

In conversation with Africans, Coloureds and Asians the point is made repeatedly that, as second-class citizens who have no say in the country's decision-making processes, it is unreasonable to expect them to rush to defend the white state.

Mr David Carry, deputy leader of the Coloured Labour Party and not a man of particularly radical views, pointed out that, after a quarter of a century of discrimination, it was "naively unreasonable" for the Government to expect loyalty from black people in a crisis.

Angola and Mozambique have given blacks hope that their own "liberation" may be nearer. As one put it: "Two years ago we could never have dreamed that the Portuguese would have left and there would be black governments in these two countries. It has completely altered our own outlook."

Significantly the Russian and Cuban part in the MPLA's success does not seem to be viewed with particular concern. It is not because of widespread pro-Marxist sentiment among blacks, but because they tend to see Angola as part of the general liberation struggle rather than a battle between capitalist and communist ideologies.

Africans seem divided about what they think the Government's reaction to developments in the north will be. Some feel they will retreat into a new white *laager* and will clamp down on political dissent, particularly by organizations such as the Black People's Convention and the South African Students' Organization.

Others think the Government might move the other way and accelerate the process of change by making genuine attempts to accommodate black grievances rather than tinkering with petty apartheid legislation.

"I hope the government will now do something positive and will see the importance of having the whole country behind them, and not just the whites", said Dr Buthelezi. "I still think peaceful change in South Africa is possible, but this requires good faith on both sides."

Others take a more pessimistic view. A resident of Soweto, the huge African township just outside Johannesburg, remarked: "Angola and Mozambique both won their independence through armed struggle and revolution. In Rhodesia the nationalists have tried negotiating and have got nowhere. How can I go on believing that peaceful change is possible here?"

Magic of Mr Reagan bewitches Republicans

From Patrick Brogan
Manchester, New Hampshire
Feb 22

Mr Ronald Reagan brought a cheering crowd to its feet at the end of his primary campaign speech last night and, as he moved slowly towards the door shaking the hands stretched out to him, hundreds of balloons came cascading down from the rafters and were seized and popped as they reached the people below. It sounded like the rattle of machine guns, and it much disturbed the ubiquitous Secret Service men.

Everyone else was delighted, however, thinking the occasion a huge success. The rally was in the Manchester Armoury, the biggest public hall in town, and it was the biggest public event of the primary campaign.

Those present were conspicuously more enthusiastic than the crowds who attended President Ford's last rally at Keene, in the west of New Hampshire, last Thursday. They were not more numerous, however—perhaps 2,000 altogether.

Old hands claim that Nixon rallies in days gone by, in the same hall, drew far larger crowds, and the state governor, Mr Meldrim Thomson, reminded the crowd of a meeting there in his own first campaign, which was not the prelude to victory but an illusion of strength to be followed by defeat. At the same time, four of the five Democratic candidates were having a joint meeting across town with an audience of 300 or so, a third of them reporters.


Mr Reagan and his wife, Nancy, greet supporters who came from Rhode Island to help in his New Hampshire campaign.

Every nook and cranny of every hotel in the state is full of volunteers, reporters or television technicians. The three television networks have brought up to 150 people each, an average of more than 20 for each candidate. All of America's best political reporters are here and all are hedging their bets. The Republican race is going to be very close.

The difference between the President and the former Governor of California is one of style and record, not one of substance. They make the same points in their speeches about the need to cut the bureaucracy, the iniquities of the Democratic Party which has controlled Congress for 40 of the past 42 years, and the need for American military strength to be "second to none".

Mr Reagan is a far more fluent, public speaker than Mr Ford—his voice is modulated and mellifluous where the President's is monotonous and rather strident—and he looks more like a President than most incumbents of that office. Everybody is susceptible to such impressions, but an incumbent and successful President—even one who was not directly elected to his position—should carry a weight more than sufficient to balance a film star's magic.

Furthermore, Mr Reagan is given to talking the most arrant nonsense and the ever-present press is always quoting his follies back at him and forcing him to explain.

It is true that Mr Ford's grasp of history is not very strong either. He is wont to claim that the Vietnam war was America's longest, most costly and most divisive—statements which are certainly disputable. Yet there can be no reasonable doubt that in terms of intellect and ability, Mr Ford is far ahead of Mr Reagan.

Nevertheless, people here cheer Mr Reagan while they clap dutifully for Mr Ford, and Republicans no longer seem to feel that it is their duty to support the President. There are still great numbers of people who tell inquirers that they are undecided and that they will make up their minds on Tuesday, voting day. This may mean that there will be a low turn-out, which would help the Reagan camp rather than the President's.

The weight of Watergate and public dislike of politicians weigh heavily upon the President. Mr Reagan never misses an opportunity of reminding people that he has never had anything to do with Washington (a line also much favoured by Mr Jimmy Carter among the Democrats).

There has been something of a collective loss of confidence among Americans and people want to restore it by invoking the tested methods of their particular political processes. President Ford is only too likely to be the scapegoat of this sentiment, whatever his innocence, and Mr Reagan the beneficiary.

Portugal recognizes MPLA victory

Continued from page 1

United States in what is regarded here as a last-ditch attempt to persuade Rhodesia to settle before it is too late.

Meanwhile attempts are continuing to defuse the situation in southern Angola, where South African troops face a possible confrontation with the combined MPLA-Cuban army. The wheels of negotiation have been set in motion to avoid such an event, but they are moving very slowly because there is no direct contact between the two sides.

According to one newspaper report today, there is a chance the seven South African prisoners of war held by the MPLA may be exchanged soon for the 30 or so Cubans captured by the pro-Western forces in Angola.

However, the return of South African prisoners is unlikely to involve just a straight swop with the Cubans. The MPLA would also demand South Africa's withdrawal from southern Angola and its recognition of the MPLA as the Government of Angola. If this is the case, the prisoners may have to spend some more weeks in captivity.

Dr Connie Mulder, the Minister of Information, announced today that the Government had decided to organize an airlift to bring refugees from southern Angola to Windhoek, capital of South-West Africa (Namibia), and transport them on to Portugal. The operation, due to get under way tomorrow, is being planned in cooperation with the Portuguese Government and the journey between Windhoek and Lisbon will be made by Portuguese aircraft.

There are between 9,000 and 11,000 refugees being cared for by South Africa in four camps in southern Angola. Many of them are Europeans.

Michael Knipe writes from Lisbon: Portugal finally recognized the MPLA Government in its former colony of Angola today after weeks of sharp disagreement among military and political leaders.

The decision was not unanimous. The centre-left Popular Democrat Party (PPD) opposed recognition, the Socialists adopted an ambiguous stance, and several military leaders expressed reservations.

In a communiqué announcing the decision after a night-long Cabinet meeting, President Costa Gomes, expressed Portugal's desire for cooperation between the two countries based on equality, mutual respect and non-interference.

Our Washington Correspondent writes: The lifting of two embargoes is being seen here as the first step towards recognition of the MPLA Government.

Gulf Oil Corporation has been given permission to resume normal operation of its substantial off-shore wells in Cabinda, suspended in December. Payment of royalties will be resumed to the MPLA, and these will constitute the MPLA's chief foreign resources.

The Boeing Aircraft Company will also be given permission to deliver two 737 airliners for Angola's civil airline which had been halted by the Administration on the ground of "national security".

Leading article, page 13

Cabinet alters its attitude to Arab countries

From Our Correspondent
Tel Aviv, Feb 22

Israel today retreated from its stand that the next step in relations with its Arab neighbours must be a final peace treaty. The Cabinet, at its weekly meeting in Jerusalem, authorized Mr Rabin the Prime Minister, to ask the United States to approach Arab countries about the possibility of negotiations to end the state of war.

This was in reply to a request by Israeli proposals which President Ford made during Mr Rabin's last mission to Washington. Mr Rabin had not been authorized by the Government to offer or accept new ideas.

President Sadat has meeting with King Khalid

Riyadh, Feb 22.—President Sadat, of Egypt, and King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, held talks here today which are expected to affect Arab unity, according to Prince Abdullah ibn Abdulaziz, second Deputy Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia.

The Middle East news agency said the 90-minute meeting, the first formal talks since President Sadat arrived here yesterday for a six-day state visit, covered Middle East developments and bilateral relations.

The agency quoted Prince Abdullah as saying the meeting would have an impact on bilateral relations and on unified Arab action. "Its results will also be significant to both the Arabs and Muslims," he is reported to have said.

Resignation adds to plight of Israel Labour Party

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Feb 22

The resignation of Mr Meir Zarmi as secretary-general of the Labour Party focused attention this weekend on frictions within the party which has ruled Israel since independence.

Mr Zarmi was responsible for the party's day-to-day affairs and his resignation had nothing to do with policies or power struggle. Nevertheless, it was seen as another phase in the party's disintegration under Mr Rabin's leadership.

Mr Zarmi has complained that Mr Rabin and other officials ignored the party forums and went their own, often divergent, ways. However, the direct cause of his resignation was the critical financial state of the party, which he said made it impossible to hold elections for a national party convention this summer.

Mr Zarmi inherited a debt of some £Israel 25m (about £7m) when he took office 18 months ago. Interest payments have been eating up current income and the party has not been able to meet its payrolls.

When the secretary-general said the financial problems were only a symptom of the general state of the party he was believed to have been alluding to recent conflicts among the political leadership.

They have centred on rivalry between Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister, Mr Peres, the Minister of Defence, and Mr Allon, the Foreign Minister.

Mr Peres was annoyed when Mr Rabin said recently in Washington that the military shopping list Israel had submitted originally to the United States had been exaggerated. Mr Allon in turn was upset when he learnt from the press that Mr Peres had seen Dr Kissinger during a visit to Washington.

The ranks of party figures critical of Mr Rabin's leadership was joined this weekend by Mr Aharon Yariv, who said in a radio interview that the main problem was the lack of "a cohesive leadership team working with mutual trust".

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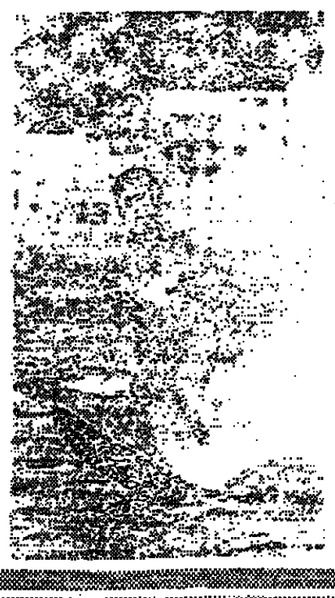
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OVERSEAS

Mr Nixon advises against faith in conferences during Peking thrust at Ford policy

From David Bonavia
Peking, Feb 22

Mr Richard Nixon tonight gave a warning against a "naive" belief in the effectiveness of international conferences and the signing of statements of principle as guarantees of peace.

Speaking at a banquet in the Great Hall of the People, the former President of the United States appeared to criticize President Ford and Dr Kissinger for their trust in the Soviet Union and the Helsinki Conference.

However, Mr Nixon said the principles of the Shanghai communiqué signed by him four years ago remained at the root of Chinese-American relations.

Mr Nixon and his wife arrived in Peking last night in a special Chinese aircraft sent to California to pick them up. Mr Hua Kuo-feng, China's acting Prime Minister, met them at the airport, where selected members of the Chinese public applauded decorously and waved bouquets of paper flowers.

The level of the welcome was well below that accorded to any head of government or even to Mr Heath when he came to Peking as Leader of the Opposition in 1974.

Earlier today Mr Nixon met Teng Ying-chao, widow of the former Prime Minister Mr Chou En-lai who died last month and who also signed the Shanghai communiqué. He told her Mr Chou was a truly great man.

Mr Hua, making his first speech in the Great Hall of the People tonight, said Mr Nixon "certainly showed far sightedness" in signing the Shanghai communiqué, adding, "our two countries have many points in common in the world today".

After attacking the Soviet Union for its expansionism, Mr Hua recalled that Mr Nixon had said in 1972 that "aggressive ambitions are held in check not by idealism". He added: "the next 50 to 100 years or so will be a great era of radical change throughout the world, an earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period."

Mr Nixon and Mr Hua toasted each other's countries and leaders, but national anthems were not played. A band played "America the Beautiful", "Home on the Range" and "She'll be Coming Round the Mountain".

The Nixons are expected to stay four days in Peking and to meet Chairman Mao before leaving for a tour of the cities of Canton and Kweilin in southern China. At tonight's banquet they were served shark's fin, roast beef and fresh water melon.

Peking, Feb 22.—Mr Nixon met Mr Hua Kuo-feng for more than two hours today for a discussion on international questions.

Although his visit is being described as private, Mr Nixon was given "head of state" treatment and ushered into the same conference room that President Ford used last December.

The acting Prime Minister led a high-powered team which included Mr Chiao Kuan-hua, the Foreign Minister, a vice-foreign minister and three senior officials—a delegation similar to those which meet presidents and prime ministers for formal talks.

Among other signs of special treatment for the former President, the Stars and Stripes and Chinese flag fluttered from the wings of his black Hungchi limousine.

Mr Hua opened the discussions by officially welcoming Mr Nixon on behalf of the Chinese Government. After a few minutes' light conversation, American journalists were asked to leave the room and the talks continued in private for two hours and 20 minutes.

A Chinese spokesman said they covered "international questions of common interest".

Mr Nixon will continue his talks tomorrow afternoon after a morning visit to the Tachai agricultural museum.—Reuter.

18 given injections of plutonium in secret test

From Fred Emery
Washington, Feb 22

Between 1945 and 1947 the United States Government secretly gave massive injections of plutonium to 18 persons, believed to be dying, in an experiment to determine the toxic effects on atomic bomb workers. Three of the 18 are still alive, and there were apparently minimal ill effects, even though records are sketchy.

This was confirmed here at the weekend by the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), successor to the Atomic Energy Commission, in response to disclosures of the experiment in a scientific news letter.

According to the newsletter *Scientific Trends* the doses amounted to the equivalent of between 100 to 800 years of radiation exposure that plutonium workers would normally receive.

Only one of the 18 human guinea pigs was apparently informed of the substance injected. But scientists quoted in the newsletter—while condemning the practice as "reprehensible"—were clearly surprised that the substance did not appear to have been carcinogenic as expected. It has generally been assumed that plutonium is one of the most deadly cancer-causing substances known.

The experiment was part of the code-named Manhattan Engineer Project, by which the United States and Britain developed the atomic bomb during the Second World War. All but one of the injections was arranged by the Army, and began before Hiroshima.

They were administered at the Strong Memorial Hospital at the University of Rochester, New York state; the Billings Hospital at the University of Chicago; the University Hospital at the University of California, San Francisco; and the secret hospital at the atomic manufacturing facility at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Thirteen of the patients were men, 15 were white and three black. Most were middle-aged adults although the age span ranged from a boy aged four to a woman of 65. All were considered terminally ill.

Of the 15 deceased, seven died within a year of the injections, three lived on for between one and three years, two between 14 and 20 years, and one 28 years. The other two were listed as unknown.

A case for a drastic new look at transport policy

The proposition that "government governs best which governs least" can be lavishly illustrated by Britain's current transport problems.

In rural, urban, and inter-urban transport, people are denied facilities that they need, are prepared to pay for, and which suppliers are anxious to provide at no cost to public funds. This is because the Government does little to encourage the provision, at economic costs, of transport services responsive to public needs. Instead, it gives protection and subsidies to state agencies that provide services not in response to the needs of users, but in fulfilment of vague and undefined objectives such as "coordination" and "integration", which all too often boil down to the protection of vested interests.

The difficulties of operating bus services in rural areas are well known. In Norfolk, a group of villagers are operating an experimental service with 12-seat minibuses. The experiment is supported by the Department of the Environment but incorporates two extraordinary features which are bound to limit its effectiveness: the drivers are not to be paid and the services may not compete with the existing, conventional, bus services.

The implication of these constraints is that neighbours may help one another for love, but not for money; if existing services are poor, they may not be bettered by a competitor. There is immense scope for transporting goods and people in rural areas by minibuses, shared taxis, and multi-purpose vehicles carrying parcels, passengers, and possibly mail. These and similar modes, which are widely and successfully used abroad, are neglected in Britain, largely because of the objections of existing operators. A forward-looking administration would immediately institute an inquiry into current licensing procedures and insurance requirements, with a view to reforms that would enable "intermediate public transport" services to be introduced as soon as possible.

In urban areas, the demand for road space manifestly exceeds the supply, and methods of restraint other than congestion are required to ensure that space is used to the best advantage. British scientists probably lead the world in illuminating the phenomena of traffic congestion and designing appropriate solutions, such as schemes to give public transport priority in the use of existing road capacity, and to allocate the remaining capacity among private car users by the price mechanism. These measures would relieve traffic congestion while simultaneously raising revenues to help provide for high-priority municipal needs, including where appropriate the expansion of road facilities in and around cities.

The theory and practice of "road pricing" have been discussed in Britain for some 15 years, but action has been negligible. Meanwhile Singapore has cut peak-hour car traffic by 75 per cent, and greatly increased public transport speeds, by an area licensing scheme which requires private cars carrying fewer than four people to pay about 80p for the privilege of entering the city centre during the morning peak period. New York and San Francisco are experimenting with "black boxes" which would identify vehicles using toll roads and enable charges to be billed by computer without vehicles being required to stop.

All these systems are designed to allow congested roads to serve the most urgent needs: public transport, car pools, and individuals prepared to pay the economic price. In Britain, on the other hand, where willingness to pay for transport is not regarded as an acceptable planning criterion, other, less efficient, methods are being pursued. In Nottingham, for example, deliberate delays are imposed on private cars in peak periods, to force their users into buses. This method of restraint bears hardest on motorists who place a high value on their time, and least on those who have time to spare.

One of the basic results of centralized transport planning in Britain has been a massive flow of public funds to the railways, over £4,000m in grants and subsidies, since nationalization in 1948. Although the accounts of British Rail show a loss of £158m for the year 1974, the true deficit exceeded £700m, as the accounts do not show many relevant items such as interest on capital written off, and grants obtained for "social" services. One astonishing thing about this massive flow of funds is that the railways still carry only 22 per cent of inland tonmilage, and only 8 per cent of passenger milage. Another is the low productivity of the average British Rail track—*The Economist* has recently suggested that the capacity of the railway system, if converted to roads, would allow 68 billion vehicle-miles per year to be carried, 15 per cent of them "heavies" (buses or lorries). Current utilization is equivalent to 2 billion vehicle-miles per year, about 3 per cent of potential capacity.

The losses currently made by the railways and their low productivity suggest that transport users are not prepared to use them intensively enough to enable costs to be covered. Road transport, on the other hand, not only covers its costs but, on inter-urban trunk roads, yields massive "profits" in the form of motoring taxes, which exceed by a substantial margin the costs of providing and operating the road system. Had the £4,000m spent on railway grants and subsidies been used instead to modernize the road system, Britain by now could have had over 2,000 additional miles of motorway, much of it relieving the towns and villages which still suffer heavy environmental damage from through traffic using all-purpose roads.

British Rail have helped to propagate the widely held view that they are an irreplaceable form of public transport. But buses also provide public transport, and can be built with bars, kitchens, toilets and other features which are popularly associated with their competitors. If, like the railways, they had absolute priority in the use of their own right-of-way, they could probably provide as good a service in many places as the railways, and at a fraction of the cost.

The British Rail network contains thousands of miles of prime transport right-of-way, four tracks wide, much of it in urban areas. This priceless national asset, though now grossly underutilized, need not be lost to public transport. The conversion of major sections of the network to motorways with exclusive or priority use for buses and lorries offers the opportunity of combining the flexibility of the rubber-tyred vehicle with the reseved track that has hitherto been the preserve of the steel wheel. An immediate start could be made on some of the East Anglian lines or on the Great Central line from Marylebone station to the Midlands. If successful, a major advantage of the changeover would be the prospect of productive employment for many railwaymen.

The tendency to protect established carriers, to discourage individual innovation and enterprise, and to choose high-cost solution in preference to low-cost ones, is also evident in air transport. While over £900m of public funds have been spent on developing Concorde to enable a few passengers to save a few hours on long distance flights, permission is refused to Mr Fred Laker to develop, at no cost to public funds, a market in low-cost, low-fare, transatlantic services. Meanwhile, British Airways, which is sheltered by nationalization, charges 30 cents a mile for the London-Paris flight, compared with 17 cents a mile charged by United States airlines for the equivalent distance from Washington to New York. Within California, where price competition is allowed, fares range from 8 to 13 cents a mile.

These examples suggest that many of the country's transport problems are not inevitable, but result from ill-considered—if well-intentioned—attempts by government to protect established modes and organizations. It must not be assumed that central government should play no part in transport planning; on the contrary, it has a key role: to prepare and implement policies to ensure that transport resources are used to the best advantage.

Gabriel Roth

The author of Paying for Roads is currently serving in the Transportation and Urban Projects Department of the World Bank. The views expressed in this article are his own and do not necessarily reflect those of the Bank.

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Rightists 'spreading their poison in China'

From Our Own Correspondent
Peking, Feb 22

The suporters of Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, China's Deputy Prime Minister, have been publicly attacked for opposing the appointment of young people to official posts in China.

In an article believed to have been written by Mr Yao Wen-yuan, a leading "radical" of the Politburo, the *Peoples Daily* again denounced "unrepentant capitalist roaders within the party". This phrase is known to refer to Mr Teng and his supporters.

The party organ said the "capitalist roaders" were very unhappy about the policy of promoting young people and representatives of the workers and peasants to leading posts. It also accused Mr Teng's faction of criticizing the revolutionary opera and ballet, the new political feature films, and other policies, including that of "barefoot doctors".

Mr Teng's faction, who have already been officially accused of splitting the party's Central Committee, were said to be "continuing the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao".

"They speak their minds all over the place and they spread their poison, frantically scheming to counter-attack and settle old scores with the great proletarian cultural revolution", the party organ said.

The "rightists" are also accused of having said that the year-old movement to "restrict bourgeois rights" in China is "fundamentally divorced from reality". The movement is aimed at studying ways of reducing salary differentials and rooting out other survivals of the old society.

Dr Kissinger signs pact with Brazil

Brasilia, Feb 22.—Dr Kissinger, American Secretary of State, yesterday signed an agreement calling for regular political and economic consultations with Brazil, and then offered similar agreements to other countries.

The consultative agreement, under which the Secretary of State and the Brazilian Foreign Minister will meet twice a year, was expected to arouse suspicions that the United States was seeking to establish a Washington-Brasilia axis.

But speaking after signing the agreement with Senhor Antonio Azeredo da Silveira, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Dr Kissinger declared: "What we are doing here is not an exclusive arrangement, but something we are prepared to do with other nations with similar objectives as well."

The timeless untouchable Indian problem



Walk through any Indian village and you will see, separated from the rest of the houses by two or three hundred yards, a few in them are the untouchables, or the Children of God (Harijans), as Gandhi dubbed them, to promote a status that they did not have then and certainly do not have now. They are the poorest, most contemptuously regarded, snubbed and ill-treated bottom layer of Indian society, restricted in their menial livelihood, albeit able to rise to honourable place in government service or politics.

As a minority in India they are not a small one: about 20 per cent in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Haryana, Punjab; less than 10 per cent in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala and Assam. And they have been there for a long time. Hsüan-tsang coming from China in the seventh century saw them "sneaking along on the left when going about in hamlets". The British, who thought the burning of widows was too much, accepted most other aspects of Hindu society, thinking it wiser not to interfere. But by the end of the nineteenth century newly educated Indians had got the point that untouchability was not a good thing. Hence Gandhi's piety and the emergence of an untouchable lobby.

But what has happened to God's children in independent India these past 30 years? Very little according to Mr Dilip Hiro (*The Untouchables of India*, 45p. Minority Rights Group, 36 Craven Street, London, WC2). The scheduled castes, as the bureaucrats have dubbed them colourlessly, were abolished in the new constitution—but that made no difference—and gained little in 1955 from the Untouchability (Offences) Act. If we took this law seriously, said one state police chief, half the people in the state would have to be arrested.

True untouchables can get educated (if their parents can afford the clothes and the loss of their labour), and they may join the government service or sit in parliament. But this has tended to break up or drain off any kind of movement fighting for untouchable rights. Like pre-liberated women in Britain much can be done with statutory untouchables sitting as Congress members or here and there in high office; it helps to salve consciences and demonstrate progress. Otherwise the condition of untouchables has only advanced among those of them who no longer touch forelocks and creep humbly to the landlords' back door but risk marching past his house in a demonstration, and they are very few.

Dilip Hiro advances proposals for change without much confidence. Dr Ambedkar, the first untouchable leader, believed that their status would be ameliorated only when the caste system itself was ended in India and there are no signs at all of that. Among western anthropologists studying this longest surviving hierarchical social system in the world caste may be seen as an effective and defensible ordering of society. Nor does it seem likely that Mrs Gandhi's new order, powered by the authority of Kashmiri Brahmins, is going to start at the bottom of the Indian social heap.

Richard Harris

In brief

Soviet dissident back in Moscow

Moscow, Feb 22.—Mr Andrei Amalrik, the dissident Soviet historian, has returned to Moscow at liberty, after being held incommunicado by police and then taken to Borovsk, a town 50 miles to the south-west.

Mr Amalrik, aged 37, was bundled into a car by plain-clothes police early yesterday after leaving a party given by an American diplomat.

Cuba air link with Sierra Leone

Havana, Feb 22.—Cuba and Sierra Leone have signed an agreement setting up airline passenger, cargo and mail services between the two countries. This is the sixth air agreement Cuba has signed with an African country.—Agence France-Presse.

Popular Governor

Hongkong, Feb 22.—Leaders of more than 60 *Kaifongs* (Chinese neighbourhood associations) will appeal to the Queen to extend Sir Murray Maclehose's term of office as Governor when it formally expires on his sixtieth birthday in October, 1977.

The last victims

Bangkok, Feb 22. — The remains of the last two American servicemen killed in the Vietnam war arrived here from Saigon in an aircraft chartered by the United Nations Commission for Refugees. They were both Marines killed at Saigon airport on the final day of the American evacuation.

Ethiopia reshuffle

Addis Ababa, Feb 22.—Ethiopia's military Government, after a week of arrests and other moves against "reactionaries", announced the appointment of 55 new officials, including four Cabinet ministers.

Flood town evacuated

Sydney, Feb 22.—Water up to 4ft deep swirled through the flood-stricken New South Wales town of Collarenebri, where most of the 850 inhabitants are being evacuated.

Chile allows chief to leave

From Our Correspondent
Santiago, Feb 22

After three months' asylum at the papal nunciature here, Señor Nelson Gutiérrez, one of the leaders of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), left Chile yesterday for Sweden. He was accompanied to the airport by Mgr Sotero Sanz de Villalba, the Apostolic Nuncio, and Mr Carl-Johan Groth, the Swedish chargé d'affaires. Two police cars escorted the party.

Sweden has agreed to retain Señor Gutiérrez for 60 days to allow Chile to ask formally for his extradition. The departure of the MIR leader yesterday morning was kept secret by the nunciature in case of possible attempts on his life.

Señor Gutiérrez left with his girl friend, Maria Elena Bachman, and a year-old baby. They had been with him in the nunciature since November when they sought asylum after a clash with the security forces at Santa Eugenia farm, 20 miles west of Santiago.

Seventh Avenue's sweet discord in the dress

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Feb 22

A test of strength is under way in one of New York's main traditional trades—the garment industry. For most of last week, between 20,000 and 30,000 workers have been idle because of a complicated dispute between the people who own the shops where the clothes are sewn and the people who order from them.

New York's garment district has long formed an important part of the city's economy, so much so that a stretch of Seventh Avenue, south of Times Square, is known as "Fashion Avenue".

"We are fighting for survival of the dress industry in the states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut", a speaker said at a meeting held in a New York hotel.

There are three principal parties to the dispute: the contractors, whose shops sew the dresses; the jobbers, who design the dresses and contract with the contractors to produce them; and the working force, which is represented by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

But it is more complicated than that, and *The New York Times* commented: "Ordinarily labour disputes are only a little less complicated than Hapsburg conspiracies, and not easy to understand. The one that is unsettling Seventh Avenue now can hardly be understood in any other part of town."

The basic trouble is that the contractors (whose associations are called the United Better Dress Manufacturers' Association and the Popular Price Dress Contractors' Association) are upset about a deal that the jobbers (who belong to the Affiliated Dress Manufacturers, the National Dress Manufacturers' Association, and the Popular Priced Dress Manufacturers' Group) made with the union.

This agreement raises the pay rates of the working force, and so affects the contractors.

Brezhnev account of stewardship

From Edmund Stevens
Moscow, Feb 22

More than 5,000 delegates and several hundred guests from foreign communist parties will be present when the twenty-fifth Soviet party congress opens on Tuesday in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

The opening session, at which Mr Brezhnev, the party secretary, will deliver the *Central Committee report*, will also be seen by millions on television. The delegates will have copies of the text, unanimously approved by the Central Committee yesterday.

Mr Brezhnev will speak for more than four hours, covering the conduct of party policy at home and abroad under his leadership over the five years since the last congress. He will also outline the course of future policy. The emphasis will be on continuity.

He is expected to voice satisfaction, in the main, with the course of events and present a favourable picture of economic *growth and rising living standards*, contrasting the Soviet Union's relative progress and stability with the recession and turmoil in the capitalist world. He will probably leave the details, including such critical aspects as the 1975 harvest shortages, to Mr Kosygin, the Prime Minister.

Mr Brezhnev will go into foreign policy, which he has dominated in recent years, with the emphasis on détente, citing the agreements with the of strategic arms. He will probably voice hopes for a new *agreement on strategic arms* and will claim that the Soviet Union has honoured fully his signature on the Helsinki document, including the clauses on human rights.

There will be a restatement of the Soviet pro-Arab position on the Middle East and a call for reconvening of the Geneva peace conference. A sharp attack on "Maoism" will be paired with assurances that Moscow is prepared to restore normal relations if Peking changes its anti-Soviet stance. Mr Brezhnev might also revert to his pet theme of an Asian security conference, although the chances of finding takers seem as remote as ever, with even India unwilling to play.

He might mention the dissension that has so far prevented the calling of a conference of European parties, but is more likely to save that for his concluding remarks. Since the French party leader, M Georges Marchais, the main *enfant terrible*, has chosen not to attend the congress, expectations will focus on what Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian party secretary, and Mr Ceaucescu, the Romanian leader, will contribute.

Mr Brezhnev will reaffirm, and the congress will endorse "the Brezhnev policy of peace" adopted by the twenty-fourth congress. When the Kremlin leaders espoused détente they did not renounce their claim that capitalism was on the way out and that communism was the way of the future. On the contrary, Mr Brezhnev has repeatedly declared that détente became possible only because the world balance of power was shifting in favour of the Soviet block.

Moscow, Feb 22.—Dr Castro, the Cuban Prime Minister, arrived here today at the head of the Cuban party delegation, Tass reported. It will be the first Soviet party congress he has attended.—Reuter.

Indian judges condemn censorship

From Our Correspondent
Delhi, Feb 22

The Bombay High Court has criticized press censorship in a case which arose last August over the banning of certain items in a Bombay monthly, *Freedom First*.

Two of the court's judges said that it was not the censor's function to make all newspapers and periodicals "trim their sails to one wind, or to tow along in a single file, or to speak in chorus".

The press, the 250-page judgment said, was not only an instrument for disseminating information but also a powerful medium for moulding public opinion by propaganda. True democracy could thrive only in a free clearing house of competing ideologies—political, economic and social—and in this the press had an important role to play. The day that this clearing house closed down would toll the death knell of democracy.

Dissent from opinions and views held by the majority, and criticism and disapproval of measures initiated by a party in power, made for a healthy political climate, the judgment added, and it was not for the censor to inject into it the lifelessness of forced conformity. The expression of dissent, disapproval and criticism in strong language was no ground for banning its publication.

Bridging the Lewisham mental health gap

When it comes to providing care for the mentally ill within the community, central and west Lewisham must come bottom of the South-east London league. It has no in-patient or day-patient clinic and its psychiatric hospital is 12 miles away, in Bexley.

Like many London boroughs, Lewisham inherited the result of Victorian prejudices about mental illness, which sited the asylum firmly out of sight and out of mind, buried in the countryside.

Now there is more understanding of the stresses of modern living, which result in one in nine of all adults suffering some form of mental illness in a lifetime, and most local authorities accept the need for psychiatric units in general hospitals inside the community.

But Bexley Hospital, which serves the 77,000 population of central and west Lewisham, is one to one-and-a-half hours away by public transport on weekdays and almost impossible on Sunday, the one visiting day most relatives can manage.

One man who is lobbying vociferously for a clinic in Lewisham itself is consultant psychiatrist Dr Douglas Brough. He is also trying to bridge that 12-mile gap with a community care team, which can deal without delay with a crisis in the home or with a suicide attempt.

His team, which he started two years ago, soon after coming to the district, consists of himself, a psychologist, psychiatric nurses, psychiatric social workers and occupational therapists from Bexley Hospital and the community. Their movements are coordinated by a project manager, who can call on any of them for help when needed. In some cases the district nurse and health visitor may be coopted.

Since its beginning, the team has dealt with 66 attempted suicides (only three of whom had to be admitted to hospital) and has treated some 42 depressed women in their own homes.

"The team concept is invaluable, because no one person has the time to do all that has to be done. Together we can", Dr Brough says.

"If I am asked to see a depressed housewife, there are effective physical methods which can be used to lift the depression. But if the depression arises out of marital problems, then a marriage guidance counsellor might be needed to help with the underlying difficulties. Or if, as a result of these marriage problems, there is a disturbed child, then a health visitor or social worker could be brought in.

"Community care in its broadest sense will involve the family in the care of the patient, but there is a part to be played by closer liaison between the professional community care team and voluntary organizations such as the Samaritans and the Marriage Guidance Council."

The ability to step in in a crisis is an important part of the community care team's work, but so is its function as an advisory service.

A measure of the team's success is that general practitioners in the area now frequently call on the service. The team psychologist, who monitors the team's results, has discovered a sharp drop in the admission of middle-aged women to Bexley. Dr Brough believes such women are better treated within the community rather than in hospital, where the isolation from family can add to their problems and where they can become long-stay patients.

Why has Lewisham no in-patient and day-patient clinic of its own? Recent government cutbacks in spending are not a factor because the need to provide such a clinic has been talked about for 14 years.

There is room for such a unit locally—at Hither Green Hospital, where four wards are at present occupied by an industrial unit manufacturing material for bacteriological departments. The district hospital management team has plans to move this when new premises can be found.

"If the money was available, a psychiatric unit could be opened at Hither Green within 18 months", says Dr Brough.

Diana Patt

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SPORT

Rugby Union

Scots sail away as England miss boat

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

If taking chances and running in tries is the name of the game it ill behoves this Sassenach to complain that Scotland should win back the Calcutta Cup at Murrayfield on Saturday, but even their most fervid supporters might regard the margin of 22 points to 12 as flattering.

For the first quarter of a fast and furious contest in perfect conditions, Scotland clung desperately to the ropes as England, creating space behind a dominant pack, made all of the vital running. In the second, Scotland snatched a thrilling score out of deep defence to level the account at 9—9 and the man who got it was the scrum half, Lawson, in a triumphant return to the colours.

A second penalty from Old restored the English lead but by then, in the seven minutes of extra time, Scotland—with two flowing attacks behind their reviving lineout jumpers, and with Irvine tellingly involved in both—had issued the first clear warning that England might have missed the boat. Moreover Scottish tackling at the crunch was not to let them down.

And soon, after Irvine had kicked a well-judged penalty goal following a lineout on the right, there came the decisive turning point. Scotland, whose scrummage had long been subjected to pressure (Wheeler won the heads 5—0), now swung an English heel. Lampkowski, served by Ripley, was nailed on the open side, and Burton, under pressure, fed back a loose ball that Old turned to gather on his 25. With his back to the opposition, Old attempted a clearing kick with his right foot when the other might have served him better. Leslie roared through to charge it down, and, picking up with some panache, sped through unimpeded for the second try.

Alas, poor Old, who seems accident-prone at Murrayfield. Two years ago, it was his failure to find touch, that led to Irvine's last, killing goal. Now, in other respects, he had an almost unblemished game, in spite of being on the end of an inconsistent service or of none at all when his scrum half, deluded by early freedom and success, burrowed away or dithered too often on his own.

Leslie's try must, for a while, have sapped the English spirit, although they were to come back bravely, desperately—and raggedly—too late. But that was after Lawson had notched his second try at the end of an irresistible Scottish assault that comprised a shrewd kick from Wilson, a winning maul, two winning rucks, a switch of direction and 14 pairs of hands. A gallant defence was spreadeagled.

There was still time for Carmichael, with a great tackle, to stifle a fine midfield break by Cooke, but Scotland were safely home by two goals, two penalty goals and a try to a goal and two penalty goals. In one match they had scored more tries than they could manage all last season. Lawson's service, encumbered by early difficulties at the scrummage, gave Wilson room and confidence for a shrewd and decisive first appearance. The Scottish handling and distribution overall was more secure, and their critics, long dissatisfied by a negative approach, rejoiced to see consistent evidence of a more relaxed and positive strategy.



Alan Lawson, the Scottish scrum half, gets the ball away as Ripley bears down. Lawson marked his international return with two tries. McHarg is on the left.

England must feel like Sisyphus, eternally condemned to rolling a boulder up the hill only to see it roll back again. Theirs must have been a gloomy dressing room after the contest was done.

They had their chances—the first as soon as the opening minute when, from a Scottish drop-out, Wilkinson gave Lampkowski his chance to send Plummer careering outside Shedden, inside Irvine, and over. But the English touch judge, the Rev Newell—and the television evidence—suggested he had put a foot on the touchline. Another occurred when Lampkowski exploded out of Lawson's tackle behind an awkward English heel to send Duckham clear on the left, but Shedden came across for a rousing cover tackle by the flag that put his victim out of the game (to be replaced by Wyatt for his first cap) with a pulled hamstring.

By then, Irvine had kicked his first penalty, for a ruck offence and from 40 yards, in reply to England's try. This sprang from McHarg's lineout possession and an indifferent service from Lawson to Wilson, who was entitled, so early in an international career, to hope for something less taxing. Ripley hacked on, Keyworth fed back from the maul, and there was ample space on the right for Plummer, who stumbled as he checked to pick up a long, ballooned pass from Maxwell. But England won a ruck, Lampkowski set a pass skidding left but bouncing conveniently, and Cooke, with a clever little outside break, made room for Maxwell, with Duckham not needed outside him, to score. Old converted.

A miss ploy all but had Hignell clear through in midfield. Old, with Wyatt free, had a pass ruled as being deliberately knocked on by Steele and promptly kicked three points. And then came another try, out of the Scottish blue. Wyatt's cross-kick, too flat, was palmed back directly to Shedden, going at full throttle on his opposite wing. Poor Hignell was left in a hopeless situation. Biggar, Carmichael and Tomes all handled before Lawson scored at the posts, for Irvine to convert.

A good tackle by Irvine on Plummer, whose return to the England side was distinctly lively, stopped one likely attack. Another, by Shedden, which caused concussion and his replacement by Renwick, halted a Ripley charge. Old kicked his second penalty (for a ruck infringement after Lampkowski had been caught in several minds at once) when Scotland had 14 men. Irvine missed a kickable penalty. Biggar was nastily raked at another ruck, departing briefly for stitches.

The England XV to play Ireland at Twickenham on March 6 will be chosen next Sunday after the selectors have watched the county championship semi-final round match between Gloucestershire and Lancashire at Bristol.

SCOTLAND: A. R. Irvine (Heriot's FP); W. C. C. Steele (London Scottish), I. R. McGeechan (Headingley), A. G. Cranston (Hawick), D. Shedden (West of Scotland); (sub: Renwick, Hawick); R. Wilson (London Scottish), A. J. M. Lawson (London Scottish); J. McLauchlan (Jordanhill, captain), C. D. Fisher (Waterloo), A. B. Carmichael (West of Scotland), A. J. Tomes (Hawick), G. L. Brown (West of Scotland), M. A. Biggar (London Scottish), A. F. McHarg (London Scottish), D. G. Leslie (West of Scotland).

ENGLAND: A. J. Hignell (Gambridge University); K. Plummer (Bristol), A. W. Maxwell (Headingley); (sub: N. Bennett, Bedford); D. A. Cooke (Harlequins), D. J. Duckham (Coventry); (sub: D. Wyatt, Bedford); A. G. E. Old (Middlesbrough), M. S. Lampkowski (Headingley); M. A. Burton (Gloucester), P. Wheeler (Leicester), F. E. Cotton (Sale), W. B. Beaumont (Fylde), R. M. Wilkinson (Bedford), M. Keyworth (Swansea), A. G. Ripley (Rosslyn Park), A. Neary (Broughton Park, captain).

Referee: D. M. Lloyd (Wales).

Well timed onslaught by Welsh

From an Irish Rugby Correspondent
Dublin, Feb 22

When Wales led 10—9 very much against the trend of play at half time at Lansdowne Road here yesterday, their thirteenth triple crown was virtually assured. The Irish forwards had thrown everything they knew into a fierce and prolonged assault, but it was obvious from the start of the second half that the Welsh policy of containment before unleashing the full range of fire power would prevail again. Ireland were in contention until only 15 minutes remained, but then they were engulfed by a scarlet flood and yielded three tries, all of which were converted, to sustain a defeat by three goals, a try and four penalty goals to three penalty goals, a margin which was cruelly unjust.

Never can a Welsh team have emerged from a spell of indifferent play with so little discomfort as in the first 40 minutes. They were granted the sort of start which would have been the breath of life to their opponents, for after eight minutes of severe pressure their big lock, Martin, landed an improbable penalty goal from 47 yards into the breeze, the ball trickling over after hitting the angle of the crossbar and upright.

No sooner had Ireland recovered from this blow than they were struck by another which was even more hurtful. Ensor marked, seemingly within the accepted terms, a towering kick by Bennett, but the Scottish referee, Mr Sanson, disagreed and then penalized the full back for holding the ball too long. Bennett was given the easiest of penalties from point blank range. The knife was turned further in the wound five minutes later when another long shot by Martin fell well short and was fielded by Duggan, but, with plenty of time in which to clear to touch, he lobbed a pass to Canniffe, whose fractionally delayed kick was charged down by Gerald Davies for the gift of a try.

Three penalty goals by McGann from around the 25 to 30-yard range made the Welsh realize even more clearly how valuable their cushion of points had become especially when a try by McKinney was disallowed and an Irish put into the scrum ordered instead. However, having survived the uneasy spell in which Edwards had been harried and harassed into uncharacteristic errors behind forwards subjected to similar treatment, the Welsh produced all the reasons why they have at present moved into a different league from their home country's rivals.

Gibson was hardly visible, a saddening experience for this once great artist, and Lavery, a curious choice in any case, lasted only 25 minutes. He retired with a fractured collarbone sustained when he attempted to stop a heavier opponent in Gravell with a shoulder charge instead of a tackle. He is likely to be out for the rest of the season.

A good deal of sympathy must be accorded to Ensor. His galling experience with the mark in the first half was repeated at double the cost in the twenty-fifth minute of the second period. Again he made what looked to be the correct catch and mark from Bennett's kick, having both feet on the ground but keeling over sideways as he fielded. Again he did not satisfy the referee. The ball was heeled back like a flash and Edwards linked up on the short side with J. P. R. Williams, who sent Gerald Davies trotting over unopposed. Bennett, who had kicked two penalty goals in the seventh and twelfth minutes after the interval, converted from a difficult angle and was on target twice more when Edwards followed up his own short kick ahead to score at the corner and when the stand-off himself rounded off a memorable day by jinking and sidestepping past several tacklers.

IRELAND: A. H. Ensor (Wanderers); T. O. Grace (St Mary's, captain), P. J. Lavery (London Irish, sub: L. Gaffney, Garryowen), C. M. H. Gibson (NIFC), A. W. McMaster (Ballymena); B. J. McGann (Cork Constitution), D. M. Canniffe (Lansdowne), P. Orr (Old Wesley), J. Cantrell (UCD), P. O'Callaghan (Dolphin), M. J. Keane (Lansdowne), R. F. Hakin (CIYMS), S. M. Deering (Garryowen), W. P. Duggan (Blackrock), S. McKinney (Dungannon).

WALES: J. P. R. Williams (London Welsh); T. G. R. Davies (Cardiff), R. W. Gravell (Llanelli), S. P. Fenwick (Bridgend), J. J. Williams (Llanelli); P. Bennett (Llanelli), G. O. Edwards (Cardiff); A. Faulkner (Pontypool), R. W. Windsor (Pontypool), G. Price (Pontypool), A. J. Martin (Aberavon), G. A. D. Wheel (Swansea), T. P. David (Pontypridd), T. M. Davies (Swansea, captain), P. P. Evans (Swansea).

Referee: N. R. Sanson (Scotland).

Rugby Union Weekend results

International matches

Ireland	9	Wales	34
Scotland	22	England	12

Inter-Service match

Army	6	RAF	3

Club matches

Boroughmuir	24	Rosslyn Park	13
Bridgwater & A	11	S Shewsbury Ams	13
Broughton Park	0	Pontypridd	29
Coventry	11	Northampton	19
Devonport Svcs	0	Penzance & N	19
Edinburgh Acads	8	Hartlepool's FP	15
Esher	16	Loughbor'gh C	11
Glamorgan W	26	Lydney	9
Glasgow High	10	Birkenhead P	29
Gosforth	29	Wilmslow	6
Harrogate	3	Waterloo	40
Hartlepool R	9	Nottingham	3
Hawick	41	Edinburgh Wdrs	3
Huddersfield	37	Halifax	6
Kenilworth	11	Lymm	21
Langholm	13	West Hartlepool	6
Manchester	12	Fylde	18
Morley	26	St Helens	11
Northern	13	Mell and ER	7
Orrell	8	Liverpool	13
Otley	4	Preston Grshprs	6
Oxford Univ	24	OMT	15
Penarth	26	Tredegar	7
Richmond	0	Bristol	12
Rugby	16	Nuneaton	3
St Lukes Coll	3	Streatham/Croy	3
Sale	31	Bradford	18
Saracens	10	Rosslyn Park	21
Sth Wales Pol	7	Maesteg	0
Taunton	3	Clifton	7
Torquay Ath	24	St Ives	6
US Portsmouth	15	Harlequins	50
Vale of Lune	13	Durham Univ	13
Wasps	10	Leicester	10
Wakefield	54	New Brighton	6
Warrington	3	Winnington Park	3
Weston-s-Mare	11	Birmingham	8
Widnes	14	Kendal	11
London Irish	38	Guy's Hospital	0

Yesterday

Bedford	61	Cheltenham	18
Bridgwater & A	13	Taunton	3
C Belvedere	12	London Welsh	27
Oxford	11	Nuneaton	10

International table

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
Wales	3	3	0	83	24	6
France	2	2	0	39	9	4
Scotland	3	1	2	34	53	2
England	2	0	2	21	43	0
Ireland	2	0	2	12	60	0

When Army boots tripped the light fantastic

By Michael Hardy

The Army achieved what might be termed a limited advance on a narrow front when they beat the Royal Air Force at Twickenham on Saturday by a penalty goal and a drop goal (6pts) to a penalty goal (3). If the Navy had any spies at this opening match of the Inter Services tournament, they might have been encouraged to see two things: a match played by their rivals in the sedate tempo of a nineteenth-century quadrille; and a programme bearing for the first time the names of six replacements on each side.

Here is one area in which manpower cuts have not affected the Services. In the event, although Orwin, of the RAF, left the field for 10 minutes or so for repairs, none of the replacements was used. In their match against the RAF last year, the Navy lost three players injured, and the game by 20—7, after leading at one time by 7—3.

In that same tournament, the RAF were shot down by the Army 41—13. So Saturday's result was, from the RAF point of view, an improvement. They must, however, have been disappointed that, in a game where almost every move was painstakingly signalled in advance, and thereby doomed to failure, they could not find the inspiration to break the Army's rigid defence.

They were of course without Steele, temporarily posted to Murrayfield, but in Williams, the Gloucestershire stand-off, they have a player of some class.

Nobody came closer to scoring the winning try than Cuthill, the RAF captain, who lost the ball on the line. Had they at least been able to turn to account the game's only moment of low drama, the RAF could still have drawn. This was near the end, when the Army were penalized and sent back successively three times, 30 yards in all, presumably for questioning either the referee's eyesight or his ancestry. Williams, who had just kicked a penalty goal, missed this crucial one.

The Army were well served by their lock forwards, Peacock and Bott, and by their lively flankers. Spurrell and Williams. Wright kicked a penalty goal for them, and Morgan dropped a goal after the centres, Jackson and Robinson, had put him in range and Mills had won him the ammunition with a heel against the head.

THE ARMY: Lt P. J. Wright (King's Own Royal Border Regt); Sgt J. Davies (Welsh Guards), L/C S. G. Jackson (RAMC), WOII P. Robinson (Duke of Wellington's Regt), Lt D. J. Kerr (RAOC); Cpl J. H. Morgan (REME), Lt R. G. Bell (13/18 Royal Hussars); Col N. J. Gray (RE), Staff Sgt J. B. Mills (REME), Capt. R. C. C. Campbell (RCT), L/C S. Peacock (RCS), Staff Sgt W. E. Bell (RE), Craftsman R. A. Spurrell (REME), Capt C. J. W. Tilbert (Duke of Wellington's Regt), L/C G. O. W. Williams (Duke of Wellington's Regt).

ROYAL AIR FORCE: Cpl M. K. Howe (Waddington); J/T M. Smith (Scaland), PO P. Williams (Birmingham UAS), J/T K. Richardson (St Alban), J/T R. Wyatt (RAF Hospital, Wroughton); F/O C. G. Williams (Catterick), Cpl B. Gordon (Scaland), Sgt S. Pickering (Brize Norton), Sgt D. Gatherer (RAF Hospital, Halton), Cpl S. Turner (Brize Norton), SAC J. Orwin (Marham), J/T D. Mason (Kinloss), Flt Lt S. Cuthill (Swanton Morley), Flt Lt S. Sicdman (Leeming), Flt Sgt G. Bond (Odiham).

Referee: L. G. P. Thomas (Wales).

Cheltenham lambs brought to Slaughter

By Gordon Allan

Bedford 61 Cheltenham 18

Cheltenham played at Goldington Road for only the second time yesterday. The first was in 1930, when they won 17—7. Yesterday Bedford won by five goals, a dropped goal and seven tries to a goal and four penalty goals. It was Bedford's biggest score this season, which need surprise no one. Their previous best was 42 against Rugby.

It might be advisable to get the scorers out of the way first. There are so many of them and counting takes time. In the first half Towersey (2) and Wyatt (2) scored tries for Bedford and Bennett kicked one conversion and a dropped goal. Drake, Cheltenham's captain, scored a try and Warren converted it. In the second half Towersey (2), Bailward (2), Jorden (2), Hollins and Slaughter scored tries for Bedford, and Bennett kicked four conversions. Warren kicked four penalties for Cheltenham.

Of its kind, it was a hugely entertaining game, particularly in the second half. Cheltenham have now lost 25 out of 26 matches this season, but against a Bedford team who were in a position to be indulgent they never gave up. I liked the play of Ames at No 8, Turton at lock, Martin Jones at scrum half and Jenkins on the left wing. Height and weight Cheltenham may lack, but not enthusiasm.

Bennett and Wyatt saw more of the ball than they did at Murrayfield, and almost the only surprise of the game was that Wyatt scored twice rather than six or seven times. He was clearly too much for Bartlett. As things fell out, however, it was Towersey on the other wing who was Bedford's top scorer. Their first try was scored by him and, as though foreshadowing events to come, it started inside the Bedford 25. Soon we began to expect a Bedford try every time they ran the ball from there.

Perhaps the most remarkable of Bedford's tries was scored by Hollins. The ball went up and down the field twice, a distance of some 300 yards, with first Cheltenham in possession and then Bedford, before Hollins grounded it. And perhaps the most popular was scored by Slaughter (known, of course, as Tod). He is no longer a regular member of Bedford's senior team, but he has been around Goldington Road for many years, a contemporary of Budge Rogers, and the crowd loved it when he scored, narrowly avoiding knocking himself out on a goalpost as he did so.

BEDFORD: A. Jorden; A. Towersey, J. Howard, R. Chadwick, D. Wyatt; N. Bennett, P. Evans; C. Bailward, N. Barker, B. Keen, C. Hooker, J. Mawle, A. Hollins, D. Jackson, R. Slaughter.

CHELTENHAM: M. White; B. Bartlett, S. Lewis, D. Burrows, G. Jenkins; G. Warren, M. Jones; D. Jones, M. Hamblin, A. Drink, M. Slatter, A. Turton, L. Henry, M. Ames, S. Minshin.

Referee: P. Mallalieu (Oxford).

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SPORT

Football

Three trophies that could yet lie at the feet of club reserves

By Geoffrey Green
Football Coresprondent

When all quiet on the western front had been suggested by the fixtures, a number of unexpected events added some spice to Saturday's league programme. As a result, Liverpool have now taken a clear lead at the top of the championship. Sunderland—helped by the surprise defeats of Bolton Wanderers and Bristol City—returned to the top of the second division on goal average. And Crystal Palace, once runaway leaders of the third, slipped once again at home to suggest that they are falling between the twin stools of league and cup.

But the future is in the melting pot and it is all still to play for, with injuries and reserve strength in depth perhaps holding the balance before the end. The championship itself provides a wealth of crucial fixutures yet to come. Liverpool, for one, travel to Derby on Saturday after their visit to Arsenal tomorrow night.

In due course Liverpool also have to face Aston Villa at Villa Park in April, a passionate hope of the Midlands which at last saw the downfall of Manchester United on Saturday to end a run of 14 unbeaten matches. Queen's Park Rangers, now second on goal average, have to face Leeds United at Loftus Road. Manchester United play host to Derby County on Wednesday night—both of them equal in points with Rangers—and then entertain West Ham United, Leeds United and Manchester City at Old Trafford.

Derby must also go to Leeds, Manchester City and Villa. Leeds, slipping at present with three successive league defeats behind them as well as their upset by Crystal Palace in the FA Cup, are at West Ham tonight, with home matches against Derby, West Ham and Manchester City and a visit to Manchester United to follow. It is a tangled web of suspense.

Meanwhile, there are two more FA Cup offerings tonight. Norwich City meet Bradford City in their twice postponed fifth round tie at Carrow Road with a visit from Southampton as the prize. Newcastle United and Bolton Wanderers meet for the third time now at neutral Elland Road, with a trip to Derby for the winners in the sixth round. Newcastle then meet Manchester City in the League Cup final at Wembley on Saturday.

They are already without Nulty in midfield (nursing a broken jaw) and now have David Craig, his replacement, under treatment with a twisted knee. Mahoney, their goalkeeper, is nursing a thigh injury and Macdonald and Gowling, with 39 goals between them this season, are also trying to shake off heavy colds. Newcastle are now feeling the mounting pressures experienced by others such as Manchester United, Leeds and Liverpool in the past.

As the screw of competition tightens, so too do injuries mount, turning the whole stage into some casualty clearing station. Today for instance West Ham must carry out checks on the twisted ankles of Alan Taylor and Orhan, their Turkish-Cypriot mercenary. Leeds, their opponents, already in some disarray without Bremner and McQueen, now have both Clarke and Lorimer on the physiotherapist's table. In the event, the 19-year-old McNiven, who has scored 25 goals in the Central League, is to make his bow to first division football.

Derby, facing Manchester United at Old Trafford on Wednesday, will still be without Lee (influenza) and Davies (ankle) in attack and Powell. James and Nish are all under treatment for a variety of ailments. As for United, they too will have some anxiety over their midfield general, Macari, who limped off Villa Park on Saturday with a pulled thigh muscle.

The strain on highly trained athletes is now considerable and seen to be increasing. On the other hand, treatment is more expert and in the main injuries are healed more quickly than in the old days of hit and miss



Controlled flight at Upton Park by Hector, or Derby County, but Orhan (left), like his beaten team, West Ham United, seems to be coming downto earth uncomfortably quickly.

Liverpool go astray but keep ahead

By Tom German

The maxim that life at the top is tough gathered little supporting evidence at Anfield on Saturday. Liverpool opened up a lead of two points at the head of the first division with a goal in each half against Newcastle United and scarcely raised a bead of perspiration in the process.

True, Newcastle had imminent commitments in a couple of cup competitions towards the forefront of their thoughts and, apparently, one or two walking wounded, Macdonald among them. Liverpool were able to grasp the match without their customary measure of intense concentrations and pressure.

The old firm, Toshak and Keegan, a "duo in harmony" as the old music hall posters might have presented them, set Liverpool on course. A relative newcomer, Case, sealed matters in a moment of quick reaction, but there were too many stray passes for the side to generate its usual head of steam and too few threats to stir them.

Not that it mattered. Kennedy and Callaghan were sound enough in the middle of the field while Thompson and Hughes made the troubles. Newcastle, though pronouncing themselves satisfied with their share of the match, will hardly be content if they cause as little disturbance to Bolton Wanderers when battle is rejoined in tonight's FA Cup tie, or Manchester City in Saturday's League Cup final.

Gowling stole away smartly a couple of times early in the match and Macdonald lifted the ball against the bar a quarter of an hour from the end in his one threatening moment, but there were few other occasions when they showed they had teeth. There was some neat enough work from the creative elements in the side however. Craig, the captain, measured his distribution, usually from deep positions, with an almost languid accuracy and Cassidy and Burns put in some hard work around the middle.

The now familiar telepathy between Liverpool's front prongs brought the championship leaders their first goal after 26 minutes. Heighway took the ball down the left and crossed to Toshack at the far post. With his head the big Welshman directed the ball back across goal to Keegan, waiting by the other post, and he stretched to his full reach to score with a header.

Case claimed the second six minutes into the second half, skipping in alertly when Kennedy's shot squirmed from Mahoney's grasp. It was a modest match, though, which will hardly find a place in Anfield's scrapbook.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; T. Smith, P. Neal, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, E. Hughes, K. Keegan, J. Case, S. Heighway, J. Toshack, I. Callaghan.
NEWCASTLE UNITED: M. Mahoney; I. Nattrass, A. Kennedy, D. Craig (sub, G. Keeley), S. Barrowclough, P. Howard, M. Burns, T. Cassidy, M. Macdonald, A. Gowling, T. Craig.
Referee: A. E. Read (Bristol).

Oxford 'bag'

Three Oxford United players were sent off at Blackpool on Saturday. They were John Shuker, Micheel Tait and Peter Houseman. A fourth player, Nicholas Lowe, had his name taken. The drama was watched by the lowest attendance (4,422) for a league match at Blackpool.

A game of patience in which despair turns up trumps

By Keith Macklin

"Said patience, too near neighbour to despair." Matthew Arnold wrote. Much of the success of Leeds United has been built on the belief that patient development of methodical systems will bring ultimate reward. Now, after Middlesbrough's 2—0 win at Elland Road, even the patience of the placid Jimmy Armfield is giving way to despair.

Leeds have now played four games without scoring and lost them all, three of them at home. Injuries have played a part, but the sad fact for the Elland Road faithful is that Leeds have forgotten how to score goals. Indeed, there were times in this match when the home players did not seem even to know in which direction the Middlesbrough goal lay.

It was a happy return to old hunting grounds for the Middlesbrough manager, Jack Charlton, and the full back, Cooper. Since their side won comfortably and well, they would feel few pangs about the visible decline of the side they once graced.

Middlesbrough, themselves emerging from a period of despondency and cup dismissals, won much to Hickton, who scored both goals—the second a remarkable piece of enterprise—and who also influenced the game with tackles which led to Clarke's withdrawal.

Leeds, without Bremner and Cherry, and with Hunter—playing his 700th game for them—soon had Lorimer leaving the field with the early recurrence of a leg injury. McKenzie's intuitive skills seemed to have deserted him. Clarke's sharpness is blunted, and the returned Jordan charges about with energy but little direction, like a goaded bull. They raised barely a threat, so commanding were Boam and Maddren. The nadir for Leeds was a penalty miss by Clarke, who took over the task in the absence of Lorimer, and gave Platt a comfortable diving save.

Middlesbrough grew in confidence as Leeds sank into "sorrow and leaden-eyed despairs", as John Keats put it. The visitors might have had other goals, and Armstrong contrived to head over the bar from underneath Harvey's nostrils.

Hickton's first goal was a well-struck low drive. His second was odd, but effective, in that Harvey caught the ball and dropped with it. Hickton then toeing it over the line. The only blemishes for Middlesbrough were a closed eye for Boersma, and a silly "booking" for Hickton, who deliberately caught the ball, presumably in a euphoric state.

LEEDS UNITED: D. Harvey; F. Gray, ... Lorimer (sub, K. Parkinson), P. Madeley, N. Hunter, D. McKenzie, A. Clarke, J. Jordan, T. Yorath, E. Gray.
MIDDLESBROUGH: J. Platt; J. Craggs, T. Cooper, G. Souness, S. Boam, W. Maddren, P. Boersma (sub, W. Woof), D. Mills, J. Hickton, T. McAndrew, D. Armstrong.
Referee: J. Yates (Redditch).

Rangers need to summon up a sense of urgency

By Tom Freeman

With the number of challengers reduced for all practical purposes to four, Queen's Park Rangers now have a good chance of winning the Football League championship for the first time.

In recent weeks Rangers have been overshadowed by Liverpool and Manchester United, but have been quietly collecting points. Although they have played one more match than the other three, their remaining programme is much easier—on paper at least—than the others. What Rangers need most now is a sense of urgency—greater than they showed on Saturday—if they are to succeed. There was no doubt that they thoroughly deserved their 3—1 victory over Ipswich Town, but the victory was due as much to the shortcomings of their opponents as to their own efforts.

There were no goals and none seemingly in prospect until 10 minutes after half-time when Wark, Ipswich's young defender standing in for the injured Hunter, put a perfect shot past his own goalkeeper. Until then both teams had seemed a little jaded and nobody had done much apart from go through the motions.

The goal evidently convinced Rangers of the importance of winning for they pressed with much greater vigour afterwards. They received a temporary setback when Ipswich unexpectedly scored, Lambert nipping in to get to Austin's header, but were quickly in front again when Webb took advantage of a mix-up between Mills and his goalkeeper, Cooper, to score. Thomas finally finished off Ipswich with a goal in the last minute.

Rangers, if they were slow to reach anything like their best form, looked in the end the superior team. Francis and Masson, in particular, were powerful and constructive, and Bowles in front was able at times to confuse the Ipswich defence.

Ipswich for a team so highly placed in the league table were a disappointment. They were surprisingly weak in front and, in spite of the presence of Beattie and Mills were often unreliable behind. It was a blow for them, however, when Beattie was injured early in the second half, an accident that proved to be the turning point of the game.

With the score 1—0 against them Johnson, who had been waiting in the wings, would presumably have replaced one of the front runners, but when Beattie was injured the whole team had to be reshaped and Johnson had little opportunity to retrieve the situation.

QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS: P. Parkes; D. Clement, I. Gillard, M. Leach (sub, F. McLintock), J. Hollins, D. Webb, D. Thomas, G. Francis, D. Masson, S. Bowles, D. Givens.
IPSWICH TOWN: P. Cooper; G. Burley, K. Beattie (sub, D. Johnson), M. Mills, J. Peddelty, J. Wark, C. Woods, R. Osborne, T. Austin, T. Whymark, M. Lambert.
Referee: H. Davey (Nottingham).

Derby double odds

William Hill quote Derby County at 10-1 for the League championship and FA Cup double. Manchester United are 16-1. League championship prices: 11-8 Liverpool, 5-2 Derby County, 7-2 Manchester United, 9-1 Queen's Park Rangers, 14-1 Leeds United.

Pipe of peace amid smoke of war

By Geoffrey Green

Whether or not it was all part of some planned therapy designed to face the tests over the coming weeks, Derby County kept a suspiciously low profile while beating West Ham United 2—1 at Upton Park on Saturday. No one would have guessed that here were the reigning league champions desperately keen to retain their title, or that the League and FA Cup double still remains very much in their sights.

Derby's performance at times bore the casual air of a side with no immediate ambitions facing an opponent who had already surrendered hope of winning any sort of prize. It was an altogether affable end of the season affair with apparently little or nothing at stake and pleasantly free from the usual fever of frenzy and fear.

Yet how deceptive on the surface. Whatever Derby's hidden burdens, West Ham, too, have a goal to achieve. It exists in the European Cup Winners' Cup where they face Den Haag, of the Netherlands, in the quarter-final round next week. The Continent, indeed, remains their last adventure playground.

But they also have a part to play in the domestic scene with league fixtures yet to be fulfilled at Manchester United and with Leeds United, home and away, the first of them tonight at East London, may have slipped beyond their reach but they could still influence its course in their own civilized fashion.

As West Ham continue to search for the fluent form that earlier saw them at the head of the league—their decline since December has brought them only six points from 12 games—it was Derby's attitude that now caught one's particular attention. Perhaps, after all, the relaxed approach is *the correct answer to what lies* ahead, taking each hurdle as it comes.

However, there is danger in becoming almost too casual and on Saturday Derby almost paid the price for it. Two goals up through George and Rioch with only six minutes left they stood back, as it were, to preen themselves on a victory which had demanded little of their energy or latent talent.

Then, within 60 seconds of Rioch's apparently decisive strike, Brooking slipped Todd, shot under the advancing Moseley to make it 1—2 and all of a sudden West Ham, sniffing salvation at the last breath, had Derby on the rack. It should never have been. But for the alert goalkeeping of Day and some untidy finishing, the champions could have been home and dry long since. At least it gave the gentle afternoon a finishing warmth.

West Ham's decline has been bound up with a variety of injuries and in particular the loss of their captain Bonds, whose midfield drive has been sorely missed for some time. However, he now seems to be on the mend and may yet be fit to face Den Haag in The Hague.

Alan Taylor, too, a snatcher of half-chances, was missing on this occasion which left the attack with a sylph-like quality in spite of the brief presence of the Turkish-Cypriot, Orhan. Not even Brooking, now drafted as a front-runner, could raise a lasting spark from them.

Derby, for their part, with Lee and Davies absent, seemed to rely too much on James and George for positive results up front. Both had their moments of dexterity, the Welshman switching wings for his penetrating footwork and George, always ready with an explosive shot, using his head for some delicate flicks to Hector. Here are players of instinctive flair.

Rioch, recovered from influenza, *also changed gear occasionally* to become involved without finding his timing, but it was the busy little Gemmill who, most of all, tried to keep the action going as Day proceeded to get in the way with dives and leaps under the West Ham bar. Once just before the hour Day miscued a clearance straight to George.

George was clear but, having opened up the way to goal, proceeded to hit the sky with his shot, much to the caustic derision of the terraces. Within moments, however, he had his revenge. Picking up a loose ball from Hector, he blasted his shot under Day's dive and figuratively thumbed his nose at the silent company.

When James wormed his way past three defenders and had his shot partially parried by Day, Rioch was on hand to sweep in Derby's second goal. At that Derby finally sat back to smoke a pipe of peace and quiet, only to be brought hurriedly to their feet by Brooking. But it was too little and too late.

WEST HAM UNITED: M. Day; K. Coleman, F. Lampard, P. Holland, T. Taylor, M. McGiven, J. McDowell, G. Paddon, Y. Orhan (sub, W. Jennings), T. Brooking, K. Robson.
DERBY COUNTY: G. Moseley; R. Thomas, D. Nish, B. Rioch, R. McFarland, C. Todd, S. Powell, A. Gemmill, K. Hector, C. George, L. James.
Referee: T. H. C. Reynolds (Swansea).

Today's fixtures

FA CUP: Fifth round: Norwich City v Bradford City (7.30). Second replay: Newcastle United v Bolton (at Elland Road, Leeds, 7.30).
FIRST DIVISION: West Ham United v Leeds United (7.30).
THIRD DIVISION: Mansfield Town v Bury Town (7.30); Wrexham v Peterborough United (7.15).
FOURTH DIVISION: Brentford v Bournemouth (7.30); Darlington v Stockport County (7.15); Newport County v Swansea City (7.15); Rochdale v Crewe Alexandra (7.30).
SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Hamilton Academicals v Montrose (7.30).
SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Forfar Athletic v Alloa Athletic (7.30).
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Chelmsford City v Grantham (7.30).
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Great Harwood v Mossley (7.30); Runcorn v Gateshead United (7.30).
RUGBY UNION: Cross Keys v Newport (7.15); Neath v Aberavon (7.15).

United's crash course may prove costly

By Norman Fox

After teaching almost everyone something for threequarters of a season, Manchester United have, in successive matches, been taught respect for experience by Liverpool and shown in a 2—1 defeat by Aston Villa at Villa Park on Saturday that they are not the only club with supporters whose combined will-power seems strong enough to bend results. Within the week, after playing Derby County on Wednesday and West Ham United next Saturday (both at Old Trafford), they could know whether these two lessons cost them the championship.

It would be ironic if, after so many admirably progressive performances against the good, bad and merely boring stubborn opponents they have faced in this, their first season back in the first division, they could point to Villa as the team who foiled their hopes. Villa, who joined them in promotion last season but found the new life a struggle as much against injuries as a better class of opponents, had not won since Boxing Day. United had not lost in 14 games. There was no evidence for a surprise, even though Villa had Little and Nicholl back in their team after injuries. But for all their disappointments, Villa crowds are superb and their team have guts of steel and a degree of skill above their station in first division life.

How this Villa team seemed to have grown up since their thrashing in Antwerp five months ago. They are still far from outstanding, yet they were competent enough to deal with the ingenious variety offered by Macari, McIlroy, Pearson and Hill, none of whom played far below top form. If the overall picture was not particularly tidy or brilliantly planned, the excitement, atmosphere, full-blooded persistence of Villa, backed by their vast, peaceful, yet powerfully vocal crowd, left an imprint on the minds of the United players who could have no complaints.

Almost all of the strengths upon which United raise their game were done for before half-time, even if the score at that moment was still 1—1. The fact that Pearson received a nasty kick early in the game and was never running completely freely, and that Macari had to be replaced after straining a muscle, should not be seen as excuses. After trying to slip into their fast, close-passing style, United found themselves getting nowhere near goal—their first real shot was not presented until nearly 40 minutes had gone—and by then Villa had put the ball in the net quite brilliantly when Gray, always running at United, made a sweeping attack for Little to finish with a neat header. But the linesman had raised his flag almost as the move began and was easily able to convince the referee, who had not seen an offence, that Little began from an offside position.

The ambitious building work of Gidman and Phillips was to ensure that the disallowed goal was remade. Gidman lifted a freekick over the United defenders and McDonald slipped round the back to head in from the far post. Typically, United counter attacked brightly. A throw-in by Hill was won in the air by Pearson, who turned the ball down for Macari to volley in. That should have been the foundation of United's comeback, but in the second half without Macari they lost more possession in the middle.

Gidman continued to move upfield superbly, weaving through the heavily determined tackles and almost always placing fine centres. From one of these Gray found himself with time for a good look at goal before scoring the winner. If Stepney had not brought off a couple of fine saves towards the end, Villa might even have collected two more goals. Whether it was just one of those days for United, or something more ominous, we should know on Wednesday night.

ASTON VILLA: J. Burridge; J. Gidman, J. Robson, I. Ross, C. Nicholl, L. Phillips, R. Graydon, B. Little, A. Gray, R. McDonald, F. Carrodus.
MANCHESTER UNITED: A. Stepney; A. Forsyth, S. Houston, G. Daly, B. Greenhoff, M. Buchan, S. Coppell, S. McIlroy, S. Pearson, L. Macari (sub, P. Coyne), G. Hill.
Referee: D. R. Nippard (Bournemouth).

Hockey

Superiority of Saini stressed in triplicate

By Sydney Friskin

Bristol 0 Slough 4

Superb passing at high speed gave Slough a fine victory over Bristol yesterday and a place in the quarter-final round of the national club hockey championship sponsored by Benson and Hedges. The winners will be at home to Northampton Saints on March 6. Among the other sides who qualified were Bury St Edmunds YMCA and Nottingham, who will meet each other.

As usual Slough's progress was built around the stickwork and acceleration of Saini and Khehar, one operating behind the other. Once they got going the opposition frequently fell into perplexity. Bristol relied mainly on Wall, their powerful centre forward, who could have done with more support. They tightened their defence and raised their game in the second half but once Slough had led 3—0 by half time the damage seemed irreparable.

Yet the story might have been different if Bristol had scored in the first few minutes. A free hit from the right brought Wall into confrontation with Jackson, the Slough goalkeeper, whose lunging stick averted a certain goal. Wall had another swing at goal from a short corner soon after and again Jackson saved.

Slough hit back in the thirteenth minute with Saini dribbling his way through the Bristol defence. Having overcome the goalkeeper's challenge he steadied himself before flicking the ball into the right hand corner. Two minutes later Khehar scored from a short corner after Parris had steered the ball from the right into the goal mouth. Their prosperity was assured when Saini converted a penalty stroke in the twenty-third minute.

Davis, the Bristol goalkeeper, made a good save off Parris early in the second half. In the next 10 minutes Egerton became conspicuous on Slough's right wing before Bristol settled down to tax the Slough defence and force two short corners. But Slough continued to flourish, and Saini's goal from a short corner shortly before the end served to underline their superiority. He manoeuvred the ball beautifully before striking it home.

BRISTOL: C. J. Davis; D. S. Wright, M. Salt, R. Gallannaugh, J. Spence, R. S. Reid, D. F. Gibbs (captain), R. Moore, C. Wall, B. Stokes, R. Jacob.
SLOUGH: D. Jackson; M. Parris (captain), A. Churcher, F. Brindley, S. S. Khehar, J. Allen, M. Egerton, B. S. Saini, S. Collins, D. Earl, J. Murdoch.
Umpires: P. A'Court-Sealey and N. Dallon (Western Counties).
OTHER RESULTS: Furness 0, Bury St Edmunds YMCA 6; RAOC 1, Nottingham 3; Isca 2, Timperley 1.

Oxford's seven rewards for keeping game flowing

By Sydney Friskin

It was said with some justification that the dashing spirit of earlier years had deserted the annual university hockey match at Lord's. Oxford and Cambridge did much on Saturday to dispel this impression, Oxford winning 7—0 in a game memorable for its artistry. The records show that Oxford won 6—3 in 1908-09, and Cambridge 7—2 in 1912-13. Again in 1951-52 Cambridge won 6—3, and after Oxford's 5—1 win in 1957-58 there came the parsimonious era of the sixties.

In this the eighth match of the series at Lord's, Oxford brought their tally of wins to 29 against 33 for Cambridge, 14 of the 76 matches having been drawn. Oxford won because they made the game flow. They had superb control in midfield, which helped their attacks to proliferate, and their shots were swift and sure. Cambridge had little midfield control and no one to lead their attack. It was a tactical error to have played Sobey in the middle instead of up front.

A continuous stream of passes from behind by the Oxford players, Hobkirk and Draper, probably the best players on the field, brought to notice the fluency of Goulty. He had a good partner in Watson, who had to leave the field early in the second half because of injury. The same misfortune befell Pellereau, of Cambridge. Williamson and Bond looked impressive on Cambridge's left flank, Williamson particularly for his deft reverse stick passing.

On one or two occasions Cambridge might have scored but shots were either too weak or too untidily executed.

Pouncey, assisted by Draper, opened the floodgates for Oxford, in the seventh minute. By half-time Oxford were four up with other goals by Watson, from a superb shot on the right, Precious, after a long corner, and Hobkirk, direct from a short corner. Hobkirk, again from a short corner, and the two substitutes, Endley and Wells, completed the scoring. Earlier Gresham's defeated St Lawrence College 9—2 to set the pattern of the day.

OXFORD: J. F. Brown (RGS Newcastle and Nuffield); C. M. G. Pouncey (Marlborough and Wycliffe), A. A. Hobkirk (British Columbia University and Jesus, captain), T. D. Norfolk (Kent School and Balliol), G. D. Featherstone (Kingston GS and St Peter's), P. J. Hardman (King's Macclesfield and St Peter's), A. L. Draper (Natal University and Pembroke), L. O. Goulty (Bootham and Corpus Christi), M. Precious (Scarborough College and University, sub: R. Endley, Capetown University and Pembroke), J. B. Watson (Magdalen CS and St Edmund Hall, sub: B. S. Wells, Colston's School Bristol and Wadham), S. M. W. Bishop (Marlborough and University).
CAMBRIDGE: B. J. Probert (Dauntsey's and St Catharine's); G. G. Menzies (Felsted and St Catharine's, captain), D. J. R. Shepherdson (Merchant Taylor's Crosby and St Catharine's), A. Payne (Gresham's and Magdalene), D. J. R. Pellereau (Wellington and Trinity, sub: C. M. Plaisner, Haberdashers' Aske's and St Catharine's), D. Jarred (Wellington and St Catharine's), I. J. Sobey (Adelaide University and Trinity), A. J. L. Dodds (Kingston GS and St Catharine's), R. C. A. Gomm (King's Bruton and Selwyn), C. R. Bond (Stowe and Sidney Sussex), I. A. Williamson (Millfield and Downing).
Umpires: D. C. Bruce (Eastern Counties) and G. R. Blakeman (Southern Counties).

Boxing

Coopman banned by the EBU for two years

Rome, Feb 22.—Jean-Pierre Coopman of Belgium, knocked out in the fifth round by Muhammad Ali in Friday's world heavyweight title bout in Puerto Rico, was today told that he would not be *allowed to box for a European* title for two years. The ban for the "Lion of Flanders" was announced here by the European Boxing Union (EBU), because of Coopman's last-minute withdrawal from a match against Britain's Richard Dunn for the European title left vacant by Bugner.

The EBU secretary-general, Piero Pini, said the decision to ban Coopman had been unanimous and had been taken because of the contempt with which the Belgian boxer had treated the European body, after receiving the £50,000 offer to meet Ali. Coopman's manager, Charles de Jaeger, had his European licence withdrawn for life for his part in the setting up of the Ali contest.—Agence France-Presse.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Feb 22.—Muhammad Ali will probably defend his crown against his compatriot Jimmy Young in Costa Rica on April 23, it was learned here. The champion, who on Friday cruised to an easy fifth round knockout win against Jean-Pierre Coopman of Belgium, confirmed after his victory that Young would be his next opponent.

Young was boxing on the same bill and was taken the full 10-round distance in his contest against Puerto Rico's Joe "King" Roman. Ali was not impressed by Young, who is ranked fourth in world ratings.

"He's not as good as I thought", said Ali. "He had a nobody and he couldn't finish him off. But he's still ranked four. I gotta keep fighting. I'm keeping the game alive. I'm going to do something every two months."

Meanwhile Coopman flew home to Belgium on Saturday as inconspicuously as he had arrived two weeks ago, catching a pre-dawn flight and missing a scheduled press conference with Ali later in the morning.

Richer financially for taking a beating on Friday that everyone had expected, the Belgian called Ali at 2 am to thank him—Ali had described Coopman as a "gentleman" and "a good fighter" after the bout—and then caught a 5 am flight to Europe. Five hours after Coopman flew into the sunrise, Ali was holding court in the lobby of his hotel and saying it was impossible for him to hate Coopman.

SAN JUAN (Puerto Rico): WBC junior lightweight championship: Alfredo Escalera (Puerto Rico) beat José Fernandez (Dominican Republic), 13th round; (10 rounds).

Cricket

Indian tour ends with two one-day defeats

Auckland, Feb 22.—India ended their cricket tour of New Zealand with a defeat by 80 runs here today in a one-day international match. New Zealand scored 236 for eight wickets off their 35 overs and then bowled out India for 156. New Zealand beat India by nine wickets in a similar encounter in Christchurch on Saturday.

New Zealand's batting superiority was the difference between the sides today. The opening pair, Turner and Edwards, started at better than six runs an over and the rate was generally maintained.

The only Indian batsman to attack the New Zealand bowlers successfully was the 19-year-old Dilip Vengsarkar, who won a special award for his aggressive 43. Wadsworth, the New Zealand wicketkeeper, who plundered 46 runs in 45 minutes, was named player of the match.

The Indians leave tomorrow for the West Indies and the second leg of their tour. They will play four Tests in the Caribbean.

NEW ZEALAND

*G. M. Turner, st Krishnamurthy, b Venkataraghavan	53
G. N. Edwards, c Madan Lal, b Chandrasekhar	32
B. L. Cairns, run out	31
B. E. Congdon, c and b Solkar	2
J. M. Parker, c Venkataraghavan, b Solkar	14
M. G. Burgess, b Chandrasekhar	38
†K. J. Wadsworth, not out	46
R. J. Hadlee, c Krishnamurthy, b Chandrasekhar	0
B. J. McKechnie, c Rao, b Amarnath	8
R. O. Collinge, not out	0
Extras (b 2, l-b 11)	13
Total (8 wkts)	236

D. R. Hadlee did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—71, 2—106, 3—109, 4—142, 5—142, 6—194, 7—194, 8—230.
BOWLING: Madan Lal, 7—0—37—0; Solkar, 7—0—46—2; Amarnath, 7—0—59—1; Chandrasekhar, 7—0—36—3; Venkataraghavan, 7—0—45—1.

INDIA

P. Sharma, b Cairns	14
D. B. Vengsarkar, c Turner, b D. Hadlee	43
A. D. Gaekwad, st Wadsworth, b McKechnie	13
B. P. Patel, c Turner, b R Hadlee	44
M. Amarnath, b D. Hadlee	5
E. D. Solkar, run out	3
S. Rao, run out	4
S. Madan Lal, c D. Hadlee, b Parker	13
*S. Venkataraghavan, c Parker, b Burgess	1
†S. M. H. Krishnamurthy, c and b Edwards	5
B. S. Chandrasekhar, not out	11
Extras (n-b 2)	2
Total	156

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—40, 2—66, 3—78, 4—97, 5—103, 6—120, 7—128, 8—139, 9—139.
BOWLING: Collinge, 3—0—19—0; R. J. Hadlee, 7—0—38—1; Cairns, 7—1—33—1; D. R. Hadlee, 7—0—18—2; McKechnie, 4—0—24—1; Parker, 2—0—10—1; Burgess, 1—0—10—1; Edwards, 4—0—5—1.—Reuter.

CHRISTCHURCH: 35-over match: India 154 (G. R. Viswanath 56, M. Amarnath 26; R. O. Collinge 5—23); New Zealand 155 for 1 (30.3 overs) (G. M. Turner 63 not out, B. E. Congdon 45 not out, G. N. Edwards 41). New Zealand won by 9 wkts.

ADELAIDE: Sheffield Shield: Victoria 347 and 262 (R. D. Robinson 71 not out, R. Hibbert 65; R. Hogg 4—57, A. A. Mallett 4—71); South Australia 146 and 167 for 3 (I. M. Chappell 60 not out, P. Curtin 83).

Weekend results and tables

First division

Arsenal	1	Birmingham	0
Aston Villa	2	Manchester Utd	1
Leeds	0	Middlesbrough	2
Leicester	1	Sheffield Utd	1
Liverpool	2	Newcastle	0
Manchester City	3	Everton	0
Norwich	0	Coventry	3
Q P Rangers	3	Ipswich	1
Stoke	1	Tottenham H	2
West Ham	1	Derby	2
Wolverhampton	3	Burnley	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	30	15	12	3	48	23	42
Q P Rangers	31	15	10	6	46	25	40
Manchester Utd	30	16	8	6	46	28	40
Derby County	30	17	6	7	50	39	40
Leeds United	28	15	5	8	45	30	35
Manchester C	30	12	9	9	47	28	33
Middlesbrough	30	11	10	9	33	28	32
Ipswich Town	30	10	12	8	37	33	32
West Ham Utd	30	13	6	11	39	45	32
Coventry City	30	10	10	10	31	38	30
Leicester City	30	8	14	8	33	40	30
Newcastle Utd	29	11	7	11	53	42	29
Stoke City	29	11	7	11	35	36	29
Tottenham H	30	8	13	9	41	48	29
Everton	29	9	11	9	44	53	29
Norwich City	29	10	7	12	43	45	27
Aston Villa	30	9	9	12	36	42	27
Arsenal	30	9	7	14	33	33	25
Birmingham C	30	9	4	17	41	57	22
Wolverhampton	30	7	7	16	35	44	21
Burnley	31	6	8	17	32	49	20
Sheffield Utd	30	2	8	20	21	57	12

FA TROPHY: Third round: Atherstone 1, Bromsgrove 1; Harwich and Parkeston 1, Bedford 2; Lancaster 0, Enfield 1; Runcorn 2, Slough Town 0; Scarborough 3, Dagenham 0; Stafford Rangers 2, Matlock 1; Tooting and Mitcham 2, Morecambe 0; Wigan Athletic 1, Hillingdon 3.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: First division: Cheshunt 2, Letchworth 0; Erith and B 1, Egham 1; Marlow 2, Leyton Wingate 0; Redhill 2, Alton 0; Ruislip Manor 1, Lewes 3; Worthing 4, Edmonton 0.
ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Aldenhamians 1, Old Carthusians 1; Old Brentwoods 5, Old Wellingburians 0; Old Cholmeleians 1, Old Etonians 3; Old Harrovians 3, Old Wykehamists 2; Lancing Old Boys 1, Old Chigwellians 3; Old Salopians 1, Old Bradfieldians 0.

Second division

Blackburn	0	Portsmouth	3
Blackpool	2	Oxford Utd	0
Bristol City	0	Nottm Forest	2
Carlisle	3	Bolton Wdrs	2
Fulham	2	York City	0
Hull City	2	West Brom	1
Notts County	3	Chelsea	2
Oldham	1	Luton Town	1
Plymouth	3	Bristol Rovers	0
Southampton	3	Orient	0
Sunderland	4	Charlton	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Sunderland	28	17	4	7	45	28	38
Bolton	28	15	8	5	47	27	38
Bristol City	30	14	10	6	45	25	38
Notts County	29	15	7	7	42	25	37
Southampton	28	15	5	8	51	33	35
West Brom	28	12	10	7	31	27	34
Luton Town	29	13	7	9	42	31	33
Oldham	30	12	9	9	44	45	33
Fulham	29	11	9	9	37	32	31
Bristol Rovers	30	9	12	9	28	32	30
Carlisle Utd	30	10	9	11	32	39	29
Nott'm Forest	29	10	8	11	34	28	28
Blackpool	29	10	8	11	28	34	28
Plymouth A	31	10	7	14	38	42	27
Chelsea	30	9	9	12	36	41	27
Charlton A	28	11	5	12	39	49	27
Hull City	30	10	6	14	31	37	26
Orient	27	8	9	10	23	27	25
Blackburn Rvs	29	7	11	11	27	34	25
Oxford Utd	29	5	10	14	27	41	20
Portsmouth	30	6	6	18	22	42	18
York City	30	5	5	20	24	54	15

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Bishop's Stortford 0, Barking 0; Hitchin 5, Clapton 1; Walthamstow Avenue 0, Leatherhead 2. Second division: Borehamwood 1, Finchley 0; Bromley 2, Hertford 2; Carshalton 0, Ware 0; Croydon 2, Wembley 0; Harrow Borough 2, Harlow Town 1; Hornchurch 3, Horsham 0; Maidenhead 2, Aveley 0; St Albans 0, Tilbury 1; Walton and Hersham 1, Hampton 0; Wokingham 5, Corinthian-Casuals 0.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Crook 3, Bishop Auckland 0; Ferryhill 4, Whitley Bay 0; Penrith 2, Tow Law 3; North Shields 0, Whitby 1; Blyth Spartans 4, Shildon 1; South Bank 2, Ashington 5; Willington 1, Consett 0.

Third division

Brighton	1	Halifax	0
Bury	2	Preston NE	0
Chester	1	Port Vale	0
Chesterfield	2	Walsall	1
Colchester	3	Cardiff City	2
Crystal Palace	1	Wrexham	1
Gillingham	3	Millwall	1
Hereford Utd	2	Southend Utd	1
Mansfield T	1	Grimsby Town	0
Rotherham Utd	0	Shrewsbury T	1
Sheffield Wed	3	Aldershot	1
Swindon Town	0	Peterborough	3

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hereford Utd	30	17	7	6	55	37	41
Shrewsbury T	30	16	6	8	43	35	38
Brighton	30	17	3	10	53	34	37
Peterborough	29	13	11	5	51	34	37
Crystal Palace	31	13	11	7	37	33	37
Cardiff City	30	14	6	10	50	39	34
Walsall	32	13	8	11	50	43	34
Wrexham	31	12	8	11	39	37	32
Port Vale	31	11	9	11	35	31	31
Millwall	31	10	11	10	34	39	31
Gillingham	29	9	12	8	37	38	30
Preston NE	30	12	6	12	37	41	30
Chester	29	11	8	10	32	37	30
Bury	29	9	11	9	35	30	29
Rotherham	30	11	6	13	37	44	28
Grimsby Town	30	11	6	13	41	49	28
Chesterfield	31	10	6	15	47	52	26
Aldershot	29	9	8	12	41	50	26
Southend Utd	27	9	6	12	44	45	24
Sheffield Wed	29	6	12	11	31	36	24
Swindon Town	30	10	4	16	44	57	24
Colchester	31	8	7	16	26	51	23
Halifax	29	7	8	15	29	41	22
Mansfield T	29	6	8	15	32	45	20

FA VASE: Sixth round: Cadbury Heath 0, Billericay Town 3; Farnborough 2, Barton Rovers 0; Friar Lane OB 2, South Shields 0; Stamford 3, Addlestone 1.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham 3, Goole 0; Harwood 2, Bangor City 1; Netherfield 0, Fleetwood 0; Macclesfield 1, Gateshead 0; Buxton 1, Mossley 6; Worksop 2, Northwich Vic 0; Goole 0, South Liverpool 3; Gainsborough 0. Cup match: third round replay: Boston United 1, Barrow 0 (after extra time).
SCHOOLS MATCHES: Cardinal Vaughan 3, Old Vaughanians 4; Glyn GS 0, Sutton Manor 4; Kingsbury 0, Southall 0; Roan 5, Colfe's 1; Westminster 1, Brentwood 1.

Fourth division

Cambridge Utd	0	Rochdale	0
Darlington	0	Huddersfield	3
Hartlepool	2	Bradford City	2
Lincoln City	4	Workington	1
Newport Co	2	Doncaster Rvrs	3
Reading	0	Torquay Utd	0
Scunthorpe	2	Bournemouth	0
Southport	0	Northampton	1
Watford	3	Brentford	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Northampton T	31	20	6	5	53	25	46
Lincoln City	29	20	6	3	66	27	46
Tranmere R	30	17	6	7	62	32	40
Reading	30	17	6	7	48	32	40
Bournemouth	30	15	6	9	42	26	36
Huddersfield	28	15	6	7	33	20	36
Bradford City	32	13	10	9	39	29	36
Doncaster Rvs	31	15	5	11	51	44	35
Watford	31	14	3	14	38	46	31
Swansea	29	11	8	10	45	37	30
Crewe Alex	31	9	12	10	41	36	30
Cambridge Utd	32	10	10	12	37	42	30
Torquay Utd	30	12	6	12	32	47	30
Newport Co	28	11	7	10	46	51	29
Rochdale	29	9	11	9	30	32	29
Hartlepool	30	10	8	12	35	47	28
Stockport Co	31	9	10	12	31	45	28
Brentford	29	10	7	12	40	42	27
Bradford	28	8	9	11	36	37	25
Barnsley	30	7	11	12	24	34	25
Darlington	30	8	6	16	32	50	22
Scunthorpe Utd	30	7	4	19	25	41	18
Workington	30	4	5	21	19	57	13
Southport	30	2	5	23	21	55	9

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bath 0, Wimbledon 1; Burton 2, Maidstone 1; Chelmsford 1, Kettering 1; Dover 3, Cambridge City 0; Gravesend 2, Wealdstone 0; Nuneaton 0, Yeovil 2; Stourbridge 0, Telford 1; Tonbridge 1, Dunstable 1. First division—North: Burry 4, Kings Lynn 1; Corby 2, Barnet 1; Gloucester 0, AP Leamington 3; Milton Keynes 0, Cheltenham 0; Oswestry 1, Enderby 3; Stevenage 0, Tamworth 1; Worcester 2, Kidderminster 1. First division—South: Andover 1, Guildford/Dorking 1; Ashford 1, Romford 2; Bexley 0, Folkestone Shepway 0; Bognor Regis 1, Poole 5; Dartford 2, Basingstoke 1; Metropolitan Police 2, Dorchester 0; Minehead 3, Canterbury 0; Ramsgate 1, Salisbury 3; Trowbridge 1, Hastings 0; Waterlooville 4, Crawley 2.

Scottish premier division

Aberdeen	0	Celtic	1
Ayr	0	Rangers	1
Dundee	3	St Johnstone	0
Hearts	0	Dundee Utd	1
Motherwell	0	Hibernian	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	25	16	4	5	52	30	36
Rangers	25	15	5	5	42	21	35
Hibernian	24	13	6	5	44	25	32
Motherwell	25	12	7	6	45	32	31
Aberdeen	25	9	7	9	39	36	25
Dundee	25	8	7	10	41	48	23
Hearts	25	7	8	10	27	37	22
Ayr	24	8	4	12	30	40	20
Dundee Utd	23	5	6	12	27	39	16
St Johnstone	25	2	2	21	24	65	6

Scottish first division

Airdrieonians	1	St Mirren	3
Clyde	0	Hamilton	0
Dumbarton	3	Arbroath	2
Dunfermline	0	Partick Thistle	3
East Fife	2	Queen of South	0
Kilmarnock	1	Falkirk	0
Montrose	1	Morton	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Partick Thistle	25	16	7	2	45	18	39
Kilmarnock	25	16	3	6	43	27	35
Montrose	24	12	5	7	49	36	29
Airdrieonians	25	7	11	7	43	39	25
St Mirren	23	9	7	9	36	36	25
Dumbarton	24	10	4	10	47	44	24
Falkirk	25	10	4	11	37	34	24
Arbroath	25	10	4	11	38	35	24
East Fife	25	8	7	10	30	30	23
Queen of Sth	25	8	6	11	39	46	22
Hamilton Acad	23	6	9	8	30	30	21
Morton	25	6	9	10	28	40	21
Dunfermline	25	5	10	10	30	38	20
Clyde	25	5	4	16	34	49	14

Scottish second division

Berwick	0	Cowdenbeath	1
E Stirling	0	Clydebank	1
Forfar	1	Albion Rovers	0
Meadowbank	2	Stranraer	3
Queen's Park	3	Alloa Ath	1
Stenhousemuir	4	Brechin	1

European leagues

BELGIAN LEAGUE: RC Mechelin 1, Lokeren 4; Anderlecht 1, Antwerp 1; Ostend 2, Charleroi 1; La Louviere 3, FC Liège 3; Lierse 3, Beerschot 1; Beveren 1, Racing White 0; CS Brugge 5, KV Mechelin 0; Waregem 3, Boringen 2; Berchem 0, FC Brugge 2.
DUTCH LEAGUE: NAC 0, NEC 3; MVV 1, Go Ahead Eagles 2; Eindhoven 0, Feyenoord 0; FC Twente 3, FC Amsterdam 1; Telstar 0, FC Utrecht 1; Sparta 0, Graafschap 1; Excelsior 0, PSV 3; FC Hague 3, Roda JC 1.
FRENCH LEAGUE: Strasbourg 1, Nancy 5; Avignon 0, Troyes 1; Metz 2, Bordeaux 1; Lens 2, Nice 1; Bastia 0, Nantes 1; Reims 3, Nimes 0; Sochaux 3, Valenciennes 0; St Etienne 3, Lille 1; Marseilles 2, Paris St Germain 1; Monaco 1, Yons 0.
GREEK LEAGUE: AEK 2, Panionios 0; Atromitos 3, Yannina 0; Apollon 0, Panaitolikos 0; Olympiakos 1, Panachaiki 0; PAOK 2, Aris 2; Heraclis 2, Kastoria 1; Panserraikos 1, Panathinaikos 0; Perikos 1, Ethnikos 0.
ITALIAN LEAGUE: Cagliari 0, Inter-Milan 0; Cesena 0, Napoli 1; Como 0, Sampdoria 0; Fiorentina 1, Juventus 1; Lazio 1, Perugia 0; AC Milan 3, Bologna 1; Torino 3, Ascoli 1; Verona 0, Roma 1.
PORTUGUESE LEAGUE: Sporting 3, Porto 1; Boavista 2, Setubal 1; Atletico 0, Benfica 2; Braga 1, Academico 0; Farense 1, Belenenses 3; CUF 0, Tomar 0; Leixoes 1, Guimaraes 1; Beira Mar 2, Estoril 1.
SPANISH LEAGUE: Sevilla 1, Granada 0; Barcelona 2, Atlético Madrid 1; Atlético Bilbao 1, Santander 0; Salamanca 0, Oviedo 0; Elche 1, Hercules 1; Zaragoza 0, Las Palmas 1; Real Madrid 1, Real Sociedad 0; Valencia 0, Español 0.
WEST GERMAN LEAGUE: Borussia Mönchen Gladbach 1, Rotweiss Essen 3; Bayer Uerdingen 1, Hertha Berlin 1; Kickers Offenbach 1, Bochum 0; Schalke 3, Eintracht Frankfurt 4; Fortuna Düsseldorf 1, Bayern Munich 1; Hannover 0, Duisburg 2; Werder Bremen 0, Eintracht Braunschweig 1; Kaiserslautern 2, Hamburg 0; Cologne 1, Karlsruhe 3.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	U	Conditions Piste	Off Piste	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	35	155	Good	Varied	Cloudy	5
Good skiing above 2,000 metres						
Flaine	70	160	Good	Heavy	Snow	0
Low visibility—new snow						
Isola 2000	160	200	Good	Powder	Sun	6
Good skiing conditions						
Mürren	80	170	Fair	Varied	Snow	0
Good runs but bad visibility						
St Anton	52	320	Good	Spring	Fine	1
Powder on northern slopes						
Tignes	70	110	Fair	Varied	Snow	2
Lower slopes worn						

In the above snow reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes.

صكنا من الاصل

SPORT

Athletics

European title returns to Capes despite injury and pressures

From Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent
Munich, Feb 22

Geoffrey Capes regained his European indoor shot putt title in the Olympiahalle here today, crushing the opposition with his longest effort of 67ft 8¼in and leading from the opening round in spite of an injury to the second finger of his right hand which could have made it agony to heave the 16lb ball. From a total team of only seven, Britain also took silver medals through Sonia Lannaman (women's 60 metres) and Berwyn Price (60-metres hurdles) and a bronze in the 3,000 metres by Raymond Smedley.

Capes told me afterwards: "The finger only really hurt on the sixth and last throw but it's very painful now." He had been a worried man, without much of his usual geniality, in the long hours here leading up to the competition. In order to protect the injury to a fine muscle group just behind the knuckle, he really wanted to have two fingers taped together as he had during his recent American indoor tour after suffering the injury in San Francisco.

However, the international rules for competitions state: "No device of any kind—eg the taping of two or more fingers together—which in any way assists the competitor when making a throw, shall be allowed. The use of tape on the hand shall not be allowed except in the case of the need to cover an open cut or wound. The use of tape on the wrist will be allowed only upon production of a certificate given by the official doctor for the meeting."

Capes did get that permission for a tape on his wrist, the first time he had ever done so in competition, and a home-made finger stall provided for him by a Polish doctor. The small British team came here without a doctor, as is their custom for this fixture, and that made Capes even more disgruntled as he would like to have had a suitable pain-killing injection. He pointed out: "A cortisone injection could have done the trick but because that has a steroid base I didn't have one."

Even for a brief period after his victory, Capes, whose frantic travelling about the United States has caused his weight to drop from 22st to 19st 8lb, did not look or sound particularly happy. Once again he and the two other medal-winners, Gerd Lochmann, of East Germany, and Alexander Baryshnikov, of the Soviet Union, were chosen for the dope tests which are supposed to be random. Capes came stomping down the corridor to the doping control room muttering one or two short words which a fellow member of the constabulary might have felt came under the heading of "abusive language".

Finally, the tension, which had been with Capes from the moment when he decided his opening putt would be "hell for leather in case the finger went" and promptly reached 67ft 0½in, left him and his black bearded face broke into a wide grin. He was almost able to come to terms with the news that an American, Albritton, had reached a world record distance of 71ft 8½in in Hawaii. "I wish I'd met him in some of the American indoor meets", reflected Capes, "but so what. I could be in that kind of form by July. The Olympic title could go to any one of six men and I just hope I'm one of them. I'm old enough now to take the pressure whereas I used to crack up."

It was Capes's rivals who tended to crack up today. In the shimmering hall—the scene of Olga Korbut's captivating Olympic gymnastics in 1972—Capes reached 66ft 8in in the second round, fouled, did 66ft 3in in the fourth and then put his grip firmly on the gold medal before exploding the shot out to 67ft 8¼in with his fifth putt before a final foul had him falling over the stop board and out of the circle.

Meanwhile, the East German, Lochmann, a cement worker who looked just as solid as that trade would indicate, never improved on his opening effort of 66ft 7in. The Russian, Baryshnikov, who uses a discus type of whirl in the circle, also failed to improve on his first round putt of 65ft 8in and fouled in the last round as did three others of the seven finalists.

Capes, who went and lay, like a toppled giant from a beanstalk, on the high jump landing bed, had scored a knockout befitting a former amateur boxer. Later I reminded him that he was now entitled, according to British team tradition, to a glass of champagne rather than the Coca-Cola which he received from Arthur Gold, the British Board secretary, for gaining a silver medal in Katowice last year when Capes was unwell.



Capes: worried man about to regain his title and geniality.

Miss Lannaman missed the 60 metres title, won for Britain by Andrea Lynch last year, by only 1/100thsec—7.25 to 7.24sec by Sweden's European indoor record-holder, Linda Haglund. Today the 19-year-old Birmingham girl had a much better start in the final than her usual almost lacklustre departures from the blocks and that was obviously crucial in such a short event.

Afterwards she told me: "I could only see the shadows of the other girls as we ran, so I didn't really know how well I was doing. But I dipped on the line and had a feeling I'd come second. In training I've been doing a dozen starts off the blocks three times a week with my new coach, Charles Taylor, and what happened today proves the benefit. I went to the start saying to myself 'remember to push off and away' and I got a much better start than I did in the semi-final. I was European junior champion outdoors in 1971 but now I realize there's room for improvement."

Berwyn Price was even more delighted by his silver medal in the hurdles, just 2/100ths of a second slower than his old Russian rival, Viktor Myasnikov, whom Price beat two times out of three last summer. The British hurdler had a reasonable start, by his indifferent standards, but then struck the second fence so violently that his left knee was quite swollen within minutes of the finish.

Price said: "I knew I had a lot to make up then but I came close, didn't I? What really pleases me is that earlier this winter I decided I wouldn't think about this meeting but just concentrate on training for the summer. I got a dose of 'flu for about 10 days which broke up the training and when I got the invitation to come here I thought 'why not give it a go and see what happens?'. Now this silver medal has given me quite a boost."

Raymond Smedley looked as if he was short of basic speed, though not strength, when he made a break with a lap and a half to go of the 179-metres track and he confirmed that handicap in conversation after he had been overhauled in the home straight, first by Ingo Sensburg, of West Germany, and then Jozef Zubrzak, of Poland. It was a solid enough run by Smedley even though he blamed himself for being too nervous.

Future drug takers may not remain anonymous

From Neil Allen
Munich, Feb 22

The International Amateur Athletics Federation are going to hold a special conference on March 8 with experts on anabolic steroids, including Professor Roy Brooks, from London, to discuss and review all the aspects of testing for these drugs which are both illegal and widely used in athletics.

Dr Max Danz, a West German member of the IAAF, told me yesterday that it was hoped to bring together at least 10 medical specialists to air the different opinions which are held about the best methods of control. His views and those of the other members of the IAAF, including Adrien Paulen, the Dutch president of the European Athletic Association, were expressed at a press conference here today.

Mr Paulen gave a detailed account of three incidents from last season's fixtures—the European Cup semi-final at Crystal Palace, the Cup Final in Nice and the European Junior Championships in Athens—when preliminary tests established that athletes from three different countries had taken or been given steroids.

He confirmed that two cases were still regarded as positive and letters had gone to the national federations concerned. But he explained that the third case from the junior championships, which I understand concerned an East German athlete, was now void because the bottle containing a urine specimen had arrived at a hospital, for a third testing, broken and empty.

American sets Capes an Olympic target

Even as Geoffrey Capes was winning the European indoor shot title for Britain in Munich yesterday, the task of taking the Olympic gold medal in Montreal this summer was put in perspective by Terry Albritton, of the United States, who twice broke the world outdoor record in Honolulu at the weekend. Albritton, a university student, broke Al Feuerbach's three-year-old mark of 71ft 7in twice within a few minutes, first in warming up, when he reached 71ft 7¼in, and then in competition when he set the record at 71ft 8½in.

Albritton is 21 years old and ranks second to Feuerbach in the United States, but officially only ninth in the world. In recent weeks he has been improving his personal best performances and a week ago he recorded 70ft 10in.

His coach, Bob Tracy, said: "He has been around the 68ft mark for several years. This represents a real breakthrough for him. It will take between 21.90 metres to 22.55 metres to beat him in Montreal." Albritton did not compete indoors this season because of back trouble. Tracy said: "He's in no hurry. The Olympic trials are what interest him." He is expected to compete against Feuerbach in Houston on April 10.

Dwight Stones, of the United States, set a world best indoor high jump performance of 7ft 6½in at a meeting in San Diego yesterday. Stones, who took the bronze medal at the Munich Olympic Games, broke the previous indoor best of 7ft 6¼in which he himself set on Friday night in New York City. Also on Friday Dan Ripley regained the world indoor mark in the pole vault with 18ft 3¼in.

Results from the European indoor championships

Men

400 METRES: 1. J. Bratanov (Bul), 47.79sec; 2. H. Koehler (WG), 48.10; 3. R. Mader (Pol), 48.46; 4. S. Plonzis (Gr), 48.51.

800 METRES: 1. I. Van Damme (Belg), 1min 49.2sec; 2. J. Schmid (WG), 1:49.8; 3. M. Savic (Yug), 1:49.9; 4. A. Zsinka (Hun), 1:50.3; 5. R. Hoofd (Bel), 1:50.7; 6. F. Gonzalez (Fr), 1:50.9.

1,500 METRES: 1. P.-H. Wellmann (WG), 3:45.1; 2. T. Wessinghage (WG), 3:45.5; 3. G. Ghipu (Rom), 3:46.1; 4. H. Mignon (Bel), 3:47.1; 5. E. Helm (WG), 3:47.3; 6. D. Janczuk (Pol), 3:47.7; 7. A. Mamontov (USSR), 3:47.7; 8. G. Grant (GB), 3:48.4.

3,000 METRES: 1. I. Sensburg (WG), 8:01.6; 2. J. Zubrak (Pol), 8:02.0; 3. R. Smedley (GB), 8:02.2; 4. F. Cerrada (Sp), 8:02.8; 5. S. Pulak (Cz), 8:03.2; 6. P. Weigt (WG), 8:03.3.

60 METRES HURDLES: 1. V. Myasnikov (USSR), 7.78; 2. B. Price (GB), 7.80; 3. Z. Jankovski (Pol), 7.93; 4. J. Corovski (Cz), 7.97; 5. E. Pereverzev (USSR), 8.00; 6. L. Bonar (Hun), 8.02.

HIGH JUMP: 1. S. Senyukov (USSR), 7ft 3½in; 2. J. Aletti (Fr), 7.2½; 3. W. Volter (WG), and B. Frotken (Belg), 7.2½; 5. L. R. Lallum (Nor), 7.2½; 6. R. Beilschmidt (EG), 7.1.

LONG JUMP: 1. J. Rousseau (Fr), 25.11; 2. V. Podluzhnii (USSR), 25.6½; 3. J. Busse (WG), 25.3; 4. R. Vegha (It), 25.3½; 5. A. Perevezev (USSR), 25.0; 6. A. Albero (It), 24.11½.

SHOT: 1. G. Capes (GB), 67.8¼; 2. G. Lochmann (EG), 66.6½; 3. A. Baryshnikov (USSR), 65.8½; 4. A. Jarosh (USSR), 65.7; 5. M. Kyochev (Bul), 63.0½; 6. Y. Brouzet (Fr), 62.9½.

Women

60 METRES: 1. L. Haglund (Swe), 7.24sec; 2. S. Lannaman (GB), 7.25; 3. E. Prenzel (WG), 7.28; 4. I. Helten (WG), 7.29; 5. S. Telliez (Fr), 7.30; 6. V. Anisimova (USSR), 7.32.

400 METRES: 1. R. Wilden (WG), 52.26; 2. J. Pavlicic (Yug), 52.47; 3. I. Klimovicha (USSR), 53.80; 4. L. Aksenova (USSR), 53.60.

800 METRES: 1. N. Schtereva (Bul), 2:02.2; 2. L. Tomova (Bul), 2:02.6; 3. G. Klein (WG), 2:03.2; 4. I. Bonova (Bul), 2:04.5; 5. A. Traugott (WG), 2:04.9; 6. J. Cerchlanova (Cz), 2:15.9.

1,500 METRES: 1. B. Kraus (WG), 4:15.2; 2. Natalia Marasecu-Andrei (Rom), 4:15.6; 3. R. Perkhlivanova (Bul), 4:15.8; 4. S. Castelln (Bel), 4:21.8; 5. R. Tchavdarova (Bul), 4:21.9; 6. C. Buerki (Swi), 4:22.0.

LONG JUMP: 1. L. Alfeyeva (USSR), 21ft 9½in; 2. J. Nygrynova (Cz), 21.6¾; 3. G. Gopchenko (USSR), 21.3¾; 4. A. Voigt (EG), 20.3¾; 5. M. Lambrou (Gre), 20.7; 6. Jacky Curtet (Fr), 20.5; 11. S. Reeve (GB), 19.11½.

SHOT: 1. I. Christova (Bul), 67.1½; 2. S. Krachevskaya (USSR), 65.9¼; 3. J. Schnknecht (EG), 65.6¼; 5. E. Stoyanova (Bul), 63.0; 5. T. Bufetova (USSR), 61.2½; 6. B. Griessing (EG), 61.0½.

Saturday's finals

Men

60 METRES: 1. V. Borzov (USSR), 6.58sec; 2. V. Papageorgopoulos (Greece), 6.67; 3. P. Petrov (Bul), 6.68; 4. N. Kolesnikov (USSR), 6.70; 5. A. Korneliuk (USSR), 6.71; 6. Z. Nowosz (Pol), 6.79.

TRIPLE JUMP: 1. V. Saneyev (USSR), 56ft 1½in; 2. C. Corbu (Rom), 54.11½; 3. B. Lamitie (Fr), 54.8¾; 4. W. Kolmsee (WG), 54.0¼; 5. P. Kuukasjarvi (Fin), 53.11½; 6. P. Sasin (Cz), 53.8.

POLE VAULT: 1. Y. Prokhorenko (USSR), 17.10½; 2. A. Kalliamaki (Fin), 17.8½; 3. R. Dionisi (It), 17.4½; 4. G. Lohre (WG), 17.0¾; 5. W. Mohr (WG), 17.0¾; 6. F. Tracanelli (Fr), 16.8¾.

Women

60 METRES HURDLES: 1. G. Rabsztyn (Pol), 7.96; 2. N. Lebedeva (USSR), 8.08; 3. B. Novakovska (Pol), 8.14; 4. U. Schalnick (WG), 8.23; 5. T. Novak (Pol), 8.44; 6. L. Kononova (USSR), 8.49.

HIGH JUMP: 1. R. Ackermann (EG), 6ft 3½in; 2. U. Meyfarth (WG), 6.2½; 3. M. Karhanova (Cz), 6.2½; 4. V. Bradacova (Cz) and M. Debourse (Fr), both 6.1½; 6. R. Ahlers (Neth), 6.1½.

Medals table

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
USSR	6	3	3
West Germany	4	3	4
Bulgaria	3	1	2
Britain	1	2	1
Poland	1	1	3
France	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
Belgium	1	0	1
Sweden	1	0	0
Romania	0	2	1
Czechoslovakia	0	1	1
Yugoslavia	0	1	1
Greece	0	1	0
Finland	0	1	0
Italy	0	0	1

KEY: Bul, Bulgaria; Pol, Poland; Gre, Greece; Rom, Romania; Fr, France; WG West Germany; Fin, Finland; Cz, Czechoslovakia; It, Italy; EG, East Germany; Neth, Netherlands; Bel, Belgium; Swi, Switzerland; Yug, Yugoslavia; Hun, Hungary; Swe, Sweden; Nor, Norway; Sp, Spain.

Rackets

Prenn's winning shot costs him the match

By Our Rackets Correspondent

William Boone, aged 25, and four times within point of defeat, won the amateur rackets singles championship for the first time at Queen's Club, London, yesterday. In the most exciting and certainly the closest final for at least 25 years, Boone, a Norfolk farmer, beat John Prenn, the under-24 champion by 15—9, 11—15, 8—15, 15—5, 16—14, after the loser had served for the match, once at 14—10, and three times at 14—13.

Thus, the old order changeth. The holder, Howard Angus had departed in the semi-final, beaten by Prenn. The two young men who played this dramatic final have ensured that the future of this and other championships will be no less competitive or well played as in the past.

Prenn, the innovator of the American twist service that has tormented opponents to the point of demoralization, will probably have nightmares for some time to come over those lost match points. During the course of the match he used this service sensibly and sparingly, but sufficiently to win the second and third games. When it came to the final game he used it to establish a winning lead of 14—10. Up to that time he had served the American twist no more than 14 times and Boone had returned it but once.

Naturally, Prenn tried to end the match with one. But the service did not take the spin and came off the back wall normally. The left handed Boone killed it. At 14—13, Prenn tried again but the service did not respond, Boone returning it and winning the rally. The same happened again. Meantime on another match point Prenn had tried an orthodox service but had hit down in a rally. It looked very much as if on the brink of victory Prenn's winning stroke had deserted him.

Boone, having been worried and even dispirited in the second and third games, showed considerable courage in the closing stage. After being down 2—6, Prenn took charge of the final game though hitting down badly at 11—8. That error was soon forgotten and there seemed no way Boone could win, unless Prenn wavered and Boone accepted what few crumbs were offered. He did, and when it came to 14—14, Boone put his heart and not inconsiderable body into those last three points.

In all respects, it was a splendid contest, both men killing anything loose and not overdoing the use of the walls. The pace was fast, some of the hitting very fierce indeed. Prenn was the better mover, but his opponent's retrieving and recovery play was no less admirable than his own.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: J. A. N. Prenn beat H. R. Angus (the holder), 15—11, 18—13, 15—12; W. R. Boone beat A. C. Milne, 4—15, 4—15, 15—5, 15—1, 15—6.

FINAL: Boone beat Prenn, 15—9, 11—15, 8—15, 15—5, 16—14.

Rugby League

A. Smith tries to keep up with P. Smith

Keighley 15 Featherstone R 18

Featherstone Rovers moved into a clear lead at the top of the first division, but Keighley gave them a few surprises on the way. Keighley scored a try by Whincup, who was playing his first home game, and Gallacher added another before half-time. These scores cancelled out two tries in three minutes by Kellett, of Featherstone.

Two tries by Peter Smith put Rovers out in front. Andrew Smith's try helped Keighley get back to within three points, but the gap proved too wide to close in the last 12 minutes. Quinn landed three goals for Featherstone and Guy three for Keighley.

Wakefield T 8 Widnes 12

Widnes seemed to be cantering to a big win with a 10 point interval lead—tries by Sheridan and George and three penalty goals by Dutton to a penalty goal by Oulton. In the second half Wakefield rallied strongly and three penalty goals by Oulton nibbled away at their lead. In the end it was Widnes who were relieved to hear the final whistle.

Swinton 2 Dewsbury 16

Swinton slumped to their 21st league defeat. Struggling to escape from the foot of the first division, they led 2—0 until midway through the second half, when Dewsbury struck a purple patch, scoring 13pts in eight minutes with tries by Stephenson, Hankins and Brumyee and two goals from Stephenson. All Swinton could muster in reply was a penalty goal from Johns. Dewsbury emphasized their superiority with a fourth try from Clark.

Golf

Watson on a record-breaking course

Los Angeles, Feb 22.—Tom Watson, pursuing his first victory of the year, moved into a three-stroke lead with a three-under-par 68 in the third round of the Los Angeles Open yesterday. Hale Irwin, the 1974 US Open champion, took over second place with a 66.

Watson, winner of last year's British Open, collected four birdies in his round over the demanding Riviera Country Club course. His 54-hole total of 201, 12 under par, included 16 birdies, and he had a front nine of 29, a tournament record, on Friday.

Watson, who has credited a putting lesson from Jerry Barber after tying for 27th in the San Diego Open. Irwin had seven birdies in his round, and a five at the closing hole, to move into striking distance for the final 18 holes.

Britain's Tony Jacklin was in 14th place after a brilliant recovery over the second nine holes. His 54-hole total of 212 left him 11 strokes behind Watson. Jacklin's two-under-par 69 yesterday came after he had covered the first nine holes in 37. He came home in 32, four under par, and has now been over par in only one of his last 10 rounds on the American circuit.

series of golf last September, is on a record-breaking course. The 72-hole Riviera mark is 275, nine under, held by the winner last year, Pat Fitzsimmons, and Ben Hogan, who did it in the 1948 tournament.

THIRD ROUND: 201, T. Watson, 67, 66, 68; 204, H. Irwin, 69, 69, 66; 208, P. Brown, 70, 70, 68; D. January, 68, 67, 73; M. McLendon, 70, 72, 66; 209, D. Hill, 71, 66, 72; J. Massorio, 68, 73, 68; T. Shaw, 71, 70, 68; 210, G. Player (South Africa), 72, 71, 67; T. Jenkins, 66, 72, 72; 211, H. Green, 68, 71, 72; L. Lott, 69, 69, 73; S. Verlato, 76, 67, 68; 212, A. Jacklin (GB), 70, 73, 69; L. Wadkins, 68, 71, 73. Other foreign players: 214, Y. Yamamoto (Japan), 73, 70, 71; 217, D. Hayes (South Africa), 69, 76, 72; D. Graham (Australia), 74, 71, 72; 218, B. Devlin ...

Racing

Awaiting a one million quid pro quo

By Jim Snow

Last Tuesday another creak could be heard, even by those slightly deaf, in the complicated and cumbersome piece of machinery that is now responsible for the smooth running and administration of the British racing industry, employing directly or indirectly over 100,000 people.

Its capital value is so vast that no true assessment can be made. But six days ago the stewards of the Jockey Club took an unprecedented step in calling a press conference to explain that an awkward and embarrassing situation might possibly have to be faced from June 1 onwards concerning prize money advertised here, in Europe and the United States for the Derby, The Oaks and other pattern races, if certain things are not resolved.

High-level conferences in politics or in business are not usually called at short notice. Plenty of warning is usually given for the interested parties to work out strategy and tactics, but the stewards of the Jockey Club, headed by Lord Leverhulme, considered that it was essential to the industry that certain facts should be made known. The point at issue is the little matter of £1m. This the Levy Board proposed last year to give to racing to boost prize money in 1976.

It was made clear, however, by Sir Desmond Plummer, the chairman of the board, that one important string was attached. This was that by June 1 there should be agreement between the Jockey Club and the National Joint Council, representing stable staff, on the question of minimum wages and also minimum training fees. In all deals there is a quid quo pro, and the Levy Board demanded this in the shape of a satisfactory outcome to the talks on wages and training charges.

With the promise of an extra £1m for prize money a committee of the Jockey Club went to work, and the £1m was given here and there, as was considered best in the interests of racing, and to attract more top horses from Europe and perhaps America.

The new value to the Derby and Oaks and other races was advertised officially in calendars all over the world, but Sir Desmond Plummer in his capacity of "Chancellor of the Exchequer" of racing, with powers to allot from his £7-8m annual income from the betting tax, wanted, in the best interest of the sport, an assurance that full agreement was made on wages and training charges.

So far he has not received it. There is a meeting of the National Joint Council early in March, and here it is hoped that agreement will be made, but time marches on. Sir Desmond has reminded the Jockey Club that the extra £1m will not be forthcoming if the situation is unresolved by June 1. Lord Leverhulme at the press conference rightly stated that the situation would be "embarrassing". Those racecourses which had received extra money for their big races (which had been advertised as such all over the world) would have to find the money. This they could not possibly do, and many racecourses are at present in the red.

It could be, Lord Leverhulme said, a very serious situation indeed if agreement on wages and training fees is not reached next month. The sudden calling of last week's press conference reflects the anxiety of the stewards of the Jockey Club as to what might happen if Plummer does not pay the extra £1m into the bank. In other words the Jockey Club has received a pretty sharp reminder from the chairman of the Levy Board that it might be unwise to spend your money before you have got it.

My view is that negotiations next month of the National Joint Council will be successful and that difficulties will be overcome. But, it would be a mistake to underestimate the gravity of the present situation.

Like Old Man River Ken Hogg's seven-year-old, Forest King, just keeps rolling along, and the more fences in front of him and the further the distance, the more placidly he goes on his way. On Saturday in the £5,000 Eider Handicap Steeplechase, over four miles, one furlong and 25 fences, he needed just a couple of slaps on the shoulder to go away comfortably from Clarification and gain his ninth victory in the 12 steeplechases he has contested this season.

Now it is the Sun Alliance Novices Steeplechase at Cheltenham for him. Although he has been winning top-class handicaps in his first season over fences, he is still technically a novice and so qualified to run in the £8,000 sponsored race. After that, which I think and hope will be his 10th victory, his owner-trainer, Ken Hogg, may run him in the Grand National. Ladbrokes have such a healthy respect for him that they now make him second favourite at 16-1 to Tom Jones's Jolly's Clump.

You wonder where the rainbow ends this season, or in future seasons, for this big, powerful, and workmanlike horse not in any way classy in his looks as he walks round the parade ring. But he is now the most talked about young steeplechaser in the country, and rightly so. His record is remarkable for a novice, and had he been sent to Chepstow on Saturday for the Welsh Grand National instead of going to Newcastle, as was on the cards on Thursday morning, he would in my view, have won that £9,000 prize.

David Munro, discussing the race with me on the way back from Newcastle on Saturday, said: "Quite honestly I cannot make him out. He is of course the best chaser I have ever ridden and perhaps likely to. He quickens when you ask him at any stage, he never gives you the feeling he is going to put you down, and he takes things very easily." Munro, a quiet Scot, extremely modest and a most stylish jockey, is generous in his tribute to his close friend, Ron Barry, who has ridden Forest King to four victories over hurdles and seven over fences. "Ron", he says, "has made the horse and I am the lucky one to ride him now."

Comedy of Errors will not be in the field of 10, as was originally the plan, for today's City Trial Hurdle at Nottingham. Several horses, who were down the field in the Schweppes Gold Trophy, meet again—Supreme Halo, Flash Imp, Philominsky and Zellaman, Supreme Halo, in finishing fifth to Irish Fashion, looks the soundest choice, but the big Newbury race was a curious affair with the winner coming home unchallenged. It could be wrong to take the form as it stands, but it is difficult to get away from the chance of Supreme Halo.

The Sundance Kid, penalized 7lb for his victory last week at Towcester, appeals most in the Gotham Handicap Steeplechase, it may be that Stan Mellor will wind up the afternoon with a double through Jave River in the Bendigo Handicap Hurdle and Prince Artic in the Kingston Novices' Steeplechase.

STATE OF GOING (official): Plumpton: Soft. Nottingham: Good. Tomorrow: Newton Abbot: Heavy. Sedgefield: Good to soft.

Nottingham programme

2.0 KINDERGARTEN HURDLE (Handicap: £436: 2m)

2 014202 Connecticut (CD) (F. Fern), J. Hardy, 5-12-2 M. Blackshaw
3 121030 Downing Arms (D) (T. Fuerdsi), D. Ringer, 6-11-12 S. McNeill 7
4 0-p0000 Katebird (D) (J. Turner), P. Felgate, 6-11-3 ...... J. Glover
7 02p02 Stand In (Mrs J. Shaw), N. Crump, 4-11-3 ...... C. Hawkins 7
9 1o-1-0 Lord Leo (D) (G. Langford), J. Peacock, 5-11-2 R. Pitcher 7
11 00204 Sweet Innocence (R. Wallace), K. Ivory, 5-11-0 D. Sunderland
12 0040-00 Supreme Narrator (D) (Air Commodore J. Stevenson), D. Richmond, 5-10-13 J. Francome
14 03-p000 El Rondo (M. Tate), Tate, 5-10-12 ...... R. Mann 7
15 0p- Travellin (D) (A. Rumsey), Rumsey, 6-10-11 ... I. Watkinson
17 020000 Coffee Bob (D) (Miss C. Tanner), P. Green, 5-10-9 J. Allen 7
19 0p0303 Happytown (... Stevens), Stevens, 6-10-7 ...... A. Turnell
20 ... Puss Cog (J. Dunlord) ... Coates, 5-10-7 ......
21 0ff63p Dolben Gem (P. Day), J. Harris, 4-10-7 ...... D. Nicholson 7
22 000010 Benis (D) (J. Turner), Turner, 6-10-7 ...... R. F. Davies
23 00000-0 Gracchus (M. Tate), Tate, 5-10-7 ...... R. R. Evans
24 pu-u0 Cuddle Halls (Mrs L. Gaze), Gaze, 6-10-7 ...... P. Barton
25 022000 Barclay's Own (J. Yardley), J. Leigh, 5-10-7 ...... D. Nolan
26 p000u Charmden (A. Dickinson), J. Harris, 4-10-7 ...... —
29 000003 Obligatory (P. Fox), K. Ivory, 4-10-7 ...... A. Hall 7
31 e01000 Spillers Jenny (Miss J. Rutter), E. Magner, 5-10-7 ... E. Bruce 7

7-4 Connecticut, 7-2 Downing Arms, 9-2 Obligatory, 6-1 Stand In, 8-1 Sweet Innocence, Benis, 10-1 Happytown, 14-1 others.

2.30 GOTHAM STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £573: 2m)

3 110440 Shock Result (D) (Mrs B. Meehan), R. Turnell, 10-11-4 A. Turnell
3 0ppp43- Even Dawn (C) (Cheveley Park Stud Ltd), B. Lunness, 9-10-0 C. Young 5
4 133141 The Sundance Kid (CD) (G. Strawbridge), Thomson Jones, 7-10-0 S. Eccles 5
5 0-023p4 Clarenceux (Ld Dulverton), R. Armytage, 7-10-0 .... J. Glover
7 242140 Hilda's Hurricane (CD) (Mrs G. Booth), S. Palmer, 8-10-0 T. Stack
8 p010- Rookery Nook (D) (S. Green), N. Crump, 9-10-0 .. D. Atkins
9 313042 Brassalo (CD) (F. Colon), Colon, 9-10-0 ...... A. Webber

10-11 Shock Result, 7-2 The Sundance Kid, 4-1 Even Dawn, 8-1 Clarenceux, 10-1 Hilda's Hurricane, 12-1 others.

3.0 CITY TRIAL HURDLE (Limited handicap: £2,061: 2m)

2 2-10230 Flash Imp (D) (Mrs O. Negus-Fancey), M. Tate, 7-11-6 R. Mann 7
3 102300 Supreme Halo (CD) (Miss S. Rampton), R. Smyth, 6-11-5 J. King
4 2-3342f Philominsky (CD) (S. Hallam), P. Cundell, 5-11-1 J. Francome
5 011-0 Royal Epic (D) (R. Read), V. Cross, 5-11-12 F. McKenna
6 1f Anvarton (D) (S. Joel), M. Lasterby, 6-10-12 P. Broderick
7 30-20ff Zellaman (D) (C. Pilkington), F. Walwyn, 7-10-8 M. Floyd 7
8 21021-0 King Neptune (D) (H. Joel), R. Turnell, 6-10-7 ... A. Turnell
9 000-f32 Whispering Grace (D) (S. Green), N. Crump, 13-10-7 D. Atkins
11 300000 Malford Grove (D) (J. Parker), A. Birch, 8-10-7 A. K. Taylor 5
12 300210 Davidson (D) (G. Wyse), W. Clay, 5-10-7 ...... N. Clay 3
14 142200 Creevelea (D) (A. Dickinson), J. Harris, 5-10-7 M. Blackshaw

4-1 Alverton, 9-2 Supreme Halo, 5-1 Philominsky, 6-1 Flash Imp, 7-1 Royal Epic, 8-1 ...

3.30 COTTESMORE HUNTERS STEEPLECHASE (Hunters: £340: 2½m)

... 2133p- Lady Annapurna (A. Johnson), Johnson, 9-12-7 Mr J. Walker 7
5 0- Captain Risk (D) (Lomax), Lomax, 10-12-0 .... Mr D. Lomax 7
6 04 Craigie Castle (Lady Fitzwilliam), Ld Fitzwilliam, 10-12-0 Mr P. Greenall
7 Esoteric (Mrs S. Harris), Harris, 9-12-0 ...... Mr J. Sharp 7
8 p Fair Gleam (Mrs M. Pinney), C. Pinney, 7-12-0 Mr J. Newton 5
9 p Frenchie (H. Laight), Laight, 12-12-0 ...... Mr R. Woolley 6
10 3f024- Gay Bachelor (P. Mann), Mann, 12-12-0 ...... Mr P. Mann 7
11 f0- Gun Fight (N. Brookes), Brookes, 8-12-0 ...... Mr N. Brookes 6
12 44p00-0 Hasty Ben (Ld Mostyn), Mostyn, 9-12-0 ...... Mr R. Shaw 7
14 202-0 Home Cured (J. Emerson), Emerson, 9-12-0 ...... Mr A. Berry 7
15 2 McKenzie (T. Clyde), P. Bailey, 10-12-0 ...... Mr C. Saunders
16 Moment's Folly (J. Hall), Hall, 9-12-0 ...... Mr G. Pickering 7
17 333- Mr Batmac (A. Wates), Wates, 6-12-0 ...... Mr A. Wates 5
21 0420-0 Spring Offer (R. Micklethwait), Micklethwait, 11-12-0 Mr A. Edmunds 7
22 0 Young Tam (E. Knight), Mrs Pitman, 8-12-0 .... Mr B. Smart 7

6-4 McKenzie, 3-1 Mr Batmac, 9-2 Kelly's Hero, 6-1 Home Cured, 8-1 Young Tam, Fair Gleam, 12-1 others.

4.0 BENDIGO HURDLE (Handicap: £476: 2m)

2 Barnard Castle (D) (J. Rubin), R. E. Peacock, 7-11-4 S. O'Neill 7
3 440-041 Jave River (CD) (Mrs J. Ramsay), S. Mellor, 7-11-3 J. Glover
4 041 Fair Tactics (D) (T. Hammond), G. Peter-Hoblyn, 6-11-0 J. King
5 C3-f Sidwin (CD) (G. Greenwood), A. Stevens, 7-10-7 .. A. Turnell
6 13-p Waltz (D) (Mrs C. Marler), S. Mellor, 9-10-5 .... S. Jobar
10 000030 Moss Royal (D) (P. Bomford), Bomford, 10-10-0 ......
11 010403 John Brown (D) (Mrs D. Richards), Richards, 6-10-0 T. Stack
12 004201 King's Fling (D) Mrs J. Mugglestone), A. Birch, 7-10-0 N. Clay 3
13 03110f Dardanella Lady (D) (M. Ramsden), S. Norton, 5-10-0 G. Graham 5
14 p-4p Montanello (D) (R. Biss), S. Mellor, 6-10-0 .... Mr C. Biss 7

5-1 Jave River, 9-2 Fair Tactics, 5-1 Waltz, 5-1 King's Fling, 7-1 Sidwin, 8-1 John Brown, Moss Royal, 12-1 Dardanella Lady, 16-1 others.

4.30 KINGSTON STEEPLECHASE (Novices handicap: £408: 3m)

6 0ui334 Mini Prince (R. Pitman), Mrs Pitman, 7-10-13 ... A. Branford
7 231131 Naval Power (D) (J. Thomas), Mrs Gaze, 6-10-11 P. Duggins 7
8 3f0320 Laurel Branch (Ld Cadogan), S. James, 9-10-0 Mr B. Smart 7
13 33041f Gervic (G. Abrahams), R. Armytage, 7-10-7 .... H. J. Evans 3
14 031000 Chanter Mark (D) (D. Darling), H. Nicholson, 9-10-7 Mr D. Darling 7
16 202p20 The Walrus (Capt J. Macdonald-Buchanan), D. Nicholson, 6-10-7 ...... D. Cartwright

3-1 Naval Power, 9-2 Prince Artic, 6-1 Velvet King, Gervic, 8-1 Laurel Branch, Mini Prince, Chanter Mark, 10-1 The Walrus, 14-1 others. 16-1 others.

3.30 COTTESMORE HUNTERS STEEPLECHASE (Hunters: £340: 2½m)

17 b-040po Bowbrook (Mrs F. Jagger), D. Nicholson, 6-10-7 .... —
18 3up0f0 Soul Music (A. Dewsbury), B. Cambidge, 6-10-7 .. Mr G. Jones
20 123200 Persian Room (K. Gray), J. Harris, 6-10-7 ...... D. Sunderland
22 f-C003 Sharman (Mrs F. Wyldbore-Smith), J. Leigh, 10-10-7 .. D. Nolan
25 0p1f0p Manitas (M. Henriques), Henriques, 7-10-7 .... Mr A. Wilson
26 0p00-3a Stiphado (N. Nutting), F. Walwyn, 7-10-7 ...... B. McNally 7
27 f0-0f21 Velvet King (G. Massey), M. Tate, 8-10-7 ...... R. R. Evans
29 00-200f Isleamrada (H. Harris jun), M. Oliver, 8-10-0 .... P. Blacker
30 00f3p-2 Prince Artic (J. McKechnie), S. Mellor, 7-10-7 .... J. Glover

Plumpton programme

1.45 HASSOCKS STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £485: 2m)

1 2-23233 Bredgar (Mrs E. Boucher), Mrs D. Oughton, 6-11-6 N. Holman 7
2 Fairhill (R. Carter), Miss A. Sinclair, 7-11-6 .. J. McNaught
3 00p000 Marshall Croft (C. Bean), Bean, 7-11-6 ...... —
4 00fp00 Rossula (Mrs L. Browning), D. Browning, 8-11-6 J. Jenkins
5 0000-0p Somers of Wolston (J. Edwards), C. O'Neill, 10-11-6 C. O'Neill 3
6 0 Talassio (K. Eustace), Eustace, 9-11-6 ...... P. Collins 7
7 002222 Gamlingay (C. Craig), R. Blakeney, 5-10-11 ...... R. Linley
8 0-20003 The Grandson (H. Alper), J. Gibson, 5-10-11 .... M. Gibson

6-4 Bredgar, 13-8 Gamlingay, 9-2 The Grandson, 6-1 Fairhill, 14-1 others.

2.15 COWFOLD HURDLE (Handicap: £374: 2m)

1 f-0000 Transformation (D) (L. Hooper), J. Gifford, 7-12-7 R. Parkinson
3 3-04300 Cregg Park (D) (Mrs J. Donegan), I. Pattullo, 7-11-12 C. Patenden
5 244400 Otago Gold (CD) (Mrs P. Donkin), B. Wise, 7-11-7 C. Bowen
7 000014 Young Dedham (CD) (A. Moore), Moore, 9-11-5 .... J. Gale
8 u0000p I Cry (C. Crain), R. Blakeney, 7-11-1 ...... P. Buckle
9 00-0 Hats Off (J. Musson), W. Musson, 10-11-1 ...... B. Brophy
12 2-003 Glyncollen (Dr A. Jones), A. Jones, 9-10-12 ...... P. Steel
13 000040 Taftan (C) (K. Kleinwort), Kleinwort, 11-10-12 ...... —
16 004002 Turmoil (R. Brown), A. Pitt, 6-10-5 ...... P. Collins
17 0-00030 Magic Charm (Mrs Y. Bartholomew), T. Gates, 5-10-2 R. Forsyth
18 4-00000 Smart Shoes (Mrs A. Beeson), E. Beeson, 7-10-1 .. B. Brown
19 000p0 Monkey Touch (J. Pullen), Pullen, 6-10-0 .. P. Goldsworthy
21 000000 Kempion Lad (A. Neaves), Neaves, 6-10-0 ...... S. Eccles
22 30000-0 Unknown Warrior (Mrs D. Miller), H. Miller, 7-10-0 P. Mitchell
25 u00-030 Golden End (Mrs K. Bull), C. O'Neill, 5-10-0 .... A. Carroll

3-1 Otago Gold, 4-1 Glyncollen, 5-1 Turmoil, 13-2 Cregg Park, 8-1 Transformation, 10-1 Magic Charm, 2-1 Golden End, 20-1 others.

2.45 WILLIAM HILL HURDLE (Handicap: £889: 3m)

1 100-r00 Woodriggs (D) (Mrs S. Joseph), Miss A. Sinclair, 8-12-3 J. McNaught
2 0214 Royal Rudolf (CD) (Mrs M. Slade) J. Gifford, 9-12-0 R. Champion
3 p04100 Super Trojan (Miss G. Elliot), J. Cann, 6-11-10 G. Knight 7
4 010f20- Lover's Leap (A. Ripley), G. Ripley, 8-11-9 ...... C. Read
5 3110-f0 Bouzouki (CD) (A. Sebag-Montefiore), Miss A. Sinclair, 7-11-6 A. Mawson
6 0-00103 Tiepin (CD) (Sir E. McAlpine), F. Cundell, 5-11-4 B. R. Davies
7 131-4 Linbury Lass (Mrs A. Elliott), B. Wise, 8-11-3 ... C. Bowen 7
11 00000- Arctic Ace (C) (Mrs D. Miller), H. Miller, 10-10-10 P. Mitchell 5
13 0012 Solid Gold (D) (A. Portman), Portman, 10-10-7 R. Owen 7
15 0402-p0 New Horn (Mrs P. Green), P. Allingham, 6-10-6 .... —
16 4000-40 Cheapside (Mrs B. Welton), D. Kent, 10-10-5 .... P. Haynes
17 004010 Mowrndyke (D) (J. Redfern), L. Holt, 4-10-3 .... R. Atkins
18 300000 Young Nicky (T. McCarthy), P. Ashworth, 5-10-0 R. Forsyth 5
19 000041 My Drake (A. Neaves), Neaves, 6-10-0 ...... —
20 000-434 Royal Tornado (C) (... Chisman), ... 7-10-0 P. Butler 7

5-1 Solid Gold, 4-1 Royal Rudolf, 5-1 Woodriggs, 7-1 Mowrndyke, 8-1 Tiepin, 9-1 Super Trojan, 10-1 Bouzouki, 12-1 Linbury Lass, 20-1 others.

3.15 EAST GRINSTEAD STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £609: 2m)

1 211224 Vikrom (D) (Mrs J. Craig), F. Winter, 9-11-7 Mr N. Henderson
2 421210 Persian Camp (CD) (Mrs A. Arnold), F. Cundell, 8-11-1 B. R. Davies
3 242p-04 September Rain (D) (C. Wates), Wates, 8-10-0 .. J. McNaught
4 1p0-0pf Plain Pilgrim (D) (Mrs E. Wyndham), D. Morley, 7-10-0 P. Kelleway
5 p3u-2pp Clover Prince (D) (P. Dzinger), M. Haynes, 10-10-0 D. Jeffries 7

Evens Vikrom, 5-2 Persian Camp, 6-1 September Rain, 10-1 Plain Pilgrim, 12-1 Clover Prince.

3.45 THREE BRIDGES STEEPLECHASE (£543: 3m)

1 301411 Midastion (CD) (A. Moore), Moore, 7-12-0 .... C. Read
2 42-1113 The Pilgarlic (Mrs G. Poole), F. Rimell, 8-12-0 ...... J. Burke
3 444014 Real Sharp (CD) (J. Gore-Langton), Miss A. Sinclair, 10-12-0 J. McNaught
4 213120 St Swithin (CD) (Mrs G. Cuning), F. Winter, 10-12-0 R. Kington 3
6 311302 Frozen Saint (CD) (Mrs J. Ramsey), Mrs D. Oughton, 8-11-11 N. Holman 7
7 00404 Ladeven (D. Evatt), Evatt, 7-11-2 .... Mr D. Evatt 3
8 00frfr Spartan Lass (Mrs R. Smith), A. Davison, 6-11-2 .... —

5-4 St Swithin, 11-8 The Pilgarlic, 9-1 Midastion, 10-1 Real Sharp, 14-1 Frozen Saint, 33-1 others.

4.15 SHEFFIELD PARK HURDLE (Novices: £351: 2m)

1 2321 Blitz (CD) (Dr A. Jones), A. Jones, 6-11-12 .... P. Steel 5
2 400003 Dawn Affair (B. Eastick), B. Wise, 6-11-5 .... C. Bowen 7
3 40f330 Little Window (Mrs L. Ripley), G. Ripley, 8-11-5 .... C. Read
4 033-33 New Formula (David Hobdell Building Ltd), T. Forster, 6-11-5 G. Thorner
7 000202 Sir Waldo (M. Garler), A. Moore, 6-11-5 ...... James Guest 5
8 30 Welsh Dragon (Mrs T. Gates), T. Gates, 8-11-5 R. Forsyth 5
9 000130 Big Boss (Mrs E. Cosser), G. Ripley, 5-11-4 G. Enright 5
10 00-0200 Briggs (Mrs J. Donegan), I. Pattullo, 5-11-4 ...... W. Smith
11 0-4033 Pablond (Mrs M. Lichmann), M. Francis, 5-11-4 P. Kelleway
12 243400- Ryarsh (R. Leopers), R. Blakeney, 5-11-4 ...... P. Buckle 7
13 003204 Stemic (S. Stevenson), S. Supple, 5-11-4 ...... T. Bridge 5

7-4 New Formula, 11-4 Pablond, 5-1 Blitz, 13-2 Stemic, 8-1 Sir Waldo, 10-1 Ryarsh, 14-1 others.

Plumpton selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.45 Bredgar. 2.15 Glyncollen. 2.45 Tiepin. 3.15 Vikrom. 3.45 The Pilgarlic. 4.15 Blitz.

Nottingham selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 Stand In. 2.30 THE SUNDANCE KID is specially recommended. 3.0 Supreme Halo. 3.30 Craigie Castle. 4.0 Jave River. 4.30 Prince Arctic.

Chepstow results

1.15: 1, British Smelter (6-1); 2, Bit of Manny (10-1); 3, Drumwrink (10-1). Saltfall and Double Negative 100-30 it favs. 18 ran. Worcester Sauce did not run.
1.45: 1, Good Prospect (6-1); 2, Stallion Master (10-1); 3, Blakedown (13-1). 20 ran. Saffron Cake did not run.
2.20: 1, Rag Trade (17-2); 2, Even Up (12-1); 3, Man on the Moon (14-1). Gylippus 9-2 fav. 17 ran. Going to Roost did not run.
2.55: 1, Nicky Brown (7-1); 2, Fitz (8-1); 3, Knockmartan (11-2). Sidney 7-2 fav. 20 ran.
3.25: 1, Holemoor Bay (6-1); 2, Hemon (20-1); 3, Red Power (3-1 fav). 17 ran.
3.55: 1, Loch King (7-2 fav); 2, Warwick Flyer (12-1); 3, Adored (4-1). 22 ran.

Newcastle

1.45: 1, Credit Call (5-4 fav); 2, Vulgan's Trout (15-2); 3, Bold Lurcio (10-1). 14 ran. Vimy Rock did not run.
2.15: 1, Lothian Countess (7-1); 2, Caldbeck (13-2); 3, Individual (14-1). The Last Light 4-1 fav. 16 ran.
2.55: 1, Forest King (11-10 fav); 2, Clarification (10-1); 3, Bentley Boy (10-1). 12 ran.
3.30: 1, Sweet Joe (15-2); 2, Gaelic (7-2); 3, Havanus (4-7 fav). 8 ran.
4.0: 1, Lovejoy (5-1); 2, Lochar Moss (5-1); 3, One Held High (14-1). Arctic Mist 6-5 fav. 17 ran. Meneur did not run.
4.30: 1, Weldyknow (15-8 fav); 2, Catamaran (3-1); 3, Indubitably (10-1). 24 ran. Nell's Son did not run.

Lingfield Park

2.0: 1, Marleymix (33-1); 2, Textron (evens fav); 3, Zabaglione (10-1). 13 ran.
2.30: 1, Dusky May (7-1); 2, Into View (8-13 fav); 3, Ting-A-Ling (20-1). 13 ran.
3.0: 1, Ceol-Na-Mara (6-4 fav); 2, Silver Delight (13-1); 3, Zeta's Son (100-30). 5 ran.
3.30: 1, Kiani (9-2); 2, Magic Summer (6-1); 3, Fell Swoop (11-1). Alamein 3-1 fav. 13 ran.
4.0: 1, Canasta Lad (15-8 fav); 2, Floating Pound (11-8 fav); 3, Sydney Carlton (5-1). 6 ran.
4.30: 1, Royal Fanfare (5-2); 2, Christmas Candle (8-1); 3, Modesty Forbids (6-1). Spare Slipper 2-1 fav. 13 ran.

Nottingham

1.30: 1, Carabinier (11-1); 2, Lilligant (15-2); 3, Florica (10-1). 19 ran.
2.0: 1, Breakwater (12-1); 2, Shinto (4-1 fav); 3, Seldom Daunted (14-1). 14 ran.
2.35: 1, Guiding Star (11-1); 2, Shifting Gold (4-1); 3, Primerello (12-1). Adulation 100-30 fav. 14 ran.
3.5: 1, Sycamore (6-1); 2, Bachelor's Hall (7-4 fav); 3, Co-Partner (8-1). 6 ran.
3.35: 1, Meridian II (5-1); 2, Sparring (6-1); 3, Yanworth (8-1); 3, Inishoge 11-4 fav. 8 ran.
4.5: 1, Flitgrove (11-10 fav); 2, Cornard (11-1); 3, First Break (11-2). 16 ran.

For the Record

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Huddersfield 11, Bradford Northern 28.

Yesterday

FIRST DIVISION: Hull Kingston Rovers 13, Warrington 17; Keighley 15, Featherstone Rovers 18; Swinton 2, Dewsbury 16; Wakefield Trinity 8, Widnes 12; Wigan 16, Oldham 7.

SECOND DIVISION: Bramley 14, Hull 13; Doncaster 0, Leigh 41; Huyton 6, York 18; Rochdale H 14, Whitehaven 5; Workington T 18, New Hunslet 14; Blackpool B 9, Halifax 17.

First division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Featherstn R	22	16	1	5	344	255	33
Salford	20	16	1	4	394	200	33
Widnes	20	14	0	6	324	239	28
Wigan	17	13	1	3	319	194	27
Leeds	19	13	0	6	352	245	26
Wakefield	21	13	0	8	391	295	26
St Helens	16	11	1	4	295	159	23
Castleford	20	9	1	10	347	276	19
Oldham	19	9	1	9	250	274	19
Warrington	21	9	1	11	255	350	19
Hull KR	17	9	0	8	251	231	18
Dewsbury	20	8	1	11	222	311	17
Bradford N	21	6	0	15	243	341	12
Huddrsfld	22	5	0	17	311	472	10
Keighley	20	3	0	17	188	370	6
Swinton	23	2	0	21	179	413	4

Second division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Barrow	20	17	2	1	283	127	36
Leigh	21	15	0	6	344	182	30
Hull	20	14	1	5	410	237	29
Rochdale	20	15	1	4	257	156	29
Workington	20	13	3	4	347	204	29
New Hunslet	21	13	1	8	300	238	25
Huyton	21	10	0	11	211	280	20
York	21	9	1	11	355	324	19
Bramley	20	9	1	10	285	300	19
Batley	19	6	0	13	193	312	12
Whitehaven	17	5	1	11	142	208	11
Halifax	22	5	1	16	261	413	11
Blackpool	23	3	1	19	155	349	7

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Beckenham 1, Maidenhead 0; Blackheath 2, Southgate 2; Carass 1, Old Kingstonians 2; Hampstead 2, Guildford 4; Mid-Surrey 1, Bromley 3; Reading 0, Dulwich 2; Richmond 0, Slough 0; Spencer 1, St Albans 3; Teddington 0, Hounslow 3; Wimbledon 3, Surbiton 7.

WOMEN'S MATCHES: Chiswick 4, Eastcote 2; Ealing 5, Walton on Thames 2; NPL 1, Sunbury 4; Orpington 3, Ipswich 2; Rye 2, Ariel 3; Winchmore Hill 2, Hounslow 1; Worthing 2, Havant 0.

Rugby Union

SCHOOLS RESULTS: Representative match: Midlands 12, North 6; other results: Brockley 6, Howard, Gillingham 6; Campion 50, Broxbourne 0; Emanuel 50, William Ellis 0; Heath GS 6, Normanton GS 53; Maidstone GS 24, Dartford School 11; St Bees 10, Kendal GS 0; St Brendan's 35, Belmont Abbey 7; St Joseph's Academy 9, Kemnal Manor; Whitehaven GS 9, Cockermouth GS 3.

Bowls

JOHANNESBURG: World championships: Pairs, seventh round: Rhodesia 22, Malawi 15; United States 26, Western Samoa 16; Israel 37, Ireland 15; South Africa 30, Australia 17; New Zealand 49, Japan 8; Wales 23, Jersey 16; England 24, Scotland 18; Hongkong 16, Guernsey 15. Triples, seventh round: New Zealand 52, Japan 4; United States 28, Western Samoa 14; South Africa 22, Australia 17; Hongkong 20, Guernsey 13; England 18, Scotland 13; Malawi 16, Rhodesia 13; Ireland 27, Israel 14; Jersey 22, Wales 22.

Netball

GLOUCESTER: Women's international match: England 51 (P. Watson 30, P. C... 21); Wales ...

Speed skating

GJOEVIK: (Norway): Women's world championships: Overall: 1, S. Burka (Canada), 184.840 points; 2, T. Averina (USSR), 185.285; 3, S. Young (US), 185.540. 3,000 metres: 1, K. Kessow (E Germany), 4min 51.01sec; 2, S. Filipsson (Sweden), 4:55.61; 3, M. Zernicek (E Germany), 4:55.66. 1,000 metres: 1, Young, 1min 28.69sec; 2, Averina, 1:29.63; 3, Burka, 1:29.59. 1,500 metres: 1, Burka, 2min 13.60sec. 500 metres: 1, Young, 42.26sec.

Lacrosse

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: Division One: Boardman and Eccles 7, Old Stopfordians 12; Heaton Mersey 4, Urmston 9; Mellor 4, Cheadle 17; Sheffield University 13, South Manchester and W 9; Stockport 10, Old Hulmeians 6.

Tennis

DETROIT: Miss C. Evert beat Miss T. Holladay 6—1, 6—7, 6—2; Miss R. Casals beat Miss M. Redondo 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

ROME: A. Ashe beat A. Panatta 6—3, 6—2; R. Lutz wo R. Stockton, scr. Final: Ashe beat Lutz 6—2, 6—0, 6—3.

HELSINKI: King's Cup: Finland beat Denmark 2—1.

TORQUAY: Under-21 team championship: Men's final: United States beat Great Britain 3—2. US names first: F. Gonzales lost to J. Smith 3—6, 1—6; F. Taygan beat M. Robinson 6—3, 6—1; Gonzales and Taygan beat Smith and Robinson 6—1, 6—4. Women's final: Great Britain beat United States 5—0. (GB names first): Miss L. Mottram beat Miss S. Tolleson 6—4, 6—4; Miss S. Barker beat Miss S. Stap 6—0, 6—4; Miss Mottram and Miss M. Tyler beat Miss Tolleson and ...

Bobsleigh

ST MORITZ: European championships: 1, E. and P. Schaerer (Switzerland) 4min 49.00sec (1:11.99, 1:12.06, 1:12.25, 1:12.78); 2, S. Gaisreiter and D. Ertel (W Germany), 4:51.47 (1:12.60, 1:12.56, 1:12.94, 1:13.35); 3, F. Luedi and K. Haesell (Switzerland), 4:51.71 (1:12.92, 1:12.62, 1:12.85, 1:13.32); 4, G. Beeli and G. Casty (Switzerland), 4:52.27 (1:12.77, 1:12.07, 1:13.27, 1:13.50); 5, M. Nehmer and B. Germeshausen (E Germany), 4:52.43 (1:13.00, 1:12.68, 1:13.12, 1:13.63); 6, E. Eriksson and K. Roenn (Sweden), 4:53.39 (1:12.94, 1:13.66, 1:13.38, 1:13.61). British placings: 20, D. Jones and A. Ogilvy, 4:58.22; 24, J. Price and C. Campbell, 4:59.62; 26, M. Agar and W. Sweet, 4:59.70.—Reuter.

Cricket

BRIDGETOWN: Gillette Cup (50 overs): Barbados 187 for 5 (C. Greenidge 79, N. E. Clarke 52; L. Griffin 5—35); Leeward Islands 156 for 9 (J. C. Allen 52; D. A. J. Holford 5—29). Barbados won by 31 runs.

PORT OF SPAIN: Gillette Cup (50 overs): Windward Islands 175 for 9 (N. Phillip 71, L. C. Sebastien 35); Trinidad 141 for 3 (35 overs) (R. A. Faria 53, D. Ramkissoon 58). Match resumes today.

Motor rallying

SCARBOROUGH: Mintex event: 1, A. Dawson (Lancia Stratos), 131min 13sec; 2, R. Brookes (Ford Escort), 131 min 28sec; 3, A. Vatanen (Finland) (Ford Escort), 131min 37sec.

Cycling

MILAN: Six-day race: 1, Sercu and Moser ... 2, Gimondi and Van Linden, 617, one lap behind ...

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066
THE ROYAL OPERA
Tonight & Wed. 7.30: La clemenza di Tito. Tomor. 7.30: Cavalleria rusticana, Pagliacci. Seats available.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Thur. 7.30: Serenade, A Month in the Country, Elite Syncopations. 65 Amphitheatre seats for sale from 10 a.m. on day of performance.

COCHRANE THEATRE 242 7040
Evenings 7.45. Until Sat. Feb. 28
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10 New Ballets. Seats 80p

COLISEUM (01-836 3161)
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tomor. 5.30: The Valkyrie. Wed. & Fri. 7.30: Tosca. Thur. 5.30: Siegfried. Sat. 4.30: Twilight of the Gods.

SADLER'S WELLS TH., Rosebery Ave., E.C.1. 837 1672 (Recorded bkg. inf. 278 5450). Until March 20. Evs. 7.30, Mats. Weds. & Sats. 2.30: D'OYLY CARTE in GILBERT and SULLIVAN. Tonight, tomor. & Wed.: The Gondoliers. Thur., Fri. & Sat.: The Pirates of Penzance. Seats available from 50p-£3.50.

THEATRES

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Tomor., Fri. & Sat. (mat.) HENRY IV PART 2: Wed. & Sat. (eve.) HENRY V. RSC also at ROUNDHOUSE—see R.

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by Stephen Poliakoff
Prevs. from Feb. 28. Opens March 4.

CASINO THEATRE. 01-437 6877
Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Wed, Thur. Sat. 2.30
MUST END MARCH 13
DANNY LA RUE
"Blazes a glamorous trail." E. News.
in QUEEN DANNIELLA
"Big, flashy comedy." Sunday Mirror

CRITERION. 930 3216. Pic. Circus
Evgs. 8.15. Mat. Thur., Sat. 5.00
Last 3 weeks. ROSENCRANTZ AND GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD
"Tom Stoppard's superb comedy." FT.

DRURY LANE. 01-836 8108
Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.30
MICHAEL CRAWFORD in
BILLY
A NEW MUSICAL
"MICHAEL CRAWFORD—A WHOPPING, WONDERFUL STAGE STAR." News of the World. "HE AND HIS SHOW ARE A TREAT." S. Express.

DUCHESS. 836 8243. Evenings 8.0
Fri., Sat. 6.15 & 9.0
OH! CALCUTTA!
NOW IN ITS 6TH YEAR
"Breathtakingly beautiful."—S. Tel.
"The nudity is stunning."—D. Tel.

DUKE OF YORK'S. 836 5122. Mon. to Thurs. 8. Fri. & Sats. 5.30 & 8.30
LESLIE PHILLIPS
ROY KINNEAR
"Two of the funniest men on the British Stage. Laughs coming thick & fast." ROGER'S LAST STAND
OVER 100 PERFORMANCES

FORTUNE. 836 2238. Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri. 8. Thurs. & Sat. 6 & 8.30.
THE LADY OR THE TIGER
"A JOYOUSLY GOOD SHOW." Punch
"A PIECE FOR CONNOISSEURS ... ENCHANTING MUSIC ... A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT." Hobson

RICHARD BRIERS "Marvellous." Gdn.
ABSENT FRIENDS
"ALAN AYCKBOURN'S FINEST FUNNIEST PLAY."—Harold Hobson.

GLOBE. 01-437 1592. Evenings 7.30
Matinees Wed., Sat. 3.0
JUDI DENCH IAN McKELLEN
ANNA CALDER-MARSHALL in
TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD
By Bernard Shaw
LAST WEEK—Must end Saturday.

GLOBE. 437 1592. Booking Now!
TONY BRITTON
PETER BLYTHE, JILL MELFORD
THE CHAIRMAN
A Comedy by PHILIP MACKIE
Prevs. from Mar. 4. Opens Mar. 10.

GREENWICH. 858 7755. Prevs. Feb. 27 & March 1 at 8.0. Sat. Feb. 28 at 2.30 & 8.0. Opens March 2 at 7.0. Subs. 8.0. Mat. Sat. 2.30.
THE BELLS.

HAMPSTEAD. 722 9301. Opens To'nt at 7. Subs. 8. Sats. 5 & 8: YOU'LL NEVER BE A MICHEL ANGELO. A Comedy by Roger Milner.

HAYMARKET. 930 9832. Evenings 8.0 Mat. Wed. 2.30. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15
Edward Woodward, Geraldine McEwan, Jennie Linden, Edward Hardwicke in Frederick Lonsdale's
ON APPROVAL
"You should rush to see it." D. Tel. "It got my approval." E. News "An evening of comic delight." Harold Hobson. Sunday Times.

HER MAJESTY'S 930 6606. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. 2.30. Sats. 5.45. 8.30
The New Hit African Musical
IPI TOMBI
"PULSATING MUSICAL" Ev. News. No Perfs. Wed.—Cast on BBC-TV.

KING'S HEAD. 226 1916. Evgs. 8. (Dinr 7) Terence Rattigan's THE BROWNING VERSION & DUOLOGUE

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488 Mon. to Th. 9.0 Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30
THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW
"BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR". —Evening Standard Drama Award.

LYRIC IN REPERTORY. 437 3686
Tnt. tmr. 8.0. Wed. 3.0 & 8.0
JOAN PLOWRIGHT. HELEN MIRREN. JOHN MOFFATT. FRANK GRIMES
THE BED BEFORE YESTERDAY
Thur. Feb. 26 to Wed. Mar. 3
THE SEA GULL

MAYFAIR. 629 3036. Ev. 8.30, Sat. 6 & 8.30. "Genuine comic brilliance". F. Times.
BEETLES & BUCKMAN
MUST END SAT. MARCH 6th

MERMAID. 248 7656. Food 248 2835
Evg. 8.15. Mat. Fri., Sat. 5.15
RICHARD BECKINSALE is "side-splittingly funny". D. Mail. in
FUNNY PECULIAR
"Mike Stott's exceptionally fine, vastly entertaining, brilliant comedy." S. Times. "More good laughs than any other play in London". Observer. 3-course Dinner & Show £5.95 inc.

OLD VIC NATIONAL THEATRE 928 7616. Prev. To'nt. 7.30. Opens Tmr. 7, Wed. 7.30. Thu. 2.15, 7.30:
WATCH IT COME DOWN
by John Osborne
Some seats held for sale day of performance from 10 a.m.

OPEN SPACE. 580 4970. Temp m'ship. Evgs. Tues. to Sun. 8.0 ANATOL. Lunchtime: Tues. to Fri. 1.10 p.m. DIALOGUE BETWEEN FRIENDS.

PALACE. 437 6834. Mon. to Th. 8.0 Fri., Sat. 6.0 & 8.40
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM. 437 7373. Last week. Evgs. 8.0. Wed., Sat. 6.15 & 9.0
EDDIE FISHER LORNA LUFT
DON MACLEAN, FIDDLYGIG, ROGER de COURCEY
March 1 for one week only: Spain's International Super Star
RAPHAEL

PHOENIX THEATRE SEASON 1976
Evenings 8.0. Mat. Thurs. Sat. 5.0
ROCK HUDSON JULIET PROWSE
"I DO! I DO!"
Last 3 weeks. Tel. 01-836 8611.

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Previews from March 12 at 7.30. First Night March 23 at 7. BROADWAY'S LATEST HIT GUY BOLTON and JEROME KERN'S
VERY GOOD EDDIE
"AN ABSOLUTELY ENCHANTING MUSICAL"—New York Times.

QUEEN'S. 01-734 1166. Evenings 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.
Winner of all the awards for BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR
Michael GAMBON in Simon GRAY'S
OTHERWISE ENGAGED
Directed by Harold PINTER

REGENT. 323 2707. Evenings 8.30. Fri., Sat. 7.0 & 9.15
2nd YEAR OF SENSATIONAL STAGE SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES
LET MY PEOPLE COME
AN ADULT MUSICAL
"Never a dull moment."—E. News. 100 tickets held for sale at door.

RAYMOND REVUE BAR THEATRE 734 1593 (7, 9, 11 pm. inc. Sunday)
PAUL RAYMOND presents
THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '76

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564. Evs. 8. Thurs. & Sats. 5 & 8.30
LAST WEEK. RSC present
THE IK
directed by Peter Brook
ROUND HOUSE 'DOWNSTAIRS' MAN IS MAN Ton't., Thu. 7.30. HAMLET Tmr. Fri. 1.30 Wed. Sat. 7.30

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745
Evgs. at 8. Sats. 5 & 8.30.
James Bolam, Jane Asher & Stephen Moore in Christopher Hampton's
TREATS
"SENSATIONAL"—Sun. Times. "VERY FUNNY."—Observer.

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
WORLD'S LONGEST EVER RUN 24th YEAR

SAVOY. 836 8888. Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. at 3.30 & Sat. at 5
Barbara MULLEN and Derek BOND
in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
MURDER AT THE VICARAGE

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE. 836 6596
Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Thur., Sat. 3.0
ARTHUR LOWE
JOHN LE MESURIER. CLIVE DUNN in
DAD'S ARMY
Last Week—Must end Saturday.

SHAW THEATRE. 01-388 1394.
Last 3 weeks—Evenings 7.30
J. P. DONLEAVY'S
THE GINGER MAN

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0 Mats. Thur. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
Doris Hare McDonald Hobley
Arthur Howard Barry McGinn
NO SEX, PLEASE
WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by Allan Davis
LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH 5th Year

THEATRE ROYAL, STRATFORD. 8.15 01-534 0310. Evgs. at 8.0
C. G. BOND'S
JUDGE JEFFREYS
"EVERY DETAIL OF BRUTAL CRUELTY AND SEXUAL OUTRAGE THAT CAN GIVE PLEASURE TO DEPRAVED AUDIENCES."—S. Times.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8 Mats. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8
Margaret LOCKWOOD
Paul DANEMAN & Barrie INGHAM
DOUBLE EDGE
"IS FAR AND AWAY THE BEST THRILLER IN TOWN." Punch.

VICTORIA PALACE. 834 1317. Last week. Evgs. 8.0; Wed., Sat. 6.0, 8.45.
MIKE YARWOOD
Special reductions & concessions.

WEMBLEY EMPIRE POOL. 902 1234. Mon. to Fri. 7.45. Mats. Mon., Tues., Wed. & Thur. at 3. Sats. at 2, 5 & 8.
MUSICAL SPECTACULAR ON ICE
DICK WHITTINGTON
Children and OAPs half price except Sats. Ample parking. Pay at doors. LAST WEEK. Must end Sat.

WHITEHALL. 01-930 6693/7765
Evenings 8.0. Sat. 6.45. 9.0
PAUL RAYMOND presents
Britain's No. 1 Sex Symbol
FIONA RICHMOND in
COME INTO MY BED

WINDMILL THEATRE. 437 6312
PAUL RAYMOND presents
LET'S GET LAID
Twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0
2nd SENSATIONAL YEAR

WYNDHAMS. 836 3028. Evgs. at 8. Sats. 5 & 8.15. Mats. Wed. at 3
JIMMY JEWEL in
COMEDIANS
By Trevor Griffiths. "The most exciting play in London."—S. Times. Transfer from The Old Vic.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 6363. Tnt., Tue., Wed. 8 MACBETH. 80p.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6363 Bower Prods in PHOENIX TOO FREQUENT/A SLIGHT ACCIDENT. Mon.-Fri. 8: Sat. 5 & 8.15. Young Vic in STAMP & DELIVER (for 5-8 yrs.). Wed., Fri. 2: Sat. 11.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051 From 8.15. Dng. & Dncg. At 9.30: New Revue, SWEET TEMPTATION and at 11 p.m.
PETERS AND LEE
Opens March 1: LENA MARTELL

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
1 BARRY LYNDON (A). Wk. & Sun. 3.25, 7.55.
2 THE SUNSHINE BOYS (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.30, 8.30.

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Joan Micklin Silver's HESTER STREET (U). Progs. 1.45, 4.00, 6.15, 8.35.

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Kurosawa's SEVEN SAMURAI (X). Complete version. Progs. 12.30, 4.00, 7.40.

(A). Show times 4.45, 8.0.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. 734 5414 THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING (A). Cont. Prgs. Wk. 2.10, 5.00, 7.55.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737 BURT LANCASTER in Visconti's CONVERSATION PIECE (X). Film at 2.0 (not Sun.), 4.10, 6.20, 8.35. Late show Saturday at 11 p.m.

DOMINION. Tott Crt. Rd. (580 9562) THE KILLER ELITE (X). Cont progs 1.10, 3.20, 5.45, 8.15.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. HUSTLE (X). Progs. Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Sep. perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 727 5750. Mizoguchi's SANSHO DAYU (A). 1.25, 3.35, 6.30, 9; and SPACE-PLACE (U) 1, 5.45, 8.30 GARDEN FINZI CONTINIS (A) & LAUGHTER IN PARADISE (U). 11.15.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). THE RETURN OF THE PINK PANTHER (U). Cont. progs. Wk. 1.00, 3.00, 5.35, 8.10. Circle seats may be booked. Last 4 days.

ODEON HAYMARKET. (930 2738/2771). Dustin Hoffman in LENNY (X). Sep. progs. Wk. 2.00, 5.15, 8.30. All seats may be booked.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). BREAKHEART PASS (A). Cont. progs. Wk. 1.00, 3.20, 5.50, 8.25.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2) GREAT EXPECTATIONS (U). Sep. progs. Wk. 12.45, 4.15, 8.00. All seats may be booked.

ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—THE JUNGLE BOOK (U). For info. 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. progs. Wk. 2.30, 5.45, 8.45. Feature 3.05, 6.20, 9.20. Sat. progs. 11.15 a.m. 2.30, 5.45, 8.45. Sun. progs. 2.45, 5.55, 8.45. Bkble.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5898. Herzog's ENIGMA OF KASPAR HAUSER (A). Pgs. 4.20, 6.30, 8.40. Ends March 10.

PHOENIX, opp. East Finchley Station. 883 2233. ANKUR—THE SEEDLING (AA). Pgs. 4.00, 6.15, 8.35.

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St., S.W.1. 839 6494. Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable for eve. perfs. Box Office 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (not Suns). No phone bookings.
1. JAWS (A). Daily: 1st perf. 1.00: 2nd perf. 3.30: 3rd perf. 6.00: 4th perf. 8.30.
2. JAWS (A). Daily: 1st perf. 3.00: 2nd perf. 5.30: 3rd perf. 8.0.

PRINCE CHARLES. Leic. Sq. 437 8181
2nd Great Year
EMMANUELLE (X)
Sep. perfs. dly. (inc. Sun.), 2.45, 6.15, 9.0. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats bkble. Lic. bar.

RITZ, Leicester Sq. 437 1234. A WINDOW TO THE SKY (A). Progs. daily 2.00, 4.10, 6.25, 8.40.

SCENE 1, 2, 3, 4, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470.
SCENE 1. Cont. Dly. 12.30. Lte. show: Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Ken Russell's LISZTOMANIA (X). Progs. 12.30, 2.20, 4.45, 7.05, 9.25. Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 11.35.
SCENE 2. 2nd YEAR. THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. perfs. Dly. 12.30, 3.00, 6.15, 9.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.30.
SCENE 3. 2nd YEAR. THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. perfs. Dly. 2.00, 5.20, 8.40. Lte. show Fri. & Sat. 11.45.
SCENE 4. Cont. Dly. 1.00. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 12.00. Ken Russell's TOMMY (AA). Progs. 1.00, 3.45, 6.30, 9.15. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 12.00.

STUDIO ONE, Oxford Circus. 437 3300. The Adventure of SHERLOCK HOLMES' SMARTER BROTHER (A). Progs.: 1.00 (not Sun.), 3.20, 5.35, 8.10. Last 3 days.



MONDAY BOOK

Old Flames
Arts

Irving Wardle

A good plot cannot be kept dark: and well before last night's London premiere, E. A. Whitehead's *Old Flames* was already famous as the play in which four women invite a detested man round to a dinner in which he forms the meat dish.

However, suspense is the least important element in this spellbinding piece. The big secret is out at half time: and before then, the dialogue is mined with Euripidean ironies which can be picked up only if you know what is coming. The party takes place on a houseboat where there is no dustbin problem. Dinner, remarks the roguish hostess, is to be "a surprise"; a line which the victim's mother caps with "You look skinny". The main shock takes place after the interval. During the first act, with Gary Bond oozing mock sincerity, self-pity, greed and patronage, the hosts retain their conventional feminine masks as they lure him into pathetic extremes of self-incrimination. But once dinner is over, the masks are off, and the second act consists of a pent-up hymn of hate to the male animal.

It all comes tumbling out: the boredom of Chinese meals followed by a hand up the skirt; the isolation, drudgery, lies and screaming frustration that come with marriage and children; nauseated contempt for the male's egoism and aesthetically unpleasing genitals.

Whatever his insight and research, Whitehead cannot know how women talk in private; hence one fascination of the play, which can be taken as a sex revolution document, or as an expression of profound masculine self-loathing, the victim being a composite of all the rotten things men regularly do to women. A third possibility (backed up by a poster showing a vagina with teeth), is that this is a "know your enemy" primer for male combatants.

Whatever the reading, Jonathan Hales's production is an electrifying event, with stunning performances from Judy Cornwell and Anne Dyson, who contributes the one humane passage in a text otherwise rigorously insulated against sympathy. It speaks for itself as a statement on social change; the cast also prove it the funniest of Whitehead's plays.

King's Lynn concert

There will be a concert of chamber music led by Haroutune Bedelian (violin) at [illegible] Town Hall, on February 26, which includes works by Handel, Bach, Paganini and Schumann, is in aid of the Malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Children.

CINEMAS

WARNER WEST END Leicester Square. Tel. 439 0791.
1 HOUSE OF MORTAL SIN (X). Sep. progs. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.
2 BARRY LYNDON (A) a film by STANLEY KUBRICK starring RYAN O'NEAL, MARISA BERENSON. Sep. progs. Dly. 2.15, 7.30. All seats may be booked. Last 3 days.
3 OPERATION DAYBREAK (AA). Sep. progs. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.
4 AL PACINO in DOG DAY AFTERNOON (X). Cont. progs. 2.15, 5.00, 7.50.

ART EXHIBITIONS

BRITISH MUSEUM, THRACIAN TREASURES FROM BULGARIA. On loan from the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Until 28 March. Wkdys. 10-5 and 5.45-9 on Thursdays only. Last admission 8.30. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

COLNAGHI'S, 14 Old Bond St., W.1. 491 7408. 500 YEARS OF FINE PRINTS until 10 March. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.00: Sats: 10-1.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank, S.E.1. (Arts Council.) Millet: A Centenary Exhibition. Until 7 March. Mon.-Fri. 10-8. Sat. 10-6. Sun. 12-6. Adm. 40p, 10p all day Mon. 6-8 Tues.-Fri.

LEFEVRE GALLERY.—Contemporary Paintings and Drawings. Weekdays 10-5; Saturdays 10-1.—30 Bruton Street, London, W.1. 493 1572/3.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W1. EDUARDO PAOLOZZI: New Reliefs and Sculpture. Also new Graphics. Mon.-Fri. 10.00-5.30. Sat. 10.00-12.30. Until 6 March.

REDFERN GALLERY, XX Century Graphics, 20 Cork St., London, W.1.

ROLAND BROWSE & DELBANCO, 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984. Stations of the Cross, by Norman Adams; Sculpture, by Glen Heilman; Watercolours, by Bill Liniott. Until 27 Feb. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The Golden Age of Spanish Paintings. Until 14 March. Tues.-Fri. 9 a.m.-9 p.m. Sat., Sun., Mon. 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Last adm. 45 mins. before closing Adm. 20p: 50p on Mondays and after 5.30 p.m. on Tues.-Fri. and until 1.45 p.m. on Sun. Students and pensioners half price.

ST. JAMES'S ANTIQUES FAIR, Piccadilly Hotel, Piccadilly, W.1. open today, 2.30-8, then 11-8 daily until Saturday. Now in its 9th year.

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington Gardens (Art Council), TOM PHILLIPS: RETROSPECTIVE, until 29 February. Daily 10-5. Adm. free.

WOODSTOCK GALLERY
A working studio
LYALL WATSON
"To Marry My Mistress"
16 Woodstock Street, London, W.1. Wkdys.: 10.15 a.m.-1 p.m.: 3-6 p.m. Saturday: 10.15 a.m.-1 p.m.



Hermann Hesse and, right, Thomas Mann

Co-defenders of their faith

The Hesse/Mann Letters

The Correspondence of Hermann Hesse and Thomas Mann 1910-1955
Edited by Anni Carlsson and Volker Michels
Translated by Ralph Manheim
(*Peter Owen*, £5.75)

Thomas Mann and Hermann Hesse met for the first time in Munich in 1904. They were both in their late twenties and belonged to the rising stars in Samuel Fischer's publishing house, then dominated by the imperious figure of Hauptmann, the dramatist, whom they later ousted from that position, and whose reputation outside Germany is now beginning to rest more on the model he provided for Mijnheer Peeperkorn in Mann's *Magic Mountain*. Young eagles tend to stick together, so Mann and Hesse started writing reviews of some of each other's works, and exchanging postcards. There was no more to it at that time.

During World War I, Hesse who had already left the Kaiser's Germany for good, became estranged from Thomas Mann, who did not seem to understand that the world of Buddenbrooks was rapidly coming to an end. The correspondence ominously lapses for a decade. It only picks up again in the advent of Hitler and World War II. Henceforth they both realized what was going on. By now, they were in their two leading novelists in Germany; Mann, the more intellectual one, the Nobel Prize winner, the restless essayist, now openly taking sides even in politics, and Hesse, the more poetical one, a rather withdrawn contemplator, looking towards the Far East as a remedy.

But even now they never became friends: they merely joined forces as co-defenders of their faith in what they regarded as the true values of art and humanity. Until Mann's death in 1955 they "kept in touch", meeting each other very rarely and most of the time en famille. "Brother in spirit" was how Mann called Hesse in April, 1945, adding rather hastily: "or at least cousin". When Hesse once addressed Mann as "friend" (July, 1947), he dared to do it only by quoting his beloved Jakob Burckhardt, the historian, who wrote to people he held in high regard as "Mein Herr und Freund". But they recognized each other's importance by inserting references in their novels; a *Steppenwolf* appears in volume 2 of the "Joseph" tetralogy, and Hesse portrayed Mann as "Magister Thomas von der Trave" (that being the river running through Lübeck) in the *Glass Bead Game*. Mann consequently signed a letter to Hesse as "T.v.d.T." Little ingenious jokes, hiding the absence of anything deeper.

So during the first half of their life they did not send each other many letters because they disagreed too much, and during the second half they didn't because they now agreed upon nearly everything, people, politics, literature. They liked to remember their long acquaintance: 30, 40, then 50 years. But in comparison to their otherwise excessive letter-writing (tens of thousands each), for neither of them this correspondence with a "brother in spirit"—138 letters all in all—seems to have been of vital importance. These letters are not in the Gide-Claudel class, not to mention Goethe and Schiller, with whom one might be tempted to make comparisons. There are only a few attempts to rise above day-to-day affairs, birthday well-wishings, hints about one's own forthcoming book and delighted thanks when receiving the other's latest literary offspring with duly inscribed dedication.

For the British reader of either Mann or Hesse, other volumes of their correspondence could be much more meaningful than this one. It adds a few bits to the knowledge of both writers, but it gives no sustained exchange of minds as, for instance, the letters of Thomas and Heinrich Mann do. Even the correspondence with Mann's publisher Gottfried Berman Fischer (two paperbacks, in German only) makes fascinating reading. As for Hesse's letters, in any case there is a Collected Edition in preparation.

Karl-Heinz Wocker

First steps towards La Scala

La clemenza di Tito
Covent Garden

William Mann

There is no point in speculating what Milanese audiences will think of Mozart's *Titus* when the Royal Opera takes Anthony Besch's recent production to La Scala next month. On Friday night, when it was revived in London, I did have a qualm or two, not about the cast which is superb and almost entirely homegrown. Nor did I fear for the music: the Italian Empress for whom it was written declared it "Teutonic piggishness", implying that it was too complicated, too elaborately orchestrated, what we would nowadays acclaim as emotionally powerful and richly invented.

I did wonder whether we had all been too content with John Stoddart's *settings*, which are appropriate for a late specimen of baroque opera, but a trifle dull when it is Mozart's *Tito*. The final scene, with crowds assembled outside the Colosseum, looks painfully like any stock production of a pageant. For the most part Besch's is a sensitive, intelligent production, severe but pleasant to look at and scrupulously lit, particularly in the first scene of the second act, a leafy twilight to match the overcast destiny of innocently guilty Sextus.

The opera was conducted by John Pritchard on a light rein that invited untidy or wishy-washy orchestral textures; once in La Scala, he will surely sharpen and enliven his direction without sacrificing the charm and expressiveness of his reading, which is less dynamic than Colin Davis's but possibly even more affectionate.

The special virtue of this production is that the people on stage sing and act the opera as if it were no less engaging than *Don Giovanni* or *Die Zauberflöte*. That is especially true of Janet Baker's Vitellia, an embodiment of nastiness, greed, pride, malice and so on, which proves her versatility as an actress, yet explains Vitellia's villainy, final remorse and confession. Her last aria, "Non più di fiori", sounds staid and dull without gracing at reprises, but Dame Janet does much with varied expression, particularly with a wild rush across the stage and a haunted tone of voice at the last return of the theme.

Yvonne Minton's brooding, proud, dogged Sextus is vocalized with cogent intensity, most of all in a superb account of "Deh per questo istante". By contrast Anne Howells makes Annius a quiet, outgoing blond lad anxious only to act ethically, perfectly lovely in "Torna di Tito". Here are three magnificent British and international *mezzo-sopranos*. Beside them are Teresa Cahill's exquisite Servilia, as touching in the "Ah perdona" duet as in her aria "S'altro che lagrime". Robert Lloyd makes Publius a sentient human as well as a vibrant soloist in "Tardi s'avvede".

Werner Hollweg's Titus is decidedly interesting, temperamental as befits his habit of making unwise decisions, rather coarse so as to recall the Emperor's plebeian origins, something of a bully to temper his titular clemency, an unpleasant fellow. His tenor voice, like his artistry, is fine, though in Italy he will need to watch his intonation and precision. Wisely Mr Besch has removed the mimed representation, during the overture, of Titus's separation from Berenice. It is explained in Mazzola's text—if our cast's Italian is intelligible to audiences at La Scala: another qualm but one which must be left to them.

St John Passion
Festival Hall

Thomas Walker

When the Bach Choir gave their first performance of the *St John Passion* on March 24, 1896, they used a continuo consisting of piano and organ, the latter in order to lend to the words of Christ a special solemnity (at least that is how *The Musical Times* saw it). Over the group's 100 years of activity, tastes have changed. Whereas a century ago English audiences were not entirely convinced that Bach's arias were of more than antiquarian interests, nowadays style of performance is more likely to come under fire as being outdated.

Still, perhaps things have not changed all that much. In Friday night's performance at the Festival Hall English words had replaced the German of 1896, but even back then nearly everyone, including choiristers, was uncomfortable about using a foreign language. And the piano had given way to a harpsichord, which I can only describe as piece of innocent obfuscation. All choirs of more than 50 voices (some would say 30, but I incline to liberality on the point) should be required by statute to sing Bach to the piano's strains.

David Willcocks led his forces through an enjoyable reading, clearly the product of careful thought and mature musicality. With the exception of "Let us not divide it" the *Turba* choruses could have had more bite, but I am not going to fault any choir for lack of aggressiveness in the midst of a flu epidemic. The gentler numbers, and particularly the chorales, were cleanly and sensitively sung.

Of Robert Tear I need say only that his Evangelist was up to standard. Rodney Macann gave an unnecessarily ponderous account of Christ. The other soloists were Felicity Lott, James Bowman, David Johnstone and Stephen Roberts, whose frank and unaffected interpretation of the aria with chorale, "My Lord and Saviour", was specially pleasing.

Northern Sinfonia/Schwarz
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Joan Chissell

Visiting London on Friday under Rudolf Schwarz, formerly music director and now principal guest conductor, the Northern Sinfonia devised a lively, weekend-type programme displaying individual no less than corporate achievement.

For many of us the discovery was probably a youthful (1924-25) Prelude and Scherzo for string octet by Shostakovich. The "passionate intensity" (to quote the programme-note) of the Prelude's slow, romantic start and finish might have been better realized in the alternative version for full string orchestra. But the astringent, hard-driving Scherzo emerged admirably pungent from this small team. A wind contingent responded with a piquant, well-knit account of Ibert's Three Short Pieces for wind quintet.

Haydn's Philosopher Symphony and Stravinsky's *Pulcinella* Suite brought all together, while still spotlighting individuals—not least the pair of horns in the symphony, who only briefly betrayed strain in the Minuet. In the dignified opening Adagio they were exemplary; so was the phrasing and shading all round. Not until the finale did Mr Schwarz throw philosophical caution to the winds in choice of tempo: fortunately the band was on its toes. *Pulcinella* was no more than pretty. The tang extracted by Rozhdestvensky on the South Bank a few weeks ago was missing.

The guest soloist was Maurice Hasson. He chose Paganini's first violin concerto in D and threw it off with enough bravado to win an encore. Most of the ovation was deserved: staccato bowing, greased-lightning fingerwork, glissandos and much else were all fantastic. But there were some mishaps, too, in intonation, harmonics and memory (in the finale), while in straightforward tunes Mr Hasson favoured a portamento-ridden gypsy-like succulence. The Sinfonia were cheeky in solos and repartee. As mere accompanists they plucked away hopefully and were often on time. In sum, not the most refined of performances but devilishly alive—which the composer might have preferred.

John Lill
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Paul Griffiths

To describe the second half of John Lill's recital on Thursday as thoughtful would be to state the obvious: no leading pianist would presume to play the Hammerklavier Sonata on the South Bank without having given the work some degree of consideration. But what was so remarkable about Mr Lill's account was the way he seemed to make the music look at itself and ponder. He even managed to hint at that when playing swiftly and trenchantly, but of course the effect was much more pronounced in the slow movement.

Mr Lill played it rather more slowly than the marked tempo requires, and the piece might have sounded ponderous had it not been imbued with such pensiveness. As it was, the notes were released as if reluctantly; the forward motion was gingerly, giving the impression that some quiet escape was being sought from the perpetual repeats and recalls. Yet it was not an improvisatory performance: the circlings and the gently introduced offbeat diversions were presented as if ordained, and Mr Lill's deliberations brought to the form an unusually satisfying sense of exact appropriateness.

Such success eluded him in the outer movements, except for the introduction of the fugue, where he kept up the feeling of an inevitable unwinding. The magnificent awkwardness of the first movement was overdone, as it so easily can be, with excessive dynamic oppositions and some stumbling syncopation. Also regrettable was the sudden change to a more chiming timbre which occurred around the top of the treble stave, although that happened so regularly that it must have been an idiosyncrasy of the instrument. Whatever the cause, it was disturbing in long runs, made some of the keyboard conversations sound too pat, and had occasionally bizarre effects on the harmony. The clinking tones of the upper register also added an unwelcome touch of ironic innocence to a performance aiming at heroic combat.

Mr Lill had prepared for such an approach to Beethoven with a grandly conceived performance of Schumann's Fantasy opus 17, although there were moments when tumult threatened rhythmic precision, the broad and dramatic treatment of the first movement this time came off splendidly.

LSO/Abbado
Festival Hall/Radio 3

William Mann

Mahler's third symphony requires fewer performers than his mighty eighth, but its emotional and philosophical conspectus is as broad and its musical dimensions even more vast, six movements ranging through all creation, swayed on the one hand by paganism, on the other by the love of God. A performance of Mahler 3 should be a special occasion, and usually is.

The one given on Thursday by the London Symphony Orchestra under Claudio Abbado certainly did not shirk the big issues. Abbado kept the size and proportions of the long and eventful first movement firmly within the audience's sights, and was at pains to mould the endless melody of the finale constructively.

Roars of applause at the end proclaimed that the splendour of the symphony had been conveyed to the brimming audience. Yet to me the performance constantly missed significant points which Mahler wanted to be made

Halfway through the first movement, for instance, there begins a march in which can be imagined a procession of all the world's creatures led by the god Pan to welcome the arrival of summer. "Do not hurry", wrote Mahler: Abbado took it just too quickly to concentrate attention on musical detail and to sustain a solid rhythm. He seemed chiefly concerned to obtain a particular quality of sound, bright and fresh and exhilarating, admirable if only it had encompassed what the composer actually requested.

The Wild Flowers movement emerged too sophisticated for naturalness, the scherzo's main section again too fast for true characterization of ideas, the final Adagio solemn but cold. Anna Reynolds sang her alto solos beautifully, though in the hall I could not hear the introduction to her Midnight Song. Best of all was the "Bim-Bam" movement with crisp, invigorating singing from the ladies of the LSO chorus and Southend Boys' Choir.

London debuts

The South African baritone Werner Nel set his sights on the highest standards in choosing his programme from the summits of the Lied repertory. If Brahms and Wolf after the interval found him in better form, his account of *Dichterliebe* was a remarkable display of vocal versatility. Sidestepping the difficulties in presenting this cycle as a unity, Mr Nel brought a quite new sound to each song. Sometimes the effect was insensitively scaled, almost operatic indeed, but the tone and the feeling were always appropriate. The danger with such an approach is that the interpretation may overwhelm the music, and Mr Nel's recitalist mannerisms did not help him to avoid that. Geoffrey Parson's discreet playing kept the accompaniment in a lower emotional key.

A more varied programme of songs was given by Raija Määttänen-Falck and Jorma Falck, both members of the Finnish National Opera. Each of them courteously included a cycle in English, but astonishingly there was nothing of Sibelius or Kilpinen, so one was unable to judge them in their home repertory. Mrs Määttänen-Falck, a contralto, was unwell and her singing was understandably variable she was disastrous in Dvorák but very fine indeed in four songs from Mussorgsky's *Nursery*, bringing to them an opera-singer's sense of timing and sharp character.

Mr Falck, who has a strong and sensible baritone voice, was at his best in three songs of Strauss, where the music's opulence was made into something surprisingly direct by his straightforward singing. In Wolf's *Harfenspieler* songs he began well, but here the expressive character seemed to baffle him.

Kristi Becker was heard accompanying the oboist Nigel Treherne, a task she accomplished with varying stylistic sensitivity, but she also had two solo spots. In the first she played Bartók's improvizations on Hungarian Peasant Songs as if thrashing them for meaning. The performance was capricious, full of delightful moments, but ultimately perplexing. Miss Becker seemed a different pianist in five preludes from Debussy's second book, for these she played with perfect poise.

Paul Griffiths

William Peri began his violin recital with a glutinous decoration of Vivaldi by Respighi, the sort of work which may have given the *entrée* to a successful début when Wigmore Hall was first opened, 75 years ago, but today, even as an example of the musical camp, had little going for itself.

Prokofiev's Second Sonata gave a more favourable impression of Mr Peri's bold, trenchant style which certainly lacked nothing in confidence. Prokofiev's more rhythmically propelled passages were driven hard and the sinewy strength of the music brought out, but often at the expense of the lyrcical undercurrents. Anthony Twiner did well to keep his sensitive musicianship in check here, and in the Fauré A major Sonata he, at least, produced a singularly sympathetic reading.

Keith Horner

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from Friday's later editions.

MICHAEL BUTTERWORTH
'lends new life to the British thud and blunder school' *Guardian*
with
REMAINS TO BE SEEN
'Well up to his attractively high standard.' *Edmund Crispin, Sunday Times*
'A most welcome talent for criminal farce.' *F. E. Pardoe, Birmingham Post*
'No less delightful than the author's imaginative *Man in the Sopwith Camel*.' *Belfast Telegraph*
'His comic imagination shows every sign of getting even better.' *Anthony Price, Oxford Mail*
COLLINS CRIME CLUB

Wrong for counsel to tell what judge said

Regina v Cain

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Kilner Brown and Mr Justice Watkins

Judgment delivered February 19.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by George Arthur Cain against his conviction at Norwich Crown Court (Mr Justice Melford Stevenson) on three counts alleging that he committed acts of violence against two small children. A new trial was ordered.

Their Lordships stated that, in accordance with authority, although it was accepted practice for a judge to give counsel, in confidence, an indication that sentencing would be less severe should a defendant plead guilty rather than persist in pleading not guilty, where counsel for the defence revealed the judge's advice to the defendant, and expressed as being the judge's advice rather than his own, then excessive pressure was exerted on the defendant to change his plea to guilty, and such a plea was a nullity.

Mr Guthrie Jones, QC, and Mr John Turner (neither of whom appeared at the trial) for the appellant; Mr Felix Waley, QC, and Mr Anthony Hooper for the prosecutor.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that on October 29, 1975, at Norwich Crown Court, the appellant pleaded not guilty to an indictment containing eight counts. Each count alleged some kind of violence against one or the other of two small boys aged three and five. He pleaded not guilty to all counts. The trial began, and by the one o'clock adjournment several prosecution witnesses had given evidence and the prosecution case was still incomplete. When the court rose at one o'clock, the judge sent for leading counsel on both sides and told them that he thought the appellant had no defence at all; he said that if the appellant persisted in his plea of not guilty he would get a very severe sentence indeed, but that a change of plea before he went into the witness box was bound to make a considerable difference. The judge added that he would not, of course, expect pleas of guilty to all counts and was sure that the prosecution would be prepared to accept pleas to "specimen" counts.

That intervention seemed to have embarrassed the defence. They took the view that they had no alternative but to go to the appellant in the cells and tell him exactly what the judge had said, that if he persisted in his plea of not guilty he would get a very severe sentence, more severe than that which would follow a plea of guilty. There was a great deal of going and coming and discussion between the appellant and his wife and his advisers. The upshot of it all was that, counsel for the defence having discovered that the prosecution would accept pleas of guilty on three specific counts, the appellant eventually agreed that he would plead guilty to those three counts. The judge was told that the appellant wished to change his pleas on those counts and that the prosecution would accept them. The judge accepted the pleas, and the sentence passed upon the appellant was a total of four years' imprisonment on all the counts to which he had pleaded guilty.

It was argued for the appellant that in the circumstances there was imposed such pressure as to prevent him from having a free choice of decision. When he was told during the adjournment what the judge had said, he was not free to choose and his plea was a nullity.

The question was whether on the authorities, the pressure was such as to cause the plea to become a nullity. Most guidance was to be found in *R v Turner* ([1970] 54 Cr App R 352). There was in that case an intervention by the judge, and the advice was not unlike that in the instant case. The defendant in *Turner* changed his plea to not guilty, and came before the Court of Appeal with the same kind of argument as the present one. Lord Parker discussed, at page 356, the nature of the pressure which could render a plea a nullity. He quoted counsel as saying to the defendant, "There is a very real possibility that if you are convicted by the jury . . . you may receive a sentence of imprisonment. If at this stage you plead guilty, you must take my word for it, you will receive a fine or some other sentence which will not involve imprisonment." Lord Parker said: "Those were Mr Grey's views, and . . . the court accepts that he was passing on his own views."

The advice given by defence counsel in *Turner* was not the same as that given in the present case. What was said in *Turner* was somewhat more precise than what Mr Justice Melford Stevenson said, and was being expressed as no imprisonment or a sentence of imprisonment, which was a matter of detail not present in the instant case. Lord Parker continued, at page 358; ". . . the position is different if the advice is conveyed as the advice of someone who has seen the judge, and has given the impression that he is repeating the judge's views in the matter . . ." Lord Parker was really saying that the position of the judge was unique in that respect, that if the accused was told that the judge said he was going to get a more severe penalty if he did not plead guilty, that was, by reason of the judge's unique authority, something which must always result in the pressure being described as undue pressure.

In the present case it could be said that if the accused had never had any reason to think that it was the judge who was prodneing the advice, the answer might be different, but having regard to what was said in *Turner*, once it became clear that the accused knew that the judge had expressed the view, then in Lord Parker's words, "it is really idle, in the opinion of this court, to think that he really had a free choice in the matter".

The court would therefore allow the appeal, and the case would be sent for retrial on a venire de novo.

There were two observations which his Lordship felt could usefully be made about the guidelines laid down by Lord Parker in *Turner*. Taking the second first, the last sentence in Lord Parker's judgment was, "where any such discussion on sentence has taken place between judge and counsel, counsel for the defence should disclose this to the accused and inform him of what took place". That statement admitted of exceptions, and his Lordship would give one exception to indicate what he had in mind. It was not at all uncommon for a defence counsel who did not know the judge well and who was not quite familiar with the tariff of sentencing to wish to get some guidance from the judge as to what sentence he had in mind, so that he might accordingly advise his client. One of the advantages that flowed from the close relationship between judge and barrister was that the barrister in that situation could go to the judge and ask him for guidance. If the judge felt disposed to give it to him, counsel would then have a reliable idea of what sort of sentence his client faced, and could advise him properly. But the whole point would be destroyed if he disclosed what the judge had told him. The confidentiality in their relationship would be broken.

The other point was that, at page 361, Lord Parker said: "A statement that on a plea of guilty [the judge] would impose one sentence but that on a conviction following a plea of not guilty he would impose a severer sentence is one which should never be made". That required further investigation because it was trite to say that a plea of guilty would generally attract a somewhat lighter sentence than a plea of not guilty after a full dress-contest on the issue. Everybody knew that it was so, and there was no doubt about it. Any accused person who did not know about it should know it. The sooner he knew the better.

In that sentence Lord Parker was not condemning the general reference to the glimpse of the obvious which his Lordship had already given, namely that in general a plea of guilty attracted a lesser sentence. What was being condemned there was a more precise offer or suggestion on the part of the judge in which the actual penalties were more closely defined. The judge was in a sense inviting the accused to bargain with him, and that was something which should be condemned. When Lord Justice Ormrod in *R v Plimmer* ([1975] 61 Cr App R 264, 266) referred to that passage he was misconstruing Lord Parker's words if he implied, as he seemed to imply, that it was wrong for the judge even to state a glimpse of the obvious to which his Lordship had already referred.

But to return to the issues which the court had to decide in the present case, the appeal would be allowed and there would be a venire de novo.

Mr Justice Kilner Brown and Mr Justice Watkins agreed.

Solicitors: W. F. Smith & Co, Dereham; Mr J. V. Bates, Norwich.

Right of stallholder in common law market

Regina v Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Ex parte Hook

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Scarman and Sir John Pennycuick

A local authority which decided in committee to take away a market trader's licence without good cause was held to have acted contrary to the rules of natural justice and in conflict with the common law right of the public to trade in an ancient market. Accordingly their decision could be quashed by the grant of the prerogative order of certiorari.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an appeal by Mr Harry Hook, of Mexborough Drive, Leeds, from the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (the Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Park and Mr Justice Stocker) which had refused him certiorari to quash a decision of the civic amenities committee of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council banning him from trading in Barnsley market.

Mr John Mullick for Mr Hook; Mr Michael Howard for the council.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that what might appear to some a small matter was perhaps the most important in Mr Hook's life. He had been a street trader in Barnsley market for six years without complaint, yet by a letter of October 18, 1974, he said that he had been banned from trading there for life. And all because, it was said, at 6.20 on Wednesday evening, October 16, after the market had been closed and all the lavatories locked, he had an urgent desire to relieve himself and went into a side street and there urinated.

A couple of sweepers saw him and commented; then the security officer came along, and Mr Hook was said to have been abusive. It was not quite known what he said, but his Lordship expected it was in the language that street traders and security officers understood.

The next morning the security officer reported him to the market manager, Mr Fretwell. He interviewed Mr Hook on the Friday and Mr Hook said he was sorry. But Mr Fretwell got into touch with the chairman of the amenity services committee, who, he said, agreed with him that staff should be protected from abuse. So the letter was sent, saying that "I have to give you notice that you are no longer considered to be a suitable tenant of this authority. The stalls and pitch at present reserved for you each market day will cease to be available for your use after Wednesday next. . . . Please arrange to clear stock from your cupboards by this date."

They gave Mr Hook a right to appeal on October 24 to the committee, consisting of the chairman, vice-chairman, and Mr Fretwell. He was accompanied by Mr Padgett, chairman of the market traders' union. The matter was discussed but the appeal was dismissed. He was allowed a further appeal to the indoor services subcommittee, on October 30. He went with a young articled clerk and Mr Padgett, who went in while he waited outside. They were not told anything specific about the charge but their representations were heard. The committee, which included Mr Fretwell, dismissed the appeal.

Mr Hook applied, unsuccessfully, to the Divisional Court for certiorari. That court did not have nearly as much material before it as their Lordships had. He now appealed.

Their Lordships had had the benefit of material which showed that Barnsley market had been created in 1249 by a charter granted by Henry III to the prior and convent of Pontefract. Later it got into the hands of the Dukes of Leeds, and eventually by the Barnsley Corporation Act, 1969, its owners became Barnsley Corporation. The Act gave them the power to regulate the conduct of the market and make by-laws—which they did.

But underlying the statute and by-laws was the common law relating to ancient markets. Under it everyone was entitled to come into the market place to sell and buy, without let or hindrance, moving about or walking to and fro. There was no right to a pitch or stall unless one had been allocated by the owners, and the owners could charge a fee—stallage. That law had been confirmed in cases in 1936 and 1952.

The corporation by-laws carried out the common law provisions. They contained no provision for any determination of the public right to trade without cause.

By what right, then, had the corporation the power to turn away a market trader who was there lawfully and as of right? That right was not to be taken away except in accordance with the rules of natural justice. It was a matter of taking away a man's living.

So it was quite right for the committees to be called together; and for the charge to be made known to him. Mr Howard said that the charge was made known to him. It was not made known in terms, but Mr Fretwell said it was not the urinating but the abuse that was the serious thing.

Assuming that Mr Hook had been given sufficient notice of the charge, his Lordship thought that the presence of Mr Fretwell, the person who was the prosecutor, throughout the discussions vitiated the inquiries as being in breach of natural justice. His was the only evidence given to the committees. Mr Fretwell was present all the time; Mr Hook was not.

Another matter was the punishment inflicted. Mr Padgett had drawn attention to other cases where market men had urinated, but that, after inquiries, they had merely been reprimanded. It was said "Why should Mr Hook be treated so severely?" There were old cases on that point, and his Lordship considered that it was a ground for the exercise of the court's supervisory jurisdiction if a punishment was altogether excessive and out of proportion to the case.

If Mr Hook had seriously misbehaved one would think the right course would have been to take him before the magistrates under the by-laws. It was quite unreasonable that the corporation should have the power to inflict on a man of good character the grave penalty of banning him from his livelihood. That was so excessive that, on that ground alone, the corporation's decision could not stand. Whether administrative or not, it came within the court's jurisdiction on applications for certiorari.

The corporation, no doubt in good faith but erroneously, had taken away a man's licence to trade without justification and without that due inquiry which the law required. The appeal should be allowed and certiorari should go to quash the decisions of October 18, 24 and 30.

LORD JUSTICE SCARMAN, concurring, did not agree with the Divisional Court's view that the decision taken to revoke Mr Hook's licence was a purely administrative matter. It was the exercise of a discretion by a local authority charged with the regulation of common law rights—a discretion which had to be exercised judicially, and the local authority was under a duty to act with natural justice.

The local authority had been in breach of one rule of natural justice which was so old that it could be put in the Latin language: *nemo debet esse judex in propria causa*. When Mr Hook was on trial for his livelihood, Mr Fretwell, who was concerned to protect his employees from abuse, was present. If ever there was a case in which it was imperative that the complainant or prosecutor should not participate in the adjudication it was the present. His Lordship would base his judgment on that matter alone.

SIR JOHN PENNYCUICK, also concurring, said that if the court was satisfied that the council had acted without good cause it must be bound to interfere. The isolated and trivial incidents at the end of a working day were manifestly not a good cause justifying the drastic step of depriving Mr Hook of his licence.

Solicitors: White & Leonard for Morrish & Co., Leeds; Mr D. P. Clepham, Barnsley.

European Law Report
Week ended Feb 20

Court of Justice of the European Communities

Discriminatory German tax on imported spirits illegal

BETWEEN Hauptzollamt Goettingen, Federal Ministry of Finance and Wolfgang Miritz GmbH and Co referred for preliminary decision by the German Federal Fiscal Court —Bundesfinanzhof—)

BEFORE the President, Judge R. Lecourt, and Judges H. Kutscher, A. O'Keeffe, A. Donner, J. Mertens de Wilmars, M. Soerensen, Lord Mackenzie Stuart.

Mr Advocate General A. Trabucchi

Facts

The petitioners in the main action had withdrawn from their shipyards in the Federal Republic of Germany, for marketing within that country, citrus fruit distillates originating in Italy, with a total spirit content of 360.8 litres. On this quantity, Miritz had to pay the compensatory amount claimed by the state spirits monopoly, DM404. This special compensatory amount was due pursuant to Article 1 (1) of a German law of December 23, 1970.

Article 1 provides that, in order to protect the producers of agricultural staple commodities which can be distilled into spirits and in order to compensate for the difference in prices of domestic spirits and imported spirits, a special compensatory tax shall be levied on imported spirits and imported distillates from which spirits for human consumption can be made whenever such spirits or such distillates are not otherwise subject to customs duties under the national—or where appropriate—under common customs tariff of the EEC.

This special compensatory amount must be viewed within the framework of the adjustment of the German spirits monopoly pursuant to Article 37 (1) of the EEC Treaty. Applying the Commission's recommendation of December 22, 1969, made, according to Article 37 (1), against the levy of that special compensatory amount, Miritz instituted proceedings before the Fiscal Court at Hamburg, which, by a judgment of July 28, 1972, held the special compensatory amount to be unconstitutional.

The customs directorate at Goettingen appealed against this decision to the Federal Fiscal Court. The Federal Ministry of Finance intervened on the side of the customs administration.

The Federal Fiscal Court stayed the proceedings in the main action until the European Court had ruled on the following questions:

(1) Is it compatible with Article 95 of the Treaty to levy a special compensatory amount, exclusively on spirits and spirits of wine imported from other member states, of the same amount as the overall charges levied on similar domestic goods even though these latter goods are not expressly subjected to the same compensatory amount?

(2) If the reply is in the negative is the levy of the special compensatory amount referred to under (1) contrary to Article 37 (2)?

(3) If the reply to questions (1) and (2) is affirmative, is the levy of the special compensatory amount referred to under (1) above permissible under Article 37 (4)?

Judgment

The court held that since the end of the transitional period, Article 37 prohibits the levy, by one member state, of a tax on the goods imported from another member state in order to compensate the difference between the selling price of the goods in the country of origin and the highest price paid by the national monopoly to producers of corresponding goods.

The provisions of Article 37(4) do not waive the remaining provisions of the article.

Article 37(1) does not relate to quantitative restrictions only, but prohibits, as from the end of the transitional period, discrimination between nationals of different member states in the procuring and marketing of goods. From this it follows that its application is not limited to imports and exports directly operated by a state monopoly, but extends to all operations related to the existence of that monopoly and bearing on the free circulation of goods, whether monopolized or not, between member states. It thus applies to all charges which discriminate between imported goods and domestic goods coming under the monopoly.

The article 37 aims at ensuring the fundamental rule of free circulation of goods within the Common Market, in particular by abolishing customs duties and charges of equivalent effect. Such a charge, introduced after the entry into force of the EEC Treaty, is therefore incompatible with Article 37(2).

The German Government had argued—in conformity with the Commission's recommendation—that Article 37(4) authorizes a charge of equivalent effect in order to guarantee employment and living standards to German agricultural producers of spirits because it would in a way replace the safeguards from which they benefited through the exclusive right of import previously belonging to the state monopoly and abolished only in order to make the adjustments provided for in Article 37(1).

It is true that the purpose of Article 37, in its entirety, is to assist national administrations, if necessary in cooperation with community institutions, to enact measures which will compensate for any ill-effects of the abolition of discriminating practices inherent in monopolies on the employment and the living standards of agricultural producers. However, such measures, enacted under Article 37(4), must in themselves be compatible with the rules of Article 37(1) and (2). Article 37 must be read as a whole.

iversity news

rd

Winter Williams scholarship been awarded to J. E. Middle- Magdalen College.

tions:

L COLLEGE: N. F. Palmer, MA, lecturer in German at Durham rsity, to an official fellowship ulorships in German.

US CHRISTI COLLEGE: P. W. ur, Westminster S, commoner of college, to a foundation scholar-

castle

ssor B. W. Holloway, professor enetics, Monash University, has given the title of visiting ssor from June 1 to January 31. He will be attached to the tment of genetics.

ors: P. J. Mack, BDS, prostho- s; E. N. A. Wilcox, MA, hir (Cantab), anatomy; S. J. ron, BA (Exeter), town and y planning; Margaret P. Rogers, (Phil (Oxon) and I. C. West, MA, (Oxon), biochemistry; H. S. , LLB, law from September 1; Wilkins, BSc (Exeter), MS, (Washgtn), agricultural biology.

IS:

00 from Department of Health ocial Security for three years for ch into post neonatal mortality, Dr M. A. P. S. Downham as f a multicentre study.

37 from Science Research Council ree years for a polyphase study eptomycete taxonomy under Dr sedfellow, with Dr S. T. Williams rpool University.

37 (about £17,618) from World Health Organization to support for one year a prospective study of the outcome of pregnancy in groups of women with differing reproductive histories, under Professor J. K. Russell.

£37,743 from Medical Research Council for three years for research into the control of cell proliferation in mouse oreatic complex: a cytokinetic and biochemical study under Dr N. A. Wright.

£14,486 from Natural Environment Research Council for three years for engineering geological mapping in the Tyne and Wear metropolitan county, under Professor W. R. Dearman.

Wales

SWANSEA

Mr G. B. F. Niblett, BSc (Birm), MSc, PhD (Lond), has been appointed professor of computer science from a date to be arranged.

Southampton

Honorary degrees are to be conferred on the following on April 24 or July 9:

DLitt: Miss Dorothy Dymond, formerly principal of Portsmouth Training College.

DSc: Sir Marian Morgan, Master of Downing College, Cambridge and formerly head of Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough.

LLD: Sir Shridath Ramphal, head of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

DM: Dr William Macleod, senior consultant physician and physician to the thoracic unit, Southampton.

MS: Mr John Barron, director of plastic surgery, plastic and oral surgery centre, Oakiock Hospital, Salisbury.

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At many it buys the services of a Baby Patroller to look after the kids while you're enjoying yourself.

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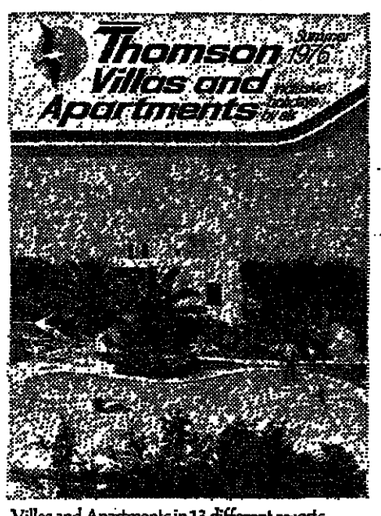
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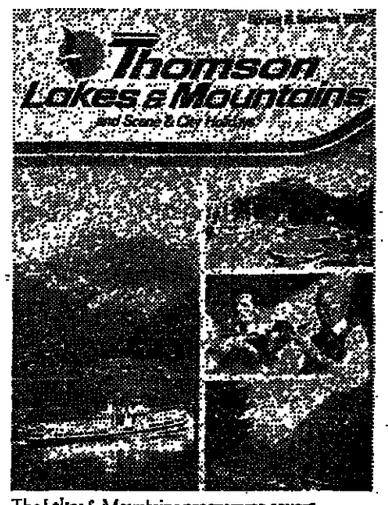
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Important reforms have already been carried out by three Lord Chancellors

Preserving the Lord Chief Justice's powers

Last week our Legal Correspondent, Marcel Berlins, suggested that the burden of work placed on the Lord Chief Justice has become too great, and proposed several ways of reducing it. Here Lord Hailsham points out that any ideas for change in the legal hierarchy must be viewed with caution.

On the ministerial level, responsibility for legal matters is shared by the Lord Chancellor with several colleagues, notably the Home Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Secretary for Industry. But responsibility for the actual administration of the courts, other than the magistrates' courts, the Lord Chancellor shares in a fairly sophisticated partnership with the three heads of Division and the Master of the Rolls.

This arrangement is necessary because, in order to justify the considerable sums of money required nowadays for judicial and court administration, it is necessary to have a Minister responsible to Parliament and, in order to preserve the independence of the judiciary, it is necessary for that Minister to have the confidence of the judiciary and to work in partnership with its senior members.

Of the four purely judicial members of the team, each working within his own separate field, by far the most important and, as your legal correspondent rightly insists, the most highly taxed with onerous responsibilities is the Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. I doubt, however, whether your correspondent has done adequate justice to the important reforms carried out under the last three Lord Chancellors, or whether the present Lord Chief Justice, were he free to speak openly, would care to endorse your correspondent's assessment of the case when he writes that the whole burden of the so-called legal explosion has been left for the Lord Chief Justice to carry alone, or that he has no skilled staff to help him and has "to make do with a personal clerk and some secretarial and clerical assistance".

Still less is he likely to be grateful for the suggestion that he should be deprived of his presidency of the Divisional Court and the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) on which he depends for his power and authority in favour of a more shadowy position in the background.

Until 1972 it was indeed true, to quote the words of the Beeching Commission set up by my predecessor, Lord Gardiner, that there was ground for concern "at the amount of time which the Lord Chief Justice has at present to give to purely administrative work, some of it of a relatively unimportant nature". But, since the Courts Act, 1971, came into operation, almost the whole of this type of administration has been transferred to the Lord Chancellor's office, through his central staff and the circuit administrative offices.

The main administrative tasks which the Lord Chief Justice has to perform are very largely confined to the deployment of particular judges to go to the different circuits, and in this he now receives effective assistance from the presiding judges under his overall direction. In London there is also now a more complete managerial staff to organize the different lists in the Queen's Bench Division and the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division).

It is, of course, arguably desirable to resurrect the functions of the young legal secretary to do for the Lord Chief Justice the service which, in his fledgling days, Sir Arthur Irvine provided for the late Lord Hewart. But I doubt whether either the profession, the judiciary or the litigants would welcome a law clerk either to do the sort of devilling work which the Chief Justice of the United States and his puisnes are reputed to obtain from their staff and the late Sir Roland Burrows was alleged to provide for Lord Birkenhead, or to act as a filter between the parties and the Lord Chief Justice additional to the existing court staff and Masters.

It would, I think, be fairly generally accepted in legal circles that, in order to maintain the present independence and prestige of the judiciary, it is essential to preserve the offices of Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice in broadly their present roles, though I, for one, would favour the transfer from the Home Office to the Lord Chancellor's department of responsibility for the administration of magistrates' courts and criminal law and procedure.

What would, however, in my opinion, be disastrous for the position of Lord Chief Justice would be the removal from him of the presidency of the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal or, still worse, of the Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division, the cardinal importance of which is rightly stressed by your correspondent.

In modern conditions, it is precisely these two functions which give the Lord Chief Justice his authority and prestige, and enable him to keep his finger on the pulse of the whole common law jurisdiction. No doubt, in the discharge of this work, the Lord Chief Justice has to rely on the help of one, and preferably two, Lords Justices especially experienced in criminal law and of one or two senior puisnes in the Divisional Court. It is even possible that, to provide himself with a change of diet, a Lord Chief Justice might well wish to preside over an occasional civil cause at first instance, or an occasional criminal trial.

But to remove him from the presidency of the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) or the Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division would be to take from him precisely that role of dynamic and vital leadership which gives him his authority and justifies his pre-eminence and salary.

There may, of course, be rather more in the suggestion that civil appeals from the Divisional Court should go straight to the House of Lords instead of being routed through the Court of Appeal as at present. But this, in itself, would do nothing to lighten the burden of the Lord Chief Justice, and I doubt whether your correspondent has really appreciated the result of injecting into the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords a significant burden of additional work.

Apart from its intrinsic merit as an appeal court, the Court of Appeal acts as an efficient filter to eliminate unnecessary appeals to the House of Lords. Relatively few cases now get through, and the effect of the proposed change would be either to prevent a number of appeals from being heard at all or to create an entirely new volume of work in the House of Lords based on applications for prerogative writs. I doubt whether either alternative is attractive.

It must not be forgotten that, in addition to appeals from England and Wales, the House of Lords services Scotland and Northern Ireland, and is perhaps the principal means of maintaining as a coherent whole the considerable volume of statute law common to the whole United Kingdom despite two distinct legal systems and three separate areas of jurisdiction.

In addition its judges have to deal with the still considerable volume of privy council work and to preside, as Lord Diplock has recently been asked to do, over a number of important inquiries. Indeed, as I write, a new terror has been added in the diversion of, I believe, four law lords to hear an interesting peerage case before the Privileges Committee of the House of Lords.

Much of the value of the Appellate Committee lies in the minute examination which it is able to give to the relatively few cases coming before it, and the detailed discussion among its members of the written judgments they afterwards deliver on important and disputed legal questions, the object of which is to give authoritative guidance to other and more heavily burdened courts.

A change simply designed to improve the status of the Divisional Court, the only weakness of which is the volume of business it has to transact, would either undesirably limit the right of appeal or else make more difficult the work of the House of Lords in its role as an authority of ultimate resort.

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Pat Bashford, President of Rhodesia's Opposition Centre Party, on the question of guarantees

Fears for property in Rhodesia: should Britain pay compensation?

Informed students of the Rhodesian problem have long acknowledged that the major obstacle to a settlement lies in the difficulty of convincing whites that their legitimate interests can be safeguarded after the advent of African majority rule. Expropriation of property without fair compensation is not unprecedented in Africa. Many minority groups have been summarily dispossessed, deported, even liquidated. In Kenya, Uganda and elsewhere, the British Government has been forced to come to the aid of harassed British subjects.

It cannot be overstressed that some form of guarantee against the kind of action recently taken against property owners by President Samora Machel in Mozambique is crucial to any Rhodesian settlement.

African nationalist leaders like Bishop Muzorewa, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Josiah Chinamano have readily conceded the vital importance of providing minority groups with adequate safeguards.

They have also had the wisdom and indeed the humility to accept that in the nature of white fears such safeguards must be guaranteed from without.

For practical purposes, there are some 250,000 people who are convinced that as things stand they would be adversely affected by the advent of African majority rule in Rhodesia. Of this number, approximately 85,000 are on the European voters' roll (this includes the Asian and coloured communities).

It could be fairly argued that any scheme affecting external guarantees should be confined to this group and their descendants. The parent countries of the people concerned could be reasonably expected to take care of their own nationals. This is particularly so in Britain's case since successive British Governments have encouraged European settlement and investment in Rhodesia.

Thus today Britain has some 35,000 holders of British passports in the country. This is roughly the number of people for whom Britain is morally responsible.

It should be emphasized at the outset that the declared intention of all African nationalist leaders of any note is not to force their European, Asian or coloured fellow citizens to leave the country. Indeed, perhaps the most important feature of this scheme that is envisaged is that in giving minority groups the reassurances they seek for not less than 10 years after the advent of majority rule, the people concerned would have anything up to 15 years to adjust themselves to their new situation, and a damaging and entirely unnecessary exodus of businessmen, industrialists, farmers, professional men and artisans would be forestalled.

At the same time, it would be unrealistic not to acknowledge that certain members of the minority groups are, for one reason or another, going to be unable to adjust themselves to their altered circumstances under an African majority government. It would be irresponsible, indeed inhuman, not to make provision for the rehabilitation of this group.

Farmers, the big mining concerns and others whose enterprises have to be run on a long term basis have a special claim in respect of concrete assurances against expropriation without fair compensation.

Minority interests in Rhodesia are valued at many thousands of million sterling. In practice, therefore, the government of the country is unlikely to be able to afford fully to compensate all who have valid claims. Hopefully, an exception to this rule would be pensions. As in Kenya, for example, an owner of a farm might find it difficult to get the Government to compensate him in full for the loss of a palatial house, but in equity there would appear to be no valid reason why he should not be able to recover the value of his farm and all the improvements he has made on it. In cases like this, the parent countries surely have a duty to make up the balance.

Rhodesia is a developing country, and on achieving *de jure* recognition as a sovereign independent state it would become eligible for loans and other assistance, particularly from the World Bank and other international agencies.

The transfer of political power from a relatively wealthy minority group to the much poorer majority in Rhodesia is quite inevitable. In the nature of the problem the new state cannot be born without travail. The chief danger lies in the imminent probability that it will become (if it has not already done so) the epicentre of an ideological-cum-strategic upheaval between the big powers.

The best insurance against this eventuality would be for all peace loving nations to be given an opportunity to subscribe generously to the scheme I have outlined. Rhodesian minority groups have an indispensable role to play in the peaceful development of the country in which many of them were born and which most regard as their home.

In this context majority rule is not an end in itself. Through political power the majority seek a better life for themselves and their children. The minority group have the know-how and the money, and given the necessary guarantees and outside investment that a settlement would bring, would soon make living conditions better for all.

But at the moment they are obsessed with the fear that they will be dispossessed as soon as they relinquish control of the country. Unless this fear can be overcome, only tragedy can be expected.

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The muscle needed to break the struggle in the Sahara

Despite last week's flare-up at Amgala, the origins of which are still not clear, the prospect of an all-out war between Morocco and Algeria over the former Spanish Sahara has receded, for the time being at least. Algeria has withdrawn her expeditionary force, and so allowed the joint Morocan and Mauritanian army to over-run the few military outposts that were still being held by the Polisario. The Saharan guerrillas, though, from their bases on Algerian soil, seem to be able to prevent the Moroccans establishing a permanent hold on any except the larger towns.

That does not mean that the underlying cause of the conflict—the refusal of Morocco and Mauritania to allow the Saharans a say in determining their own future—will go away.

The only honourable long-term solution is for the Saharans to be given access to the ballot-box, through a referendum or some other form of consultation. This could only come about if King Hassan can be brought to admit that Morocco does not have a prescriptive right to the Western Sahara. Egyptian attempts at mediation two weeks ago broke down over Moroccan obstinacy on that point. The Arab League, which is now reported to have taken over where Egypt left off, will probably also fail for the same reason. More muscle is required: America and the United Nations could surely succeed, provided they were determined to do so.

Agreement on the principle of self-determination, though, would still only be half the battle. The difficulties inherent in organizing a plebiscite for a nomadic people are immense.

The Western Saharans are divided into several different tribes. The semi-nomadic Tekna in the north live and move either side of the frontier with Morocco. The same goes, *mutatis mutandis*, for the war-like Ulad Delim on the southern frontier with Mauritania. The Reguibat, the biggest tribe of all, extend across every frontier into Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania—and even down into Mali.

Who, then, would count as a Western Saharan with the right to vote? One possible answer lies in a formula worked out by the Yema'a, an assembly of tribal and community leaders set up by Spain in 1967. From 1973 onwards Spain, in an attempt to head off both the take-over claims of Morocco and the independent ones of the Polisario, expanded the Yema'a and increased its powers. By the end of 1974, it had drawn up, but not implemented, a statute that would have given the Saharans a large degree of internal self-government. At that point, nationality became important, and the Yema'a and the Spanish authorities between them worked out the following criteria:

"... the following persons shall be deemed Saharans:

(a) All Persons born of Saharan fathers;

(b) Persons born of Saharan mothers and fathers of foreign nationality, provided that the laws of the country of the father's nationality do not require that the children have the same nationality as the father;

(c) Persons born in the Territory of parents of foreign nationality provided that the latter were also born in the Territory and were resident there at the time of birth;

(d) Persons born in the Territory of unknown parentage, except that, should the latter's nationality become known, the foregoing provisions would apply."

This formula was never tried out in practice because the statute was never implemented—King Hassan of Morocco had let it be known that he would regard its implementation as a *casus belli*. But it has several advantages. It would allow the genuine Saharan exiles in Morocco to vote, without opening the floodgates to all the 350,000 "green" marchers of last November, which is what the Polisario fear. And it would also give the vote to many of the Reguibat who, through exile or nomadic movement, have settled in Algeria or Mauritania.

The practical difficulties of organizing a plebiscite among a people who claim the Spanish never completed a proper census should not be underestimated. But all that is needed to set things in motion in the Sahara is a bit of heavy leaning on Morocco.

John Gretton

The author's *Western Sahara—The Fight for Self-determination*, is published by the Anti-Slavery Society. Copies are available, price 75p, from the society at 60 Weymouth Street, London, W1N 4DX.

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Andrew Faulds

America fast losing patience with Israel

"An Israel remaining isolated in the world, having as its only real friend—and who knows for how long?—the USA, is in the long run untenable."

These words are from the concluding passage of the book *Where is Israel Going?* by Dr Nahum Goldmann, the veteran president of the World Jewish Congress. Dr Goldmann's warning is underlined by recent developments. When the United Nation's Security Council debated the Middle East question a month ago, only an American veto prevented the adoption of a resolution calling for the recognition of the rights of the Palestinians, including the right to form a state of their own in Palestine.

Nevertheless that verbal pugilist, the American delegate, Mr Moynihan—whose subsequent return to academic life at Harvard was unlamented at United Nations headquarters—took care to explain that his government's stand did not mean that it failed to recognize the central importance of the Palestinian issue. Indeed, ever since the celebrated "Saunders Statement" of last November, there have been repeated signs that the American Government is disquieted at finding itself isolated in defence of an Israel which obdurately refuses to recognize in any way the right of the Palestinians to self-determination.

In that statement, Mr Harold Saunders, speaking as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, told a Congressional sub-committee: "The issue is not *whether* Palestinian interests should be expressed in a final settlement, but *how*."

And Mr Saunders added: "There will be no peace unless an answer is found."

In short, it is now generally accepted that the Palestinian issue is the one that has to be resolved. Nor can there be any doubt that it must be resolved by the establishment of a separate and independent Palestinian state in Palestine. The current talk of re-instituting King Husain as the arbiter of the Palestinian's destiny is out of date and unrealistic. The Palestinians have long since established their claim to manage their own affairs independently. The other Arabs have all acknowledged this.

King Husain accepted it more than two years ago when he said: "Israel has stated that it will not tolerate an independent state in Palestine or the West Bank. Israel has no right to make such a decision. Neither have I. No one has a right to make that decision, save the Palestinians themselves."

If the Israelis maintain their intransigence, it is unimaginable that the United States will expose itself to obloquy by continuing to veto the further resolutions in the same sense which will be presented to the Security Council. Can Israel really expect to go on receiving American protection while refusing American advice?

The Americans badly want to make some headway with the intractable Middle East problem and there have been well-authenticated reports of secret American contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization. The news which greeted Israel's Prime Minister Rabin when he arrived in Washington a few weeks ago that America's economic aid to Israel would be reduced by one third next year, was a further indication that the Americans are losing patience with the Israelis. For the Americans to act in this way in a Presidential election year is unprecedented; the power of the Zionist lobby in Washington has always restrained previous administrations from exerting any pressure on the Israelis, especially in the run-up to an election.

But the 1976 election campaign may not be like any earlier one. Legislation resulting from the Watergate scandal has placed important limitations on the size of individual campaign contributions. Moreover, Jewish electors in America are confused and divided. The advice which Mr Rabin gave them last time—when he was Israel's Ambassador in Washington — to vote for Richard Nixon was widely resented as an interference in domestic American politics. It also broke the traditional pattern of Jewish support for the Democratic candidate.

As the candidate-in-office, President Gerald Ford owes nothing to Jewish voters and has no certain expectations from them. He would like very much to bolster his unexciting image as a national leader; and he enjoys an unusual degree of freedom of action in working for it.

In the light of this lessening of support from its only remaining protector and facing a disastrous economic situation—which has contributed in large part to the alarming increase in emigration from Israel—more and more Israelis are gradually coming to terms with realities.

The appointment in the middle of February of Dr Shlomo Avineri as Director-General of the Israeli Foreign Ministry is a hopeful portent. Dr Avineri, Dean of Social Studies at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, is a notable—and voluble—Israeli "dove". His appointment was confirmed at the height of a storm over an interview he had given to Israeli radio, in which he said there was no reason for Israel to refuse to talk to the PLO or to reject the idea of a Palestinian state on the West Bank. The fact that the Government appointed him all the same must give strength to the recently formed Israeli Council for Israeli-Palestinian Peace.

Its programme, presented in Jerusalem on January 12, opens with the unequivocal affirmation that "this land is the homeland of its two peoples—the people of Israel and the Palestinian Arab people". It goes on to say that the establishment of a Palestinian Arab state alongside the state of Israel should be "the outcome of negotiations between the Government of Israel and a recognized authoritative representative body of the Palestinian Arab people . . .".

How long can the Government of Israel resist this movement of opinion? How long will it go on establishing Jewish settlements in the occupied lands which the more far-sighted of its subjects are now ready to hand over to a Palestinian state? These settlements are illegal. They deepen the mistrust and hostility with which the Palestinians regard the occupiers of their land. They lose Israel still more sympathy in the outside word. But, most damaging of all they raise one more obstacle to a settlement between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

Those who call themselves "friends of Israel" should consider carefully whether they are doing the Israelis a service by encouraging them, in the face of the world's disapproval, to hold on to what is not theirs. American support, like the support which Israel used to command in so many parts of the world, is being steadily eroded by the obstinacy with which the Israeli Government rejects the advice of friends and foes alike. If a change is on the way it had better come quickly.

The author is Labour MP for Warley, East.

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EARTHQUAKE IN GUATEMALA

Help is still required **URGENTLY** for the tragic victims of this disaster.

They are in desperate plight, some have appalling injuries and are suffering from exposure and lack of food.

In this situation, it is the old people who suffer most because of their inability to help themselves.

£10,000 has already been sent by Help the Aged for immediate relief.

Experienced volunteer workers on the spot need funds, to provide re-housing for aged people who have lost their homes as well as continuing general relief to those most in need.

Please send help now to these unfortunate people—**HOURS COUNT**—your donation is desperately needed. So please use the FREEPOST facility and address your gift to **Earthquake Appeal, Hon. Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T8, FREEPOST 37, London W1E 6UZ** (no stamp needed).

The Times Diary

A matter of soaking up the wine



Marginally better, I suppose, than the other way round. Today's sign was photographed in Ullapool, Ross-shire, by G. Macleod of Chelsea.

My recent mention of the perennial dining-table controversy about when to take the cheese has provoked a welter of comments. These include some unfamiliar points with which to revive debate if you find conversation flagging at the end of your party meal.

Most people who wrote on the subject clearly come from households managed on the best principles of domestic economy. They stated the familiar argument that it is right to have cheese before pudding (or dessert) to save wasting the wine. None put it more forcefully than John Fingleton: "The British force themselves to gulp the wine down before eating their sweet dessert—or alternatively destroy their tastebuds with a rather unpleasant combination of burgundy and baked jam roll."

Wine lovers in the happy position of being able to afford a multiplicity of wines do not necessarily agree. From St John's College, Cambridge, where the cellars are evidently well supplied, Glyn Daniel advanced the theory that the difference between French and British practice is all tied up with drinking habits.

The French start with port, then red wine with meat and cheese, followed by sweet white "often enough with *foie gras*", and chase it all with brandy and liqueurs. The British like to finish with port and cheese or savouries, having had Chateau d'Youem with their *crème brûlée*. The Oxford and Cambridge habit of carrying on after dinner with port, claret or burgundy he attributes to Britain's long history of trade with Bordeaux and Oporto.

Others think that what else is being eaten determines the order. B. C. Stone says that in either Britain or France a full-scale dinner would include a sweet dessert, then cheese, then fruit. On lower-grade occasions we omit the fruit, leaving sweet followed by cheese, while the French do without a sweet and are left with cheese followed by fruit or something similar.

J. M. Ross, on the other hand, thinks it follows from the nature of the main course. The French, he says, are not hearty meat eaters and need their cheese to fill them before the frivolity of the sweet. The English by contrast need a sweet to revive them after a hefty plate of beef.

Anne Acland offers an old adage—"Cheese digests everything except itself"—but is not sure where that places it in the meal. Edame Broughton-Adderley has a ruthless answer: "I have always understood that it is quite incorrect to serve cheese at all for dinner", she writes.

Finally, William Pickles quotes the example of the British consul general in Lyons, the French gastronomic capital, who took cheese before sweet when dining privately, but between sweet and dessert when entertaining officially, because official meals should be British. He advised puzzled French guests to clean their palates with cheese before returning to the wine. If you have not already learnt that red wine and sugar do not mix, Pickles says, you should save money by sticking to beer. But even beer, I suppose, goes better with cheese than with jam roll.

Maxims

The best advice Edward Heath can think of is a Chinese proverb: "Never lift a stone to drop on your own toe." He sent it to John Pollock, a schoolboy collecting words of wisdom for his autograph book, whose gleanings from the famous are being published next month.

John asked for favourite quotations or ideas his correspondents wanted to pass on. Jeremy Thorpe came up with a Baconian paradox about doubts and certainties. Margaret Thatcher quoted Theodore Roosevelt about it being far better to dare mighty things than to live in the great twilight which knows neither victory nor defeat.

Other Conservatives showed a fondness for quoting Churchill even though they were not quite sure what he had said. Reginald Maudling, for example, uncertainly attributed to that source an aphorism about not looking further ahead than you can see. Robin Day must have been looking well ahead, though, because his contribution (F. E. Smith on "glittering prizes") manages to be televisually topical.

Alastair Burnet, soon to be ex-editor of the *Daily Express* offers a self-effacing piece of Le Rochefoucauld: "Our enemies' opinion of us comes closer to the truth than our own." William Rees-Mogg, editor of *The Times*, quotes the Spanish "You must give time to time", only to be contradicted on the same page by Nora Beloff of *The Observer*, "Procrastination is the thief of time", and Glenda Jackson with "It's later than you think".

Lord Thomson draws encouragement from the Salvation Army: "You may be down but you are never out." Clive Jenkins, with more originality but less optimism, writes: "Incomes policy is as significant as a blush on the dead man's cheek." Eric Morecambe, at least, seems to have a better judgment of what is appropriate in children's autograph books: "Life is not Hollywood", he advises John. "Life is Cricklewood."

How say?

The BBC, like me, likes to get things just right, but makes the occasional error. I am sure, though, that I could never match the elegance of this correction, a perfect blend of charm and urgency, in a memo from Hazel Wright of the Pronunciation Unit. It concerns HMS Diomede, one of our participants in the Cod War, and it begins with the correct military terseness:

"We should revert at once to the pronunciation originally recommended by this Unit, viz. dī-ōmeed." Then it goes on rather painedly to apportion blame:

"IT was only when on-the-spot correspondents consistently pronounced it differently that we consulted the Navy Press Office, not once, but twice, only to have it uphold the pseudo-classical pronunciation, dī-ōmēedi, and since there actually is a very minor femal character in *The Iliad* bearing this name, it seemed—just—possible that the suspect quadrisyllabic pronunciation was, after all, appropriate."

But Mrs Wright suspected something (ahem) fishy, and pressed her inquiries further: "Having now insisted on a really authoritative ruling from the Navy I am satisfied that the name in question is that of the famed hero, Diomedes, who is also known by two English versions of his name, both trisyllabic, diomed and diomede."

And Mrs Wright ends graciously: "I am sorry to have played even a relatively innocent part in misleading you over this." Don't mention it. Now, how do you spell Rykyevick?



This is the kind of thing that gets gardening a bad name. It is a study for an oil painting called Love on the Allotment, *done by Gladys Hynes in the heady post-war days of 1919, and now on show at the Parkin Gallery in London. Nothing so lusty is happening on my Brixton plot, where at the weekend I made some rash early sowings of peas, parsnips, leeks, shallots, carrots and spring onions.*

Forgiving

I should have known better than to quote Tony Benn, sounding off in America about why the British Post Office is not issuing a commemorative stamp for the bicentennial celebrations. The Post Office have every intention of issuing one; it will be an 11p denomination (the airmail rate to the United States), will appear on June 2, and will bear a portrait of Benjamin Franklin.

The Post Office said that there had been some initial reluctance over producing a stamp to celebrate a British defeat, but Franklin seemed a reasonably inoffensive figure. After all, he was the first United States postmaster, ambassador to Britain, and a scientist of international renown. Mr Benn and I should both have checked our facts.

Epicures will be intrigued by a plastic wrapper sent to me by a reader, which purported to contain an "oven ready boiling fowl".

PHS

هكذا من الاصل

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AMERICA'S POLICY VACUUM

One thing will be very clear to the communist leaders who gather for the Soviet party congress in Moscow tomorrow. Regardless of failures in the Soviet system and widening fissures in the world communist movement the Soviet Union has recently demonstrated that it can send armed forces to another continent and win a victory while the United States does nothing. The fact that the troops who fought in Angola were Cuban is almost irrelevant. They were armed and moved by the Soviet Union and probably sent on direct Soviet instructions. In no sense are they part of an indigenous "liberation" force. They are to all intents and purposes an expeditionary force of the Soviet Union.

This creates a new situation with implications that could extend far beyond Africa. In the past the Soviet Union has not hesitated to send arms and advisers to North Korea, North Vietnam and the Middle East but it has relied almost entirely on indigenous forces to do the fighting. Since the Second World War its own forces have not seen action except against their own allies in eastern Europe and marginally on the Chinese border. Moreover in all military situations the Soviet Union has shown a healthy respect for American power and a willingness to pause when challenged.

In Angola it could make a new set of calculations. Its naval power had been accumulating at great speed since the Cuban missile crisis and had reached a level at which it could mount convincing operations far from home. At the same time a cursory reading of the American press would have been sufficient to show that the chances of Congress supporting a military response were very slim indeed. If other repercussions on Soviet-American relations were considered Moscow had good enough information to know that President Ford was probably not strong enough politically or personally to stop grain sales, interfere seriously in other areas of commerce, or to break off talks on arms control.

As a result the United States failed to respond to a military challenge from the Soviet Union almost for the first time since the end of the Second World War. This is not to say that the United States should necessarily have gone to war in Angola, either directly or by proxy, or that Angola will now become a Soviet satellite. The situation is complex and the Soviet-American confrontation is only one element in it. Nevertheless, it has shown up a serious paralysis in American foreign policy which may tempt the Soviet Union to try other tests.

Defeat in Vietnam, Watergate and the spreading shock of realizing that American policy has not always been devoted to supporting good guys against bad guys have all contributed. But so has a maturing awareness of the need for new thinking. The postwar policy of containment was appropriate when America had overwhelming military superiority, but it was flawed by the arrogance it induced and by the tendency to see Moscow's challenge behind every opponent of the status quo.

Dr Kissinger's politics have been an intelligent attempt to come to terms with nuclear parity and to restrain Soviet power by a system of rewards and punishments and entangling embraces. He has been undermined partly by political crises not of his own making but also by his own preference for devious methods, by his failures before Congress, his lack of understanding for the ideals which Americans still hope to see reflected in power politics, and for an occasionally over-optimistic belief in Soviet malleability.

Hence the lesson of Angola is not that the United States should return to a policy of automatically countering any manifestations of Soviet power. It is rather a threefold lesson. First, American foreign policy cannot succeed without trust and consensus between the Administration and Congress. It is doubtful whether Dr Kissinger can restore this but he deserves another try. Secondly, Russia is by tradition and ideology an expansionist though cautious power which is liable to push where it can until checked, so challenges should not be allowed to go by default. Thirdly, there is a need for long-term thinking that will enable the United States to pick its priorities and challenges more carefully, to respond more subtly to social and political change, and above all to avoid finding itself so frequently on the side of doomed and repressive regimes which discredit the ideals which it is supposed to represent.

WASTED ACCOMMODATION FOR THE HOMELESS

In recent months many local authorities have been forced, partly by shifting public opinion but mainly by the simple arithmetic of housing completions and homelessness, to adopt less liberal policies towards both homeless families and squatters who occupy empty council property without permission. In some areas of acute housing distress the number of homeless families coming to local authorities for help had become so great that they filled most of the newly available council houses and flats. As a result local councils were able to do little to reduce their long waiting lists which contained many urgent cases—so increasing the likelihood of more families becoming homeless. Also housing programmes have occasionally been disrupted and delayed by the actions of squatters. In such areas local authorities have found that in practice prospective council tenants were no longer being selected by objective criteria of housing need but selecting themselves by being made, or becoming, homeless, either directly or by squatting and then being evicted.

Some authorities have tried, usually discreetly, to discourage families from becoming homeless and to pass those who do as quickly as possible through temporary accommodation to make room for others to avoid the growing scandal of keeping homeless families in bed-and-breakfast hotels. Among the expedients adopted have been decisions to accept responsibility for homeless families only if they have two or more children, and to restrict the number of offers of permanent accommodation that a homeless family may refuse. Many councils have also resorted more frequently than they would like to the courts to evict squatters from their property. Yet such measures attempt only to relieve the worst symptoms of the housing shortage: they cannot provide a cure for the imbalance between supply and demand for rented housing, particularly in London and other large cities where the homeless are most numerous and council house waiting lists longest.

Only two measures can achieve this, a very large expansion of council house building, which is clearly out of the question in the present economic climate, or a modification of the existing controls over private tenancies to encourage private landlords to make more homes available for rent. Sadly the Homes Bill, a moderate and well-considered measure to this end presented by Mr David Lane, Conservative MP for Cambridge, failed to secure a second reading in the House of Commons last week, largely because of the opposition of the Government which is planning to introduce its own legislation on homelessness next year.

This Bill would have allowed resident landlords to grant successive tenancies of determined length without these tenancies becoming protected under the Rent Acts. Although the tenants of resident landlords do not enjoy the full protection of the Acts, the process of regaining possession can still be a long and expensive one. Mr Lane estimated that as many as 600,000 homes had been withdrawn from the housing market by landlords who feared that they would not easily regain possession of their property. Certainly the available evidence, not all anecdotal, supports this claim that the present pattern of protection for tenants has meant that many fewer homes are now being offered for rent than before the passing of the Rent Act in 1974.

It would be vain to imagine that even the complete abolition of control over rents and tenancies (which would give landlords too much scope to exploit their tenants) would solve the housing shortage. The decline of the private landlord has been caused not only by the greater protection given to tenants by successive Rent Acts but by long-term social changes which are unlikely to be reversed.

The balance that must be struck between the adequate protection of the tenant and the legitimate rights of the landlord is a matter of delicate judgment. The Rent Act of 1957 probably erred on the side of the landlord: the last Rent Act certainly leant too much towards the tenant. The result has been a sharp reduction in the amount of privately rented accommodation and consequently a steep increase in the number of the homeless—with which a sluggish public sector has not been able to cope. Whether by fixed term tenancies with safeguards against exploitation, or by arrangements in which the council acts as intermediary between landlord and tenant, the Government's new housing strategy must include incentives to householders to bring their wasted accommodation into use.

avid Wood

Mr Tomney's est case in Hammersmith

Thursday Mr Frank Tomney, our MP for Hammersmith North, l again run the gauntlet of his stituency management committee ore a vote is taken whether to rid of him and find a new candie to fight the next election. He unaware that any precise indict-nt has been filed against him. has not been held, so far as he ows, that he has neglected his stituency duties; it could not ceivably be charged that he has led to support the Labour vernment, either with his vote the House or with timely advice; l his lifelong devotion to the king class and trade unionism a matter of public record. His lt, if fault it must now be koned to be, is that he is a right-g Labour MP who has always used to truckle to the left wing cus within the management com-tee of his constituency party.

he attempt to unseat him has e than local importance, though ttracts rather less attention than similar attempt to disavow Mr Prentice, Labour MP for New-, North East, who happens to in the public eye as a cabinet ister. For if Mr Tomney goes m the spreading attacks on right g and moderate Labour MPs will intensified, as left-wing appetites w by what they feed on. And Ian Mikardo's campaign within our's national executive com-tee to change the relationship ween Labour MPs and their soring constituency parties will he more likely to prosper.

word or two about Mr Tomney ht not to come amiss as he faces drum-head court-martial, partly establish his Labour and trade on credentials, partly to illus-e the sturdy qualities for which is known at Westminster.

rphaned as a boy in Lancashire, had a long spell of unemployment in the 1930s. He walked to London in search of work, and must be the only MP in history who spent his first days in the capital living at a Rowton House in the constituency he came to represent. He found a job sweeping up a glass factory at night, and taught himself glass-blowing while he had the floor to himself. He became a branch official of the General and Municipal Workers' Union and served on borough and county councils. If there is any romance in working-class poverty and struggle, he had a bigger share of it than most.

He entered Westminster politics, in 1950, in circumstances that earned him the unforgiving enmity of the extreme left. D. N. Pritt, KC, a formidable lawyer and politician, had been elected Labour MP for Hammersmith North in 1935, and lost the Labour whip in 1940 for opposing official party policy on Russia and Finland, and then during the years 1945-50 had become chairman of a small and whipless group of independent Labour MPs. Transport House sought desperately for an official candidate with the nerve to challenge Pritt in the 1950 general election, and Frank Tomney agreed to be their man. Under the work regulations of the time he had to abandon his job and draw out his total savings of under £50 to support his family while he spent six weeks "doorstepping". He won Hammersmith North for the Labour Party, and drove Pritt into a humiliating third place.

Having been drawn into Westminster politics as a right-wing standard bearer, he stayed a right-winger, and ever since that fact has in some degree governed his relationships with left-wingers in his constituency party. Should he lose Thursday's vote, it will not be in his robust nature to surrender to the left without a fight. He will stand again in Hammersmith North at the next general election as a Labour Independent and place his record before the electorate for arbitration.

We see illustrated here some difficult questions about how democracy works or should work; and let it not be forgotten that there are times when Conservative constituency associations are no more virtuous than Labour constituency parties in their treatment of sitting members who show a spirit of independence and take Burke's classic view that a member owes his constituents not only his industry but also his judgment.

To get elected at all, a member must much depend on the small group of constituency zealots who do the collar work of his campaigning. Once elected he owes his duty to many others: to rank-and-file voters who supported him, and to constituents who voted against him but whom he still represents. Nothing could be less democratic than a member's slavish adherence to a mandate from a small party caucus, which anyhow in practice would often conflict with the mandate that a Labour MP has imposed on him by the whip of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

That, at root, is the folly of the so-called Mikardo-Heffer proposal that constituency parties with sitting MPs should be given the right, under a constitutional amendment, to hold a reselection conference during the course of each Parliament, at which the member would be held to account. Twice the proposal has already failed in the organization committee of the NEC on a trade union chairman's casting vote, yet there is every likelihood it will triumph in the end and come before this year's party conference.

Nothing is clearer in the Labour Party constitution, nothing is more necessary in constitutional practice at Westminster, than that the Parliamentary Labour Party should not be bound hand and foot by mandates from party conference or any other party quarter, other than the election manifesto for which the PLP and the NEC carry joint responsibility. As Morgan Phillips wrote in *The Constitution of the Labour Party* during the Gaitskellite controversy: "This manifesto, on which its members are elected, is the one thing to which, under the constitution, the parliamentary party is bound."

Repeated campaigns to put the PLP under party conference mandates have failed through the years; and now it is being argued, in effect, that if party conference cannot hogtie the PLP collective, then any caucus running a constituency management committee must be able to intimidate and hogtie the individual members of the PLP. The left never gives up: it is an old battle in a new guise. Frank Tomney's is a test case on Thursday.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Confiscation of passports

From Sir John Foster, QC

Sir, I write on behalf of Justice to congratulate you on drawing attention to the serious intrusion upon individual liberty which the recent confiscation of passports constitutes, and to support your arguments (leading article, February 20). In the Justice report "Going Abroad", which we published in 1974, we endeavoured to apply a rule of law standard in our examination of British practice and came to the conclusion that when measured against that standard the present regime was gravely defective. Although it is possible both to leave and to return to this country without one, a passport is a critical evidentiary aid.

British practice has hitherto been benign, but that offers no safeguard for the future. We concluded, as you have done, that there should be a statutory right to a passport and that any dispute should be referrable to the court for determination. The recent occurrence underlines the need for both.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN FOSTER,
Chairman of Council,
Justice,
2 Clement's Inn,
Strand, WC2.
February 20.

The American revolution

From Mr Thomas A. Wardle IV

Sir, As a result of the amount of publicity in the press and media, it would appear that the British public are taking a keen interest in the 200th anniversary of the American Revolution.

I believe that some important facts have been overlooked in the publicity concerning this period of American history. The fact remains that American opinion was very much divided on the merits of an armed struggle against the mother country. A significant part of the population objected to the Revolution and wished to remain law-abiding citizens of the community, solving disputes amicably with the King and his Government.

Coming from all walks of life, these Loyalists did not wish to live under a republican form of government. They believed in the rule of law under the Crown and by the thousands left the United States to lay the foundations of English-speaking Canada. Many also went to the Bahamas where their influence has been strongly felt. King George III honoured these refugees and designated them as the United Empire Loyalists.

Many British people do not realize that the differences between the way of life of the United States and its neighbours stem from this period of conflict and the lasting mark left by the Loyalists.

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS A. WARDLE,
Royal Over-seas League,
Park Place, St James's Street, SW1.

Freedom of the press

From Mr Eric Barr

Sir, The letter from Mr David Greenslade of the Newspaper Society (February 19) is a curious piece of pious hypocrisy and ill-disguised propaganda. His apparent disregard for the truth of the situation among journalists in Barnsley can only galvanize opinion that the British newspaper industry is in sick health.

As hysteria has risen in recent weeks, whipped up by senior newspaper executives and owners—well placed to perform the function and with an axe to grind—numbers of complex industrial and political issues have been lumped together and confused.

Mr Greenslade states that "freedom of expression" is a constitutional issue not a mater of industrial relations between unions and employers. This branch would not disagree with him. No action has been taken by this branch of the union that violates that principle.

The branch has taken a democratic decision to write to the controlling Labour group on Barnsley Council, the National Union of Mineworkers Yorkshire Area, the local Trades Council and Barnsley branch of Nalgo—the four largest sources of news in the town.

We have informed them that they have unwittingly been supplying information to non-union journalists and asked what action they feel able to take to help bring these people back into the NUJ fold.

No "blacking" has ever taken place nor do we intend to suppress any news. We are not trying—to use Mr Greenslade's emotive term—"to deny anyone access to the press". Our action is not politically motivated, and if it were relevant, no member of the branch belongs to any political organization.

Morality is involved. The morality of non-union workers having the ability to jeopardize the negotiating position of their former colleagues.

Yours sincerely,
ERIC BARR, Barnsley Branch Secretary,
National Union of Journalists,
26 Agnes Road,
Barnsley,
South Yorkshire.
February 19.

Overseas student fees

From Mr Maxwell Smith

Sir, I plead a special case. Typically, this department benefits from an intake of six or seven overseas students out of the 60 who comprise the first year each session. Whatever the general policy in the future, we must honour a moral commitment to those already undertaking study.

May I quote the case of an able and mature Indonesian, financing himself on a carefully budgeted and inelastic sum set aside from his earnings and in his second (of four) years. He called on me to advise him, having decided to withdraw from the course and start afresh in Canada. I have urged him to stay, in the knowledge that he can complete this year, and the hope that special consideration will be afforded to him and those like him. Perhaps publication of this letter will help justify that hope.

Yours faithfully,
MAXWELL SMITH,
Polytechnic of the South Bank,
Wandsworth Road, SW8.

Problems of offshore policing

From Mrs Elizabeth Young

Sir, Henry Stanhope's article ("Slow boats to nowhere in the fish war", February 19) on the proposed Jura force was particularly timely, coinciding as it did with the Government's very positive response in Wednesday's House of Lords debate on sea-use planning and the 200 nautical mile zone, and Thursday's reports of the European Commission's proposals for the regulation of fisheries.

The problem of enforcement is central to the regulation of fisheries, as indeed it is to all other aspects of government offshore, and ease of enforcement should be one of the first requirements in any body of rules that may be made. If the reports from Brussels about the commission's suggestions are right, it is clear that the rules proposed for fisheries—a highly complex network of quotas—would be virtually incalculable and certainly unenforeable, given, on the one hand, the uncertainty of fishery statistics (a margin of error of 50 per cent is mentioned by some experts!), and on the other, the expense and difficulty of offshore policing; for which, anyway, the Community would not itself be responsible. A system of "licensed access only", with named vessels, operating for specific periods, in specified areas, would be far easier to operate and to enforce, and in purely national terms, would be non-discriminatory.

Offshore policing will necessarily fall to member states, including of course the United Kingdom. And here arises another problem with the Jura vessels, whether they are engaged in fishery protection, oil installation duties or any of the other jobs involved in keeping the Queen's peace offshore. They are being described, as Mr Stanhope reminds us, as the "panda cars of the North Sea". But panda cars on the beat are manned by police constables, not by the armed forces, and the rights of the armed forces in relation to the whole panorama of criminal law are no different from yours or mine.

What then? Are naval personnel in Jura, etc, to be given constabular powers, and specially trained in police work, which would be at variance with our constitutional practice? Is a force of sea-going police constables to be set up, one or more always to be present in Jura, etc? If so, as part of what constabulary paid for out of what rates? Have the law officers of the Crown given their advice and is legislation required to make sure there is no ambiguity in the law which might trip up naval officers and ratings who merely carry out orders?

Yours, etc,
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
100 Bayswater Road, W2.
February 19.

Fish farming

From Mr M. H. M. Arnold

Sir, The important correspondence on fish farming has got at cross-purposes with itself by failing to distinguish between different aspects of fish rearing.

The farming of luxury fish—typically trout—has been practised for many years. The fish are fed with bought-in food just as a flock of hens is fed. The result is not an increase in food production but the conversion of low-grade to high-grade food.

The second aspect is the farming of fresh water herbivorous fish—typically carp—using sewage or fertilizer to increase the cropping of the vegetable matter on which the fish feed. It was practised in the monasteries of the Middle Ages, the monastery sewage draining into the fish ponds, and has been developed commercially in a large number of countries from Germany to the Philippines. It represents, of course, true additional food production. There is no commercial carp farming in Great Britain; the food industry has always taken the familiar defeatist attitude that the British consumer will not buy fresh-water fish. But since the British consumer has never been given the chance, it is not clear how the food industry can be so certain about it.

The third aspect is that of farming the sea. This calls for the use of fertilizer in the same way and to the same extent as in land farming, and represents true additional food production. The main problems mentioned by one of your correspondents, is the complexity of the food chain from fertilizer to fish. Nearly all sea fish are carnivorous; added fertilizer increases the production of microscopic plants, which are eaten by microscopic animals, which are eaten by tiny animals, which are eaten by little fish, which are eaten by bigger fish. This is clearly a long way removed from throwing corn to the hens.

It does not seem necessary to fence the fish in; demersal fish (haddock, cod, sole, plaice) seem to stay where the food is. There is obviously some "leakage" at all stages, but the problem—at least in the early stages—is not to *keep* the *big* fish in but to *get* the *small* fish to put in, for the eggs of most demersal fish are spawned in restricted spawning grounds, float free to the surface and are carried inshore by the winds and currents.

Yields—like the yields of land farming—depend ultimately on the amount of sunlight (plus any food brought in). But since the use of sunlight by land plants is so surprisingly low—an efficiency of around 2 per cent—there is plenty of scope for improvement. The Munich sewage works yields around half a ton of carp per acre per year, and yields of a ton and a half per acre per year are reported from the Philippines. It can easily be calculated that, assuming a yield of half the German figure, the total British market for demersal fish would be comfortably supplied by farming the sea lochs of the west of Scotland.

Yours faithfully,
M. H. M. ARNOLD,
Mo Rumford Road,
Moore, Warrington.
February 16.

Compulsory seat belts

From the Director General of the Automobile Association

Sir, Parliament will shortly debate the compulsory wearing of seat belts which the Automobile Association has advocated for many years.

That seat belts save lives has been demonstrated on countless occasions by way of experimental research and everyday practical usage in this country, Australia, in America and elsewhere to the point that the case for making their wear compulsory has been amply and compellingly proved. No fewer than 12 European countries now enact compulsion and Britain is rapidly becoming the odd man out.

AA research shows that 92 per cent of motorists recognize the value of seat belts in avoiding serious injury and 61 per cent would accept compulsory wear. Unfortunately, whilst intensive publicity campaigns urging voluntary wearing have improved the situation for a while, the effect has soon faded and, according to a statement in Parliament, some 20,000 people would not have died or been seriously injured in 1974 if they had been wearing seat belts.

These facts must not be obscured by emotive arguments about personal freedom and imperfect seat belt design. The individual may be alone in suffering the direct results of his refusal to wear a seat belt but the indirect burden on his family and the rest of society shows that individual freedom can itself be too freely indulged at the expense of others.

The AA has obtained legal opinion on whether the proposed legislation offends any constitutional principle to uphold the liberty of the subject. The conclusion of Queen's Counsel is that:

"To say that the proposed legislation . . . is unconstitutional or not a proper exercise of Parliamentary sovereignty since it infringes upon the liberty of the subject is to make a statement which is without foundation and completely contrary to the sovereignty which Parliament has exercised for many centuries.

"It is possible to conceive of a constitution under which no law could be enacted if it placed any fetter upon the liberty of the subject to inflict injury upon his own person or property. That is not our constitution and it has not been such for at least 300 years (probably much longer).

"There is nothing unconstitutional about the proposed legislation. Parliament has power and often exercises its power to pass legislation which in fact restricts the liberty of the subject. Such legislation is passed in order to protect the subject from being exploited by others or to protect him from his own folly or from endangering his own well-being or his or his family's property."

Most certainly, current seat belt design is capable of improvement. However, even the older, less convenient types provide a high degree of protection if properly adjusted and constantly used. Thousands of lives can be saved using the existing equipment and it would be short-sighted to forego this immediate benefit merely because present design falls short of perfection.

There is a clear majority opinion accepting mandatory wear and it is hoped that Parliament will give approval to the necessary legislation.

Yours faithfully,
A. C. DURIE, Director General,
The Automobile Association,
Fanum House,
Basingstoke, Hampshire.
February 20.

Torture in Uruguay

From Lord Gardiner and others

Sir, Recent events have brought to the attention of public opinion in this country the widespread denial of human rights in Chile, and in particular the regular use of torture as an instrument of repression. The situation in Brazil is also widely recognized.

The conditions in Uruguay, however, have received very little attention. This may result partly from the maintenance of a civilian façade behind which the military exercises effective power, and partly because in Uruguay there has been no dramatic event similar to the September, 1973, coup in Chile.

Despite the defeat of the Tupamaro urban guerrilla movement in 1972, repression has continued and is now enveloping an ever widening circle of citizens who dare to speak out for the establishment of parliamentary democracy. The situation is now very grave indeed.

We would mention in particular that the use of torture has become routine in nearly all political cases and indeed a number of deaths as a consequence of torture have been reported. The only death under torture to be officially corroborated was that of Luis Carlos Batalla in 1972, and at that time the Uruguayan authorities pledged themselves to take effective measures to prevent similar occurrences in the future.

No such measures were taken, and when similar cases have occurred since 1972, steps have been taken, such as the intimidation of relatives and doctors, to ensure that they do not reach general public knowledge.

Amnesty International has now published details of the deaths of 21 other people who, up to November, 1975, lost their lives at the hands of Uruguay's torturers.

An impartial international investigation of all allegations of torture in Uruguay is now urgently needed.

The United Nations General Assembly recently passed a declaration on the protection of all persons from torture. This declaration was supported by Uruguay. Under article 9 of that declaration an impartial investigation has to be instituted by a state whenever there are reasonable grounds to believe that an act of torture has been committed. Can we, through your columns, call on the Uruguayan Government to match its words with actions.

Yours faithfully,
GARDINER.
SNOW,
SOPER,
Amnesty International,
British Section,
55 Theobalds Road, WC1.

The fall-out from Angola

From Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, Conservative MP for Norfolk North West

Sir, Lord Gore-Booth has recalled Lord Caradon's suggestion in a letter you published in December, that Her Majesty's Government should refer the Angola question to the United Nations.

Subsequently, a number of individuals have urged Her Majesty's Government both in Parliament and outside to instruct Her Majesty's Permanent Representative at the United Nations to take appropriate action and have been assured that the Foreign Secretary would keep the matter under review. To date HMG has taken no action except to recognize the new government of Angola without seeking or receiving any assurances as to the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country.

I believe that the Government's decision in this matter was a fundamental error of judgment. Out of deference to the OAU and the United States, HMG has condoned by her inaction an armed invasion by communist powers of an African country, at the invitation of one of its three political parties.

The Russian-financed and Cuban-led army has discovered that tanks and rockets can achieve in a few weeks what guerrilla warfare cannot achieve in years, in Southern Africa. Who knows where they will strike next! Wherever it is, it will, as Lord Gore-Booth has said, be a threat to African freedom. It will also postpone internal stability in many African states, be disruptive to Britain's trade and cost the lives of innocent people.

Having recognized Angola it is obviously now too late for HMG to secure a United Nations resolution regarding the withdrawal of foreign troops, but it is certainly timely to consider what assistance the United Nations could give in preventing armed incursions by Cuban troops into Zaire, Zambia and Namibia from Angola, or into Rhodesia from Mozambique.

Indeed, Mr Smith may care to reflect that the only real options open to him, if he is to avoid large-scale bloodshed in Rhodesia, are a rapid settlement with Mr Nkomo or reversion to colonial status now. Certainly he cannot maintain illegal independence and expect the United Kingdom, or South Africa for that matter, to give him military support when the armed struggle gets out of hand.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER BROCKLEBANK-FOWLER,
House of Commons.
February 19.

Meat production

From Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Pedder

Sir, As an ex-beef raiser, recently busted by the idiot economics of attempting to produce the stuff from the by-products of the dairy herd, I should like to ask Miss Walton (letters, February 14), whether she cheese? If she does, or indeed approves of others doing so, what does she propose to do with the calves which are a rather necessary part of the process of milk production? I know of only three ways of dealing with them. Either you cut their poor little throats at birth, and feed them to the not so essential dogs and cats; or you rear them for veal, in conditions which cannot be both efficient and humane; or you make use of as much as possible of the grass which we grow very well in this country and as little as possible of the expensive imported protein which British farmers don't want but to some extent must use to turn the animals into beef.

The plain breeders are going to have to do a lot more homework before we can turn the pleasant land of England into a vast soya bean field, and I wonder if Miss Walton has ever seen one?

And as for *Which's* cow; from the weight and kill out percentage it can only be a dairy beast worn out after 10 lactations, and such as you and I occasionally find ourselves trying to get our teeth into. If we are talking about beef let us get our facts and figures right.

Yours, etc,
ARTHUR PEDDER,
Langhurst,
Hascombe,
Godalming,
Surrey.
February 14.

Musical chess masters

From Mr John Boulton

Sir, In pointing out that great musicians can be, and sometimes are, great chess players and that chess masters have been excellent mathematicians, Harry Golombek (February 14) might also have noted the fact that a high proportion of scientists, notably mathematicians, have a gift, executive and otherwise, for music.

Surely the reason for these cross-attachments is that music, mathematics and chess are pursuits which are essentially *abstract*. Perhaps they are the only ones, since other disciplines depend in large part on observation of, and reaction to, physical experience—which also explains why in music, mathematics and chess, infant prodigies are able to shine so brightly.

Common to all great practitioners in each of the three fields is precisely the capacity for dealing with, and creating from, pure abstractions.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN BOULTON,
Editorial consultant,
The Music Review,
"Riggers".
Shalford,
Braintree, Essex.
February 15.

Tate's brick sculpture

From Mr L. P. T. Nester-Smith

Sir, Brick is so clearly all things to all people—couldn't it have been British too?

Yours faithfully,
L. P. T. NESTER-SMITH,
Managing Director,
Redland Bricks Ltd,
Redland House,
Reigate, Surrey.
February 20.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 21: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by The Prince Edward, were present at the *Calcutta Cup Match* between Scotland and England at Murrayfield this afternoon.

Having been received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Councillor John Millar, the Right Hon the Lord Provost), The Queen, with Their Royal Highnesses, honoured the President of the Scottish Rugby Union (Mr *John Orr) with Her presence at* luncheon.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, with The Prince *Edward, travelled in an aircraft* of The Queen's Flight.

The Hon Mary Morrison, Mr Philip Moore, Captain Robert *Cazenove and Major Henry Hugh* Smith were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, *this morning attended* the Installation of Mr Magnus Magnusson as Rector of the University in the McEwan Hall.

His Royal Highness was received upon arrival by the Principal and Vice-Chancellor (Professor Sir Hugh Robson).

Major Henry Hugh Smith was in attendance.

A service of thanksgiving in memory of the Dowager Countess of Halifax will be held at St Peter's, Eaton Square, on Friday, February 27, at 11 a.m.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Sir Spencer Summers will be held in St Martin-in-the-Fields on *Thursday*, February 26, at noon.

A service of thanksgiving for the *life of Paddy Roberts* will be held at St Martin-in-the-Fields on Thursday, March 11, at noon.

Birthdays today

Sir Harold Danckwerts, 88; Sir Derek Ezra, 57; Mr R. E. Fleming, 65; Lord Forteviot, 70; Colonel Sir Louis Gluckstein, QC, 79; Mr Richard Goolden, 81; Brigadier Kenneth Hargreaves, 73; Sir John MacLeod, 63; Sir George Rendel, 87; Brigadier Sir Michael Dillwyn-Venables-Llewelyn, 76; Sir Philip Vickery, 86; Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Walker, 65; Dom Aelred Watkin, 58.

Today's engagements

Exhibition: Hawaii, including traditional art and technology, Museum of Mankind, 6 Burlington Gardens, Piccadilly, 10-5.

Wings of the Eagle, a German aviation exhibition, RAF Museum, Hendon, 10-6.

St James's Spring Antiques Fair, Piccadilly Hotel, Piccadilly, 2.30-8.

Organ recital by Professor Kurt Rapf, Southwark Cathedral, 1.10.

Latest wills

Mr Robert Cedric Sherriff, of Esher, the playwright and author, left £181,083 net. After specific bequests, he left half the residue to the Scout Association for the other half for the building of a boathouse for the use of Kingston Grammar School Boat Club, with any balance for the purchase of rowing equipment or defraying the expenses of school crews rowing at Henley and elsewhere.

New questions about religious education

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Festival of Light recently organized a national campaign and petition to "save religious education". That has led to some agitation not so much in humanist circles, the Festival of Light's main target, but among church *educationists. Their muted* cry is: "Save it from its friends."

The Rev Krister Ottoson, secretary of the education standing committee of the *British Council* of Churches, has found that few churchmen involved in religious education consider there is any fear of a real threat. On both sides of the House, they believe, members of Parliament overwhelmingly favour keeping the approach of the 1944 Education Act intact. A similar desire to leave well alone pervades the *Department of* Education and Science.

The British Humanist Association, with which the churches in the past found *much* common ground, recently shifted to a more secularist position. At the same time, there is evidence that the churches have *drifted in the other* direction. But it seems the gap is not wide.

Mr Ottoson's view, which appears to be widely *shared in all* the denominations (except the Roman Catholic Church) represented on the British Council of Churches' education *standing* committee, is that the Festival of Light's campaign is not conducive *to good reasonable* debate, which the subject needs.

The debate is already under way in such bodies as the Church of *England's* Board of Education and the Methodist Division of Education and Youth, and concerns the revision of the British Council of *Churches' last policy statement*, issued in June, 1974. That statement favoured religious education, but not "proselytizing or dogmatic instruction". *It* also favoured religious worship in schools, though not exclusively Christian when other faiths were well represented. The emphasis was on "deepening insight and understanding" of religious matters, and on opportunities throughout the school curriculum for reflection on ultimate issues.

It is generally thought that the real threat to religious education in state schools comes from teachers who, although sincerely committed Christians, lack the *ability to communicate the Christian* message. In the mid-1960s a study by the churches' council showed that a whole generation *was being inoculated against religion* because of the way the subject was being taught. It was often delegated by head teachers *to members of the staff who were* known to be churchgoers, regardless of other factors. Having been delegated, it was then neglected.

That was a *formula* likely to lead in the long term to death from neglect, a far more serious danger than an atheistic revision of the 1944 Act. There is no doubt that it was, and is a real and serious source of disillusionment *with religion in the* 30 years since the war. Having woken up to what was happening, the churches embarked upon a variety of policies to raise the status and *standard* of religious education, to give it an equal place in colleges of education with other subjects, and to find new techniques for handling it. No longer were Noah, Jonah, and the journeys of St Paul considered an adequate introduction to Christianity.

The past few years have seen an increasing interest in religious education and a *continuing* and well informed debate on its objectives. The related subject of moral education has also received concentrated interest, with the benefit of the insights of developmental psychology. Teachers in the classroom have been given somewhere to turn for help as they found that the repetition of what they had learnt at school was not enough.

There is no dispute that Christianity having had such a formative influence on British *culture, is a proper subject for inclusion* on a school timetable. There is evidence that most people want it that way, even if *the motive is mixed or uncertain* in many cases. That reflects the attitude of society in general, which continues to admire religion, even if it has fallen away from the practice of it.

The progress of the past few years raises new questions, however. Can Christianity, as distinct from facts about Christianity, be taught in a school setting? How is religious experience made available in school? Is Britain still so predominantly Christian that other faiths, sometimes professed by a majority of children in some schools, should be denied the same facilities? Is the infliction *of Christian worship* on non-Christian children, particularly children of recent immigrants, a concealed form of rejection of *their* identity, *and possibly even* a form of racialism? In specifically Christian education, is the goal to make practising Christians of the children who receive *it, or* is it, in a pluralistic society, presumptuous to step beyond the cultivation of a well disposed and well informed agnosticism? Can a child make the fundamental choice for or against Christianity, for or against religion, while still of school age?

Such issues do not lend themselves to solution by petitions. It *is feared* that the Festival of Light's campaign will obscure the issues, split the field into two sides, and alienate the middle *ground*.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. G. Barton
and Miss E. M. Allsop Smith
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, son of Mr and *Mrs G. H. Barton, of Stock*, Essex, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Allsop Smith, of Mackworth, Derbyshire.

Mr J. V. Bickford-Smith
and Miss J. K. Cunningham Andrews
The engagement is announced between Vivian, son of Mr John Bickford-Smith and Mrs C. Hamilton-Gordon, and Jennifer, daughter of the late Mr Edwin Cunningham Andrews and Mrs Andrews.

Mr C. W. Daws
and Miss U. C. Rice
The engagement is announced between Christopher, eldest son of Mr and Mrs F. R. Daws, of High Lea, Furze Grove, Kingswood, Surrey, and Ursula, second daughter of the Rev D. E. Rice, MC, and Mrs Rice, of Breckon Hill, Hexham, Northumberland.

Mr M. P. Langley
and Miss J. S. Luffingham
The engagement is announced between Michael Paterson, eldest son of Mr and Mrs L. Langley, of Annan, Dumfriesshire, and Jane Spencer, only daughter of Dr and Mrs R. L. Luffingham, of Hull.

Mr C. H. Paterson
and Miss A. Y. Freedman
The engagement is announced between Colin, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Howard Paterson, of Dovewood, West Linton, Peeblesshire, and Averil, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Stanley Freedman, of Tappington, Shakespeare Road, Birchington, Kent.

Mr M. W. Redford
and Miss V. Rylatt
The engagement *is announced* between Malcolm Redford, The Queen's Regiment, youngest son of Mr Neville Redford and the late Mrs Eileen Redford, of Oakleigh House, West Common, Harpenden, Hertfordshire, and Virginia, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles *Peter Rylatt, of Kimpton Park*, Kimpton, Hertfordshire.

Mr M. G. Theodorou
and *Miss M. K. Bookis*
The engagement is announced between Mikes, youngest son of the late Mr G. A. Theodorou and Mrs I. G. Theodorou, of 64 Seymour Street, W1, and Mary-Kay, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Bookis, of 2 Peek Crescent, Wimbledon, SW19.

Expensive jewelry fails to find buyers at St Moritz

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby's first sale of jewels in St Moritz on Friday night demonstrated that the international set does not necessarily like combining skiing with the purchase of rare jewels. While the items on offer were worth about £1.5m, the most expensive lots failed to find buyers, among them a pair of diamond earrings estimated about £170,000, and a 21-carat ruby ring estimated at about *the same price*.

The buyers for top items were international dealers rather than holidaymaking millionaires. An emerald *and diamond necklace* by Meister sold to Reza, a Swiss dealer, for 300,000 Swiss francs (estimate 300,000 to 400,000) or *£57,915*; he *also* paid *270,000* francs (estimate 275,000 to 300,000) or £52,124 for a circular cut diamond weighing 5.78 carats mounted as a ring.

Seymour of London gave 105,000 francs (estimate 100,000 to 120,000) or £20,270 for a diamond necklace, while Daniel Lipschitz, of New York and Antwerp, paid the same price (same estimate) for a marquise diamond weighing 3.57 carats mounted in platinum as a ring.

In New York on Friday Sotheby *Parke Bernet were selling* nineteenth-century bronzes from the collection of Geraldine Rockefeller Dodge. The sale made £71,948, a figure close to the auctioneers' top estimates. A gilt bronze figure of Corythe by Gérôme made the top price at $8,500 (estimate $8,000 *to $12,000*) or £4,210. It stands 29in high.

Gérôme, a leading academic painter of the late nineteenth century, became a *sculptor in later* life, imitating what he believed to be the classical practice of incorporating coloured features in his work; *the figure is embellished* with enamelling and semiprecious stones.

A sale of nineteenth and twentieth-century furniture at Parke Bernet on Saturday made £149,047, with about 20 out of 206 lots unsold. A late nineteenth-century copy by F. Linke of a richly ornate ormolu-mounted marquetry *bureau à cylindre* made for Louis XV made $41,000 (estimate $15,000 to $25,000) or £20,200.

The original bureau is now in Versailles; it was begun by Oeben, completed by Riesener and delivered to the king in 1769. Several nineteenth-century copies are known, one *of which is in the* Wallace Collection in London.

Marriages

Mr M. I. Caffyn
and *Miss J. M. Longland*
The marriage took place in Sussex on February 14 between Mr Michael Ian Caffyn, son of Brigadier Sir Edward Caffyn, of Norman Norris, Horam, and the late Mrs Elsa Caffyn, and Miss Julia Mary Longland, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Longland, and Mrs Priscilla Gwynne Longland, of Wootton Manor, Polegate.

Mr D. J. S. Rutland
and Mrs S. M. Wyndham-Found
The marriage took place quietly in London on *Saturday* between Mr David Rutland and Mrs Susan Wyndham-Found.

Mr T. L. Williams
and Miss M. D. Gregson
The marriage took place on Saturday at Chelsea Old Church, of Mr Tudor Williams, younger son of Mr and Mrs Ivor Williams, of Esher, Surrey, and Miss Marcia *Gregson, daughter of* Colonel M. I. Gregson, of Monmouth, Gwent, and Lady Carnwath, of Barnes, SW13. The Rev C. E. Leighton *Thomson officiated*.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream jersey and a Juliet cap and carried a bouquet. She was attended by [illegible] Gregson, Araminta Scarfe, Tiffany Powell and Kate Lamay. Mr Rhys *Williams was best man*.

A reception was held at Petyt House, Old Church Street.

Dinner

Aberdeen Association of Civil Engineers
The annual dinner of the Aberdeen Association of Civil Engineers was held on Saturday evening at the Amatola Hotel, Aberdeen. Professor T. M. Charlton, president, was in the chair and the other speakers were:
The Lord Provost of Aberdeen, Mr A. S. Crockett, Professor R. V. Jones, Mr E. Rogers, Mr D. M. Robertson, Air Vice-Marshal F. L. Dodd and Mr P. A. Oliver.

Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth

Rear-Admiral H. P. Janion, Flag Officer Royal Yachts, took the salute at the parade on Friday when the following officers under training passed out from the Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth:
General list: Sub-Lieutenants D. J. Brown, C. J. Bryning, S. C. Clarke, R. J. Edwards, J. N. Ferguson, D. A. Hamilton, P. J. Hatchard, J. S. Lewis, P. T. Mapletoft, S. McIntyre, B. F. Pellow, B. W. N. Robertson, R. N. P. Salter, A. H. Sinclair, C. R. Style, C. Todhunter.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by number 7 TK 718716. The winner lives in Sheffield.

The 25 £1,000 winners are:

3 EL 215871	PT 316138	10 WK 270195
4 BF 399391	8 PF 783480	YL 869823
EF 799077	5 QS 122095	4 YS 737024
2 HL 203160	6 RK 181251	10 YP 560259
6 KW 794819	6 SK 751386	1 ZF 391589
3 LN 414553	7 SZ 755328	12 ZP 436891
7 LZ 325669	1 TS 127454	13 ZP 072024
3 MT 675781	6 TW 494128	
5 MN 249018	11 VN 048135	

Cranleigh School

The *following* music awards have been made: T. C. J. Bourne, The Cathedral School, Salisbury; S. J. Shaw, St John's College School, Cambridge; N. S. Taylor, Grimsby; G. L. Davies, Glebelands County Secondary School, Cranleigh; M. A. Fenn, The Pilgrims' School, Winchester; *J. D.* Creamer, St Edmund's Junior School, Canterbury.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

REAR ADMIRAL: D. G. Satow, to be dep dir gen ships, July, 1976.

CAPTAINS: T. H. E. Baird, to be prmtd R Adml, July 7, and to be Ch of Staff to Cdr-in-Ch Naval Home Command (acting rank of R Adml, April 15); J. T. Tomlinson, Ch UK Planner on Staff of UKMILREP, June 30; I. S. MacGillivray, CINCNAVHOME, as Ch Staff Offr (Plans and Exercises), March 26; F. Bowen, Snr Polaris Rep Washington, March 1; C. J. W. Clarke, CPE as Mngr Plans and Programmes, Feb 26.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN: W. A. N. Mackie, MERCURY as PMO, Feb 24.

COMMANDERS: W. H. H. McLeod, ARK ROYAL Exec Offr, June 12; J. L. Weatherall, Staff of FOST, July 26; J. D. *Smardon, Staff of CBFNE as* RNO (Near East), Jan 1; E. Blackman, MOD with DGNMT, April 21; H. K. P. Michell, CONQUEROR (SM) in Cmd, Feb 17; A. B. Richardson, AMAZON in Cmd, Aug 18; J. B. *Gallagher, SEAHAWK as Exec Offr*, June 29; S. G. Palmer, MOD with DFM, Sept 17; L. B. Groves, DGS Bath, April 21; A. P. Cobb, Rtd List, April 10.

SURGEON-COMMANDERS: A. F. *Davidson, SEAHAWK as prin med offr*, Feb 27; F. St C. Golden, CENTURION for INM, Feb 27; D. Waddington, COLLINGWOOD as prin med offr, April 2; (D) J. K. Colville, EXCELLENT, July 26; G. K. Wray, PEMBROKE as Snr Dental Surgn, *Feb 9*.

Royal Marines

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL: J. M. C. Garrod, HQ Cdo Forces RM as GSO1, Aug 6.

MAJORS: D. E. M. Hirst, RM Poole as OC LC Coy, Feb 23; T. W. S. Downs, FEARLESS as AOO, Feb 13; E. G. R. *Sale, 42 Cdo RM as 2 i/c*, Feb 13; D. C. L. Rowe, for DCGRM as GSO2 (Plans), July 2.

The Army

AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE QUEEN: Brig P. C. Bull, Feb 23.

LT-GEN: Sir Hugh Beach, Dep C-in-C, UKLF, Jan 31.

MAJ-GEN: W. T. Macfarlane, C of S, HQ, UKLF, Jan 31.

BRIG: I. M. Rose, Comd 11 Sig Gp (V), Feb 20.

COL: B. G. Williams, OiC Catering Gp Aldershot, Feb 23.

LT-COLS: N. S. Bruce, RAOC, CO RAOC Amp C, Feb 20; C. N. Last, R Sigs, GSO1 MOD DCD (A) (HS), Feb 23; O. J. Massey, RAEC, Insp DAED Inspect Res Dept, Feb 23; J. D. V. Michie, RA, GSO1 Nigerian Staff C, Feb 22; G. C. Monk, RA, GSO1 RRE, Feb 19; D. A. Richards, RE, GSO1 HQ E-in-C, Feb 17; T. C. Street, RCT, CO 20 Maritime Regt RCT, Feb 21; P. A. Whitaker, RAEC, SO1 (Ed) DAE, Feb 18.

RETIREMENT: Maj-Gen R. S. N. Mans, Feb 2; Brig A. Borthwick-Clarke, Feb 22.

Royal Air Force

AIR COMMODORE: J. de M. Severne, to Training Command as A. *Cdre Flying Training*, Feb 23.

GP CAPT (act rank of Air Cdre): G. [illegible]nnes, to be Provost Marshal (RAF), Feb 27.

GP CAPTS: E. A. Boar, to MOD (AFD) as DD Wo Eng (RAF), Feb 25; D. G. Gregory, to MOD (AF) as DDPG1 (RAF), Feb 16; W. C. Milne, to NDC Latimer as sen DS Air, Feb 25; J. R. Walker, to RAF Bruggen as OC, Feb 27.

W CDRS (act rank of Gp Capt): P. C. Clark, to HQ P & SS (UK) as OC HQ, Feb 18; R. W. Leppard, to MOD (AFD) as DDTG 1 (RAF), Feb 25; J. M. Walker, to No 1 Radio School *Locking* as CO, Feb 25.

W CDR: B. H. Price, to RN Coll Greenwich as student SOWC, Feb 24.

SQDN LDRS (act rank of W Cdr): C. P. J. Coulcher, to RAFG as W Cdr Air Def, Feb 25; F. Mason, to RAF Goose Bay as OC, Feb 27; E. J. Shaw, to RAE Farnborough, Flt Systems Dept, Feb 27.

MED OFFRS: GP CAPTS: D. O. Williams, to T/PM RAF Hosp Akrotiri as consult in surg, Feb 26; J. S. Winter, to PMRAF Hosp Halton as consult in surg, Feb 26.

NURS OFFRS: W Offr (act rank of Gp Offr): M. M. O'Connor, to MOD NSB (RAF) as prin matron, Feb 1. WG OFFR: I. J. Harris, to PMRAF Hosp Halton as sen matron, Feb 23.

Parliamentary diary

House of Commons

Monday, February 16: Statements on domestic heating for the elderly and on Northern Ireland. Mr Speaker's statement on questions to the Prime Minister. Road Traffic (Drivers' Ages and Hours of Work) Bill, read second *time. Fair Employment* (Northern Ireland) Bill read second time by 156 votes to 8. Motion on Northern Ireland (Treatment of Offenders) Order agreed to. Adjournment debate about overseas students. House adjourned, 11.45 pm.

Tuesday, February 17: Race Relations Bill read first time. Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill read first time. Debate on salary of Secretary of State for Industry: motion agreed to by 296 votes to 280. Trustee Savings *Banks* Bill read second time. Adjournment debate about swing bridges at Northwich. House adjourned, 9.57 pm.

Wednesday, February 18: Atomic Energy Authority (Special Constables) Bill and Road Traffic (Seat Belts) Bill read first time. Scottish Banknotes Bill read first time. Water Charges Bill passed remaining stages. Motion on Counter-Inflation (Price Code) (Amendment) *Order agreed to. Adjournment* debate about sport and recreation. House adjourned, 12 midnight.

Thursday, February 19: Debate on motion for the adjournment on the fishing industry: motion rejected by 99 votes to 13. *Resumed debate on* motion to annul Notices to Quit (Prescribed Information) (Protected Tenancies and Part VI Contracts) Regulations: motion rejected. Motions on Milk (Guaranteed Prices) (Amendment) Order, Weights and Measures Act 1963 (Edible Fats) and (Dried Fruits) Orders agreed to. Adjournment debate about psychological warfare unit in Northern Ireland. House adjourned, 12 midnight.

Friday, February 20: Petition from Patients Protection Law Committee presented. Writs issued for Sutton, Carshalton and Wirral by-elections. Debate on second reading of Homes *Bill rejected after failure of closure* motion by 42 votes to 23. Adjournment debate about Chrysler commercial vehicle section. House adjourned, 4.35 pm.

House of Lords

Monday, February 16: Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Bill read second time. London Councillors Order agreed to. Land Drainage (Amendment) Bill read third time. House adjourned, 4.34 pm.

Tuesday, February 17: Solicitors (Scotland) Bill passed committee stage. *Motions on Treatment of Offenders* (Northern Ireland) Order: Community Land (Excepted Development) Regulations: and Counter-Inflation (Price Code) (Amendment) Order agreed to. Motion to withdraw Measurement of *Cereals Regulations; motion withdrawn*. Debateable question on foreign troops in Angola. House adjourned, 8.11 pm.

Wednesday, February 18: International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs Bill, and Bill of Rights Bill read first time. *Debates on private forestry and* sea use planning: motions withdrawn. House adjourned, 7.37 pm.

Thursday, February 19: Maplin Development (Dissolution) Bill passed committee stage. Parochial Records Bill, and National Coal Board (Finance) Bill read second time. Water Charges Bill read first time. House adjourned, 5.56 pm.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Local Government *(Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill*, second reading. Debate on EEC documents on nuclear safety.

Tomorrow at 2.30: Debate on East-West relations.

Wednesday at 2.30: Post Office (Banking Services) *Bill*, remaining stages.

Thursday at 2.30: Debate on civil aviation policy guidelines. Atomic Energy Authority (Special Constables) Bill, second reading.

Friday at 11.00: Divorce (Scotland) (No 2) Bill, *Licensing (Amendment)* Bill, and other private members' Bills' second reading.

Select committees

Today—Expenditure: Education. Arts and Home Office Sub-Committee. Subject: Priorities and decision taking in the DES. Witnesses: Lord Alexander of Potterhill: Sir Toby Weaver (Room 15, 3.45 pm).

Tomorrow—Nationalized Industries: Sub-Committee A. Subject: Reports and accounts of British Airways Board. Witnesses: British Airways Board (Room 8, 4 pm).

Wednesday—*Science and Technology*: Energy Resources Sub-Committee. Subject: Alternative sources of energy. Witnesses: The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA, Culham, 3.30). Science and Technology: Science Sub-Committee: Subject: Industry and scientific research. Witnesses: EMI Ltd (Room 15, 4 pm). Expenditure: Environment Sub-Committee. Subject: *National Parks and the countryside*. Witnesses: Peak Park Joint Planning Board: Lake District Special Planning Board (Room 5, 4 pm). Expenditure: Trade and Industry Sub-Committee. Subject: Public expenditure on Chrysler *(UK) Ltd. Witnesses: HM Treasury* (Room 16, 10 am). Expenditure: Social Services & Employment Sub-Committee. Subject: Preventive Medicine. Witnesses: Family Planning Association (Room 12, 4.30 pm).

Thursday—Expenditure: General Sub-Committee. Subject: The Public Expenditure White Paper. Witnesses: HM Treasury (Room 8, 4.15 pm). Race Relations and Immigration. Subject: The West Indian Community. Witnesses: PEP: Caribbean Teachers Association (Room 15, 4 pm). Expenditure: Trade and Industry Sub-Committee. Subject: Public expenditure on Chrysler (UK) Ltd. Witnesses: Chrysler (UK) Ltd, *Dunstable: Plant Management*: Union and Staff Association representatives (Dunstable, 11.30 am). Chrysler (UK) Ltd, Luton: Plant Management; Union and Staff Association representatives (Luton, 3.45 pm).

House of Lords

Tomorrow at 2.30: Maplin Development Authority (Dissolution) Bill, and National Coal Board (Finance) Bill, third reading. Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill, committee stage. Solicitors (Scotland) Bill, report stage. Shops (Sunday Trading) Bill, second reading.

Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on overseas aid White Paper.

Thursday at 3.00: Divorce (Scotland) Bill, and Solicitors (Scotland) Bill, third reading. Endangered Species (Import and Export) Bill, and Tyne and Wear Bill, second reading. Motions on Milk (Guaranteed Prices) (Amendment) Order, and Fishing Vessels (Acquisition and Improvement) (Grants) Scheme.

Select committees

Today—Select Committee for Privileges (11 am).

Wednesday—Select Committee on Commodity Prices (10.30 am). EEC Sub-Committee A on finance, economics and regional policy. *Subjects*: European company statute and employee participation and company structure. Witnesses: Officials of Department of Trade and Department of Employment.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR MICHAEL POLANYI

Eminent scientist and philosopher

Professor Michael Polanyi, FRS, the eminent physical chemist and philosopher, died yesterday at the age of 84. Born in Budapest, he became a doctor of medicine at Budapest University in 1913. His first scientific paper, *Chemistry of the Hydrocephalic Liquid*, was published when he was 19. *Investigation of the Physical and Chemical Changes of the Blood Serum during Starvation*, appeared the following year. Even before the outbreak of the First World War, *while still* a medical student, he became interested in some of the *aspects of physics* and physical chemistry that were to occupy him over the following quarter of a century. In the period 1913-1914 he published a number of papers in Hungarian and in German scientific journals on *the application of quantum* theory to the third law of thermodynamics, and on the thermodynamics of adsorption.

Somehow he was able to continue these speculations while serving as a medical officer in *the Austro-Hungarian* army. His work on the third law, during the war, was assisted by a voluminous correspondence with Albert Einstein who, notwithstanding the fact that he was by that date a physicist of world-renown, replied longhand to every letter from the unknown army officer, in many page of courteous exposition. *While a patient in hospital* during the war, Polanyi completed the outlines of his theory of adsorption, which he published in 1916 and submitted for a PhD in Chemistry at Budapest University in 1917. This theory *of adsorption*, through a curious series of accidents, subsequently fell into disrepute, only emerging half a century later, to be acknowledged as a major contribution to understanding of this phenomenon.

After a brief spell in the Ministry of Health of the Karolyi government in 1918 (the only year in the 39 years from *1910 to 1949 in which he* did not publish any scientific papers) he spent a year at the University of Karlsruhe where he met his future wife, Magdalene Kemeny. They were married in 1920 in Berlin, where *Professor Polanyi had* gone to take up a post at the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute of Fibre Research. They later had two sons.

Here Polanyi plunged into two new fields of research, un*connected with his work* up to that date. Within months of his arrival at the Institute he made the first interpretation of the X-ray diffraction pattern of natural plant fibres (cellulose). This work in its subsequent elaboration with K. Weissenberg, led to the rotating crystal method of X-ray analysis which remains to this day probably the most powerful weapon in the vastly expanded armoury of the X-ray crystallographer. The second of the new fields into which Polanyi adventured in this period was that of the plasticity and *strength of solid* material. His studies of this phenomenon culminated in a *theory* of dislocation, whose effects are still to be seen in the large numbers of papers in current journals of solid state physics dealing theoretically and experimentally with dislocations and their consequences.

Polanyi's changes of field were subsequently to be proclaimed as a great loss to reaction kinetics, to patent-law, to economics, and to social studies.

It was for his work on the theory of reaction rates (reaction kinetics) that Polanyi was *best* known to British scientists. This work began with his transfer in 1925 to the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute for Physical Chemistry. Here he began a series of experiments and calculations with a group of collaborators, *many of whom* have since achieved international renown. This work continued in full flood over a period of 15 years until 1940, diminishing in the years 1940 to 1949. Professor Polanyi's speculations during this period related *to the fundamental* mechanics of molecular dissociation at surfaces, the uncertainty principle for angular momentum (with E. Wigner in 1925); an absolute rate theory for unimolecular dissociation (again with E. Wigner); a theory of bimolecular activation energy (with H. Eyring); a generalized theory of absolute reaction rates (with M. E. Evans); as well as extensive work on ionic reactions in solution, on bond dissociation energies and on the mechanism of polymerization.

Much of this work was done in England. In 1933 Polanyi had resigned his position at the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute, in protest against Nazi legislation and moved to the chair of Physical Chemistry at Manchester University, *where he* very quickly built up a major research school.

Even as he *did so*, his mind was adventuring in new directions. In 1935 he published *USSR Economics*. This was followed five years later by *The Contempt of Freedom!* in which is to be found a passionate but deeply thoughtful condemnation of authoritarian practices in the political, economic and scientific areas of Soviet government. Professor Polanyi's fascination with the workings of a free economy led him, in 1940, to make *Unemployment and Money*, one of the earliest diagrammatic films. This film was in essence an exposition of Keynesian theory. Its arguments were taken a stage further in a book *Full Employment and Free Trade* (1945). At about this time, in *Patent Reform* (1944) Polanyi proposed a major revision in the laws governing the granting of patents, in order, at the same time, to encourage and reward invention while yet providing the greatest benefit to the economy through easy access to the substance of the innovation. In this work, for the first time, his experience in two widely divergent fields found common ground in a third area of thought.

In 1946, with the publication of *Science, Faith and Society*, Polanyi embarked in earnest upon the philosophical journey which was to occupy him for the remainder of his life. Two years later he exchanged the chair of Physical Chemistry at Manchester for a chair in Social Studies at the same university. *He had already* been elected an FRS in 1944.

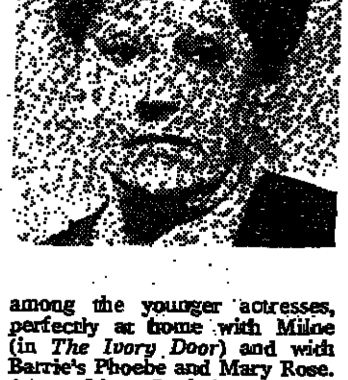
His interests widened from a preoccupation with freedom in science into an investigation of the role of freedom in all the major spheres of human endeavour; *political, economic* and intellectual. These thoughts were collected together in *The Logic of Liberty* (1951). In 1952 he delivered his Gifford Lectures, which developed into his major work, *Personal Knowledge* (1958), and its sequels, *The Study of Man* (1959) and *Beyond Nihilism* (1960). These reflections found a parallel in the sphere of action first in his co-founding of the Society for the Freedom in Science and later *in the Congress for Cultural* Freedom, an international organization which functioned not only as a forum for debate, but also as a body exerting its influence in every way possible to extend freedom of thought.

From 1951 Polanyi *travelled* widely, speaking at conferences and making contact with intellectuals and political leaders all over the world. His energy and curiosity appeared boundless.

In 1958 he retired from Manchester *University where he was* made Professor Emeritus, and went to Merton College, Oxford, as Senior Research Fellow. There he remained until his retirement in 1961. Even then he remained extremely active. *He* was *Distinguished* Visiting Professor at the University of Virginia in 1961-62; a Fellow of the Institute for Advanced Studies in the Behavioural Sciences, Stanford University, in 1962-63; and Visiting Professor of Religion at Duke University in 1963-64. Princeton, Leeds and Aberdeen Universities awarded *him honorary* Doctorates and he was a member of numerous international scientific societies.

Those who knew Polanyi well will attest to his sweetness of character, to a pervading sadness which was none the less at every other moment *illuminated* by sparkling humour, gentleness tempered by a strong and courageous spirit, patent honesty and the humility which is invariably the property of the wise.

MISS ANGELA BADDELEY



Miss Angela Baddeley, the actress, died yesterday at the age of 71.

In the theatre since childhood, she had been on the West End stage for more than 50 years. Since last autumn she had played Madame Armfeldt in *A Little Night Music* at the Adelphi, where she followed Hermione *Gingold*. Though, recently, a very large television audience recognized her as the endearing cook, Mrs Bridges, in *Upstairs, Downstairs*, she may be more strongly remembered in theatre history as the beautiful ingénue of the 1920s who grew into a major classical actress.

Possibly she was too versatile. She never concentrated on one type of character but moved freely about the theatre, always with an assured professional attack. Most parts were worth while. She was happiest *in anything that needed* the honesty of her nature. She brought to the stage her own sweetness and light. The light could be radiant; the sweetness never cloyed.

Born in London on July 4, 1904, *she was the daughter of* W. H. Clinton-Baddeley; her sister Hermione Baddeley was two years her junior. Though she appeared in 1915 at the Old Vic, as the little Duke of York in *Richard III*, her first exacting work in London was under Nigel Playfair's management at the Lyric, Hammersmith; during three years from 1920 she often played Jenny in *The Beggar's Opera*.

Presently she was in the *West End as Hedwig in The Wild Duck* (1925) and, that winter, as Anne in the Thorndike-Casson *Henry VIII*. There followed an Australian tour in which she had four Barrie heroines and she had not long *returned to London before her* gentleness and zest helped to transform a mild Scottish comedy, *Marigold*.

This over, she was established among the younger actresses, perfectly at home with Milne (in *The Ivory Door*) and with Barrie's Phoebe and Mary Rose. A touching Sonia in Heijermans's *The Rising Sun* (Kingsway, 1929), she later had the style for Lady Teazle at the same theatre. Next year she and Glen Byam Shaw were matched enchantingly as the lovers in a Hammersmith *Marriage à la mode*.

Theatre records became starred with part upon part in which Angela Baddeley was so right that one could merely acknowledge it: her wholly uncompromising portrait of the daughter in Maugham's *Sheppey* (1933); the heroine of *Night Must Fall* (1935), and so on to the vulgarian Natasha in *Three Sisters* (1938), Grace in *Dear Octopus* (also 1938), and Cattrin in *The Light of Heart* (1941). She could modulate, as needed, to Miss Prue in the long-running *Love for Love* (Phoenix, 1943); to Ibsen's Nora (1946), the sister in *The Winslow Boy*, as Stella in the *Eden-End* revival (1948): here she acted with all her moving directness, fulfilling Priestley's instruction that, though the girl's emotions must be "sincere", she cannot help at first being a little larger than life.

Thenceforward, with one or two exceptions, Coward's *Relative Values*, for instance, she kept to classical parts, going—in the Old Vic company, 1949-50—from Natalya in *A Month in the Country* to the Rowlandson grotesque of Goldsmith's Mrs Hardcastle; at Stratford (1955) playing Maria and *Mistress Page*; and at the same theatre, in 1958 and 1959, the Nurse in a *Romeo and Juliet* which also went to Russia; playing Emilia (very much her part), and Regan, which she could do against her temperament.

Finally, she became more of a "Mum" figure that was to have its ultimate expression during the 1970s in the much-loved television cook of *Upstairs, Downstairs*. But, before this, she was Mme Ranevsky in *The Cherry Orchard* at Nottingham and Zina'da in *the Gielgud Ivanov* at the Phoenix, London (both in 1965), and she arrived briefly at the National Theatre (1958) as Mother Punchbowl in *The Covent Garden Tragedy*.

Accomplished as she was in *these* older characters, Angela Baddeley stays in many minds as the triumphant young actress who could be an ingénue, as James Agate said, without being a ninny.

She was married twice, first to Stephen Thomas, a director; secondly to the actor and director, Glen Byam Shaw. She had a daughter by her first marriage and by her second a son and a daughter.

Syraino Kalaina, the woman skipper who is credited with helping hundreds of Allied soldiers escape to Turkey when Greece fell to the Germans in the Second World War, has died at the age of 72. Later in the war she was arrested and sent to Dachau concentration camp. After the war, she was decorated by the Australian and New Zealand governments.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, February 22, 1951

Fastest crossing

From Our Aeronautical Correspondent

Aldergrove, Feb 21.—With a large oblong patch on its starboard wing covering the hole made by a seagull yesterday the English Electric Canberra B2 tactical bomber, bound for the United States, today set off on its 2,100 statute-miles ocean crossing to Gander, Newfoundland, making the first non-stop transatlantic flight by a jet bomber.

The black and silver-grey machine left the ground at the RAF station at Aldergrove, Northern Ireland, at 12.43 pm and landed at Gander at 5.23 pm GMT—an elapsed time of four hours 40 minutes—so that its ground speed against severe head winds averaged between 445 and 450 miles an hour. This is undoubtedly the fastest Atlantic crossing yet made.

CORRECTION

Nations in Need

The announcement of the publication of this Special Report which appeared in The Times *on Friday February 20 described Sir George Bishop, Chairman of the ICP Executive Committee, as the Chairman of Bishop McConnell. This should have read Booker McConnell.*

Waiting for Mr Peart to end the sugar debate

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

The sugar debate has come to resemble the Wars of the Roses, with Lord Beet arrayed alongside Earl Cane in uneasy coexistence. Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, will soon have to assume the role of Warwick the Kingmaker and decide how much one side will have to give way to the other now that Bri*tain has decided to stay in the* EEC.

But at the end of January he sounded more like Henry VI when he said in the House of Commons "I do not think that any conflict should arise between cane sugar and sugar beet".

Since then the contents of three submissions to the Government have been made public. Two of them question the wisdom of increasing output of beet, a process at the heart of the 1975 White Paper *Food From Our Own Resources*. That document called for the proportion of British refined sugar produced from home-grown beet to be raised from a norm of a third to a half by 1980.

The first submission was sent by refiners of cane sugar and offered three possible methods of reducing the *size of the in*dustry in view of the cut in cane supplies entailed by EEC *membership* and of the increase in domestic beet called for in the White Paper. There are six cane refineries in Britain, three of which are owned by Tate & Lyle and three by Manbré and Garton, a company with a much smaller output of refined sugar.

The first possibility put forward by refiners is to close the *Liverpool* refinery of Tate & Lyle, which produces about 600,000 tons of sugar a year. That would entail the loss of 1,920 jobs. The second possibility is to stop all refining in Scotland and to close the *Manbré plant on* Merseyside and switch Manbré's Hammersmith refinery from raw intake to refined intake. That would entail the loss of 1,530 jobs.

The third possibility is to close one Scottish refinery and enlarge the other, while closing Manbré's plant on Merseyside, stopping raw intake at Hammersmith and reducing capacity at the giant Thames refinery of Tate & Lyle, which produces a million tons of refined sugar a year. That would lead to the loss of 1,560 jobs.

Cane refiners accept that there *is a fair case for the expansion* of domestic beet proposed by the Government. Others in the food-processing industry do not. A group of sugar traders from some of the most powerful sugar-using companies in the country has given the Government a warning about paying farmers to grow more beet.

The companies say that in a normal year the EEC could expect to accumulate more than 12 million tons of sugar from internal beet and from cane imported from outside under the terms of the Lomé Convention. Yet the Community uses only 10 million tons.

The companies are therefore concerned to note that the British Sugar Corporation has secured the agreement of farmers to increase the sugar beet acreage in England by 4 per cent in the coming season. "The Community is facing a 25 to 30 per cent supply surplus in 1976-77", they say. "There is therefore a case for a decline in acreage planted to beet."

The industrialists then advance the classic consumer argument that the payment of higher prices to farmers will lead to unusable surpluses. "*Consumption of sugar* by British industries has fallen to levels between 10 and 25 per cent lower than two years ago. Any further price increases will speed the fall in consumption which has been accelerated by the extent to which increases in sugar prices have outstripped the rate of inflation in all member countries of the Community.

"The new EEC sugar price is due to come into force on July 1 at the time the Government's £6 pay policy is coming to an end. It does not seem right to accept an unnecessary price increase in an already overinflated commodity at precisely the time the Government will be seeking to win public acceptance of its successor to the present incomes policy."

Who are the authors of these comments? They want to remain anonymous, and it gives nothing away to say that they are worried about the amount of publicity won for the views of food producers by the National Farmers' Union. But if they want publicity, why do they remain anonymous? The answer to that lies in the politics of the food-processing industry. The authors of the comments are members of the Food and Drink Industries Council, which represents almost all sugar users in the *consumer industries, including* those who make sweets, cakes and soft drinks.

It also represents the British *Sugar Corporation through one* of its most recent members, the British Sugar Bureau. The authors of the comments do not want to *upset the appearance of internal* harmony in the council.

Beet expansion is also questioned in a report sent to the Government by *trade unions whose members* work in sugar refineries and in distribution of bulk cane sugar. The unions include the General *and Municipal Workers'*, which sponsors Mr Peart in Parliament.

They question the expansion target for beet in the White Paper on the ground that there is no guarantee that farmers will be tempted to meet it, especially in view of the two past seasons. They want Mr Peart to call a conference of the whole industry to decide whether the £75m expansion proposed by the British Sugar Corporation would not be better channelled to the port refineries which handle cane.

Naturally Lord Beet intends to make a vigorous reply to the champions of Earl Cane. It will be discussed in this column next week.

Science report

Crustacea: Offshore farming

An experiment that could make protein-rich shellfish such as oysters and scollops more widely available has reached a crucial phase in a new approach to fish farming which is being conducted three quarters of a mile offshore from Torcross, Devon.

The project, devised by Mr L. A. Emberson, of Marine Farm Southwest, should show whether a potentially valuable method of husbanding the resources of the sea is practicable. Recognizing the importance to other fish-farming applications, fishery experts and marine biologists from Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food laboratories are encouraging the scheme.

Mr Emberson, a subaqua expert and self-taught fisherman, began the experiment a year ago to create an oysterbed on a reef in 60ft of water. For the first trials, the native *oyster Edulus* was rejected in favour of a faster-growing Pacific cousin, *Gigas*, which reaches marketable size *(about 100 grams) in a third of the* time. It is also hardier than its European relative.

The decision to try the Pacific type and tests on ways of handling *it were made in consultation* with Mr H. Maskell, of Steer Point Oysters, near Plymouth, one of the greatest authorities on rearing shellfish.

The spat (spawn) for 8,000 were put in trays on to the seabed last year. Similar units, or trays, *are used to grow* oysters in river estuaries. As the oyster grows under those conditions, measurements of its size and rate of *growth* are made regularly because in river husbandry the creature needs constant attention. In particular, to ensure successful *and healthy* growth the shellfish is moved to different meshed trays as it grows.

Successful cultivation in rivers depends on keeping the containers free from sediment. A good filter is essential to provide nutrients and *remove* waste so as not to allow self-poisoning. In the offshore experiment the oyster remains in a first tray with *a fine* mesh *for* three months before being transferred to a larger unit.

The idea, in seabed cultivation, is to transfer the oyster on to the reef to look *after itself* when it is about half-grown. Growing it in units also protects it against predators. Over the past 12 months the Pacific oyster *has grown* more rapidly than best estimates and only about a tenth have been lost. By conventional fish-farming practice that is a good record.

The most worrying aspect is over the survival of the bed from the severe storms, the worst for many years, which less than two weeks ago battered this coast. A detailed survey of the reef has yet to be done. Indeed, Mr Emberson believes that if they have survived it will be straightforward to convert to a large commercial operation.

That would mean putting about 70,000 on an area of 400 square yards, or in other words, husbanding a *smallholding* beneath the sea. He believes that such an area could provide a satisfactory farm for one person.

From Pearce Wright
Science Editor
Torcross

Letters, page 13

صكتا من الاهل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Rights issues: where the money went

With the publication of BOC International's accounts at end-September (which are reviewed below), we have now had recent balance sheets from 11 of the 80-odd companies which made rights issues in the first half of 1975; or from 13 if we include Commercial Union, which led the field with its £62m issue in September, 1974, and Chloride, 65 per cent of whose £7m issue in November of that year was left with the underwriters.

Granted that in all of these cases the subsequent balance sheet was dated within six months of receipt of the rights issue proceeds; and that in two of them, BOC itself and Hestair, which put out an unaudited interim pro forma the figures reflect less than three months' use of the funds, it is still possible to discern trends in the application of the cash; and they do not, on the whole, tie in very closely with the protestations of capital investment for growth with which most of the issues were made.

Commercial Union, of course, made no such protestations: that September issue in the wake of the Arab counter-bid for St Martin's Property was a balance sheet exercise pure and simple. The £15.8m Ranks Hovis McDougall issue in the following February was also justified in balance sheet terms, with the group quoting working capital requirements in the wake of commodity price increases; and the end-August accounts, showing borrowings down from £104m to £91m, indicate that the proceeds went exactly where intended.

Chloride was quoting a major expansion of fixed assets as the reason for its "rights", but it followed an extremely rapid increase in borrowings over the preceding six months. Chloride's subsequent balance sheet, at end-March, showed a distinct improvement in the borrowings picture, with short-term debt down from the end-October £17.6m to £7.32m; but the group is indeed pushing ahead with capital spending, with end-year commitments of £6.6m as against £7.11m subsequently swollen by approval for up to £12m in connexion with new industrial battery manufacturing capacity.

Manbré & Garton's £5.3m issue in April, whose proceeds were to be directed to completion of the capital investment programme, showed up in the end-September accounts in a huge increase in the value of stocks, at £25m as against £8.4m. That situation was, however, an anomalous hangover from the sugar shortages of the preceding year; the company down, and reckons to be on target with its capital programme.

Proceeds of the Associated Engineering issue at end-May, however, were earmarked for use in investment; but by the time the end-September accounts emerged the group was admitting to having reviewed its spending early on in the year and deferred investment projects. And the expansion plans for which the directors of Serck raised £2.11m in June were none too obvious in end-September capital commitments of only £1m, though the chairman was talking of "larger investment programmes".

EMI's £14.6m issue in March last year showed through in the end-June balance sheet in a £12m reduction in borrowings: but the group had spent £29m, as against £18.6m, during the year on the purchase of fixed assets, and the programme is accelerating. So far the proceeds of BOC's issue show through principally in an improved balance sheet, as do those of smaller companies like NSS Newsagents: but Barratt Developments has been using the proceeds of its issue in building up its land bank.

We said at the time that Barratt was one of the few developers in a position to come



Mr Leslie Smith, chairman of BOC International: an improved balance sheet.

to the market for money, and one of the least in need of it. On the admittedly inconclusive evidence so far, it looks as though that might stand as a verdict on the whole of the rights issue boom. Shareholders in the companies most in need of the cash have to come to terms with the fact that this has been a repairing exercise. And the companies who jumped on the bandwagon could well have raised the cash more cheaply elsewhere.

Life assurance

Arguments for a re-rating

Events such as the stop on new business at Indemnity Guarantee, a partly life company, following shortly on the heels of similar action by the Department of Trade against Lifeguard, will not help to bolster the public image of life assurance. Nevertheless, it can be argued that the rehabilitation of the sector in investment terms is overdue.

This view is supported in a new analysis of the sector by stockbrokers Wood, Mackenzie. Apart from the depressing effect which the difficulties of a number of smaller companies have had on life company shares, there are anxieties over the effects of inflation on expenses and levels of new business and uncertainty about the future of pensions business.

The result is that the traditional premium rating for the life assurance sector in the stock market has disappeared and life shares now sell on about the same yield as the *FT* A 500 Index.

WM does not attempt to minimize the problem of rising aggregate expense ratios for life companies, but argues that high rates of interest accompanying inflation—considerably higher than those assumed in premium bases—provide a substantial offset. Companies' attempts to restrain costs through increasing efficiency and decentralization should check or may even reverse the rising trend in expenses, while inflation rates may be expected to fall also.

The fall in market values encountered by the life companies in 1974 led to a drop in transfers from long-term funds to the shareholders' surplus. Nevertheless, these transfers have increased by 8½ per cent a year on average over the past 10 years and the major quoted life companies have increased their dividends by a similar percentage, compared with an average of 4 per cent for companies in the *FT* A 500 Index.

WM believes that the future potential dividend growth from the life companies is better than that for the majority of industrial and commercial companies. WM has developed a mutualization price technique to estimate the present value of future profits to emerge from the life companies. Interpreting this in terms of potential for future dividend increases, the suggested total rate of return for the majority of life companies should range from 14 to 15½ per cent a year. This is more attractive than the prospective return from equities in general and from gilts, WM suggests. These "total rate of return" projections range from 15.3 per cent for Equity & Law and Refuge "B" through 15.2 per cent for Legal & General, 15.1 per cent for Sun Life, 14.4 for Britannic and Pearl, 14.2 for Prudential and 12.8 for London & Manchester.

An interesting piece of original research in the WM survey underlines the length of time which a meaningful surplus for policyholders and shareholders takes to emerge on a standard 35-year non-profit endowment policy. The implication here is partly that the drive for whole-of-life, non-profit business, by Equity & Law in particular, should yield maximum profits later.

On the more negative side the model illustrates the sort of new business strain encountered by the newer and smaller life companies writing new businesses on a small shareholding base and without the support of profits emerging from past business.

BOC International

More difficult year ahead

Shareholders in BOC International will have to wait until the first quarter results are announced on Wednesday for real guidance to the group's performance in the current year: but such evidence as can be gleaned from the annual report suggests that the slowdown in profits growth towards the end of last year is going to be continued.

In Europe, certainly, "the coming year will be more difficult" for the major trading division, even though it will benefit from the elimination of last year's reorganization costs; meantime there is inevitably something of a question mark over Africa (which chipped in £9.5m of the £69.3m trading profits last year), and the big growth area, America, will not be an unmitigated bull point unless the Federal Trade Commission's objections to the Airco/ [illegible] are finally overcome.

However, the group's balance-sheet, in the wake of the £22.8m rights issue and a run-down in stocks attributable to the recession (they are in the books at a same-again £103m) is healthy enough, the group had something over £15m in cash at end-September, and although capital spending is due to rise again after a decline in recent months, commitments of £29m should impose no undue strain.

A high level of borrowings—granted that around one-third of them are fixed-rate tonnage debentures—shows to advantage in the inflation-adjusted profit and loss account, with a £47.3m gain on monetary items offsetting the increased costs of stocks and depreciation to leave the CPP-adjusted pre-tax profits only marginally lower.

But if that underlines the merits of the shares—presently at 58p for a seven times earnings multiple and a yield of 6.4 per cent—as a solid long-term holding, the immediate prospects hardly look striking enough to justify a rush to buy.

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £149m
Net assets £196.4m (£146.5m)
Borrowings £154.6m (£170.53m)
Pre-tax profit £47.41m (£34.64m)
Earnings per share 8.29p (6.39p)

Hugh Stephenson

Stumbling in the unfamiliar dark

At the risk of seeming to be perverse for the sake of being perverse, especially after Miss Joan Lestor's resignation and the weekend press, I feel driven to point out again that, despite all assertions to the contrary, the Government is still planning for substantial growth in public expenditure. Last Friday *The Times* was almost the only paper to headline its main story with "Public spending to rise" instead of "Public spending to be cut", and it was right.

Declarations of policy about the future of public expenditure have little relevance to the political argument about the present, because of the peculiar conventions which surround the way in which the figures are presented. The central reality, however, is: 1, that it is very difficult for the public sector to spend more money in substantial quantities in the very short term; 2, it is even harder for them to spend significantly less. This is above all the case where the consumption of real resources is involved.

And, even when one particular section is able to turn on a spending tap in response to political or other pressure, there is invariably some compensating programme which falls behind on the timing of its spending. There is thus a momentum about public expenditure which might be changed over, say, three years by a government which was radical and determined; but which will not be changed by one year's cut (no matter how savage).

After these latest cuts, for example, expenditure is forecast to be 7.3 per cent higher in real terms in the coming financial year than it was in 1974-5. That represents an annual average growth of public spending of significantly over 3½ per cent in each of two years during which the real growth has been little or nothing. Unless the recovery of the British economy is faster than anyone has any right to expect, therefore, the proportion of the gross domestic product disposed of by the public sector will be higher in mid-1977 than it is now, even if (which seems most unlikely) the Government adopts no further significant spending programmes.

The truth is that, if Mr Healey was determined to keep the rate of growth in public spending within that of the economy as a whole for the next two or three years, in order to avoid increasing the burden of taxation, he has not won his fight.

The political decision about public spending centres for the future on whether it should take relatively more or less of the nation's real resources. Over the next two years or so it will take more, and would take more even if the Labour Government were thrown out tomorrow. The more it takes, the less will be available for private consumption, investment and exports.

So much would be recognized as orthodox Keynesianism. Last week's White Paper, however, highlights the dilemma that faces orthodox Keynesianism when looking at government spending in a time both of recession and unacceptably high inflation. The reflex answer in a recession is to run the budget deficit to stimulate the economy. But the deficit can only be financed in one of two ways.

Either the Government prints the money, thereby adding to the inflation, or it borrows the money, thereby adding to the debt interest and the level of public spending. The truth is that Keynes was primarily concerned with the condition of high unemployment and not with high inflation and that in the latter condition, we are stumbling in the unfamiliar dark.

A better answer to the problem of inflation accounting

In an article in *The Times* of September 18 last year I said that the Sandilands proposals were "not the full answer" to the problems of accounting for inflation. Since then the accountancy bodies and many other organizations have issued formal comments on the report.

As far as I know, only the CBI has given its unqualified approval. Most of the others have started by welcoming the proposals but have then gone on to express reservations about Sandilands' treatment of monetary assets and liabilities.

To illustrate the difference between Sandilands' treatment of *physical* assets and *monetary* assets, consider a company which starts the year with stocks costing £100 and ends the year with the same volume, costing £120. The company's balance sheet can be summarized in Table 1.

Assuming no capital has been introduced and no dividend paid, Sandilands would regard the £20 increase in shareholders' funds as a "holding gain" rather than an operating profit. But if, instead of stocks, the company's assets had consisted of amounts owed by customers, again representing an unchanged volume of goods, the whole £20 would be regarded as profit. Yet in neither case could any taxes or dividends be paid without borrowing new money or reducing the real assets employed in the business.

This inconsistency, which means that the profits of banks will continue to be seriously overstated, was pointed out by Ian Morison (*The Times*, November 27) and has been forcefully commented on by the London clearing banks in their official reactions to Sandilands. It has led to suggestions that separate accounting rules should be developed for financial companies.

However, financial companies are not the only organizations whose monetary assets may exceed their liabilities—some mail order companies are in the same position—and it would be much more satisfactory if a general solution could be found which would apply to all companies. I believe that this could be done.

The problem of monetary assets is really the mirror image of the more familiar problem of the theoretical gain on borrowed money during a period of inflation. This has exercised students of inflation accounting since the 1920s and has been extensively debated in the columns of *The Times* following the publication of the Sandilands Report.

The problem can be illustrated by the example in Table 2 in which, as before, a company starts the year with £100 of stocks but we assume in this case that only £70 comes from shareholders, the remaining £30 being borrowed.

Making the same assumptions as previously, Sandilands would again say that there had been no operating profit. However, in this case, the shareholders are clearly better off than they were since they now own 75 per cent of the assets instead of 70 per cent.

I believe that they are better off to the extent of the fall in real value of the borrowed money—that is, 20 per cent of £30 equals £6.

Godley and Cripps (*The Times*, October 1, 1975) would arrive at the same answer by saying that the distributable profit was the proportion of the holding gain derived from borrowed money—that is, 30 per cent of £20 equals £6.

The two methods will always give the same answer provided the fall in the value of the borrowed money is calculated by reference to the *actual increase* in the value of the assets rather than by an index of *general inflation* such as the RPI.

The suggestion that the company in this example had made a distributable profit of £6 would be regarded as dangerously imprudent by some critics, such as Merrett and Sykes (*The Times*, October 1, 1975).

Their main argument is that the gain does not turn up in the form of cash so it could only be distributed by increasing the borrowing. They fear that the consequent increase in the interest charge might not be fully offset by a proportionate increase in sales revenue. Thus, although the *balance sheet* gearing (borrowing as a percentage of funds employed) would have been kept constant at 30 per cent, the *income* gearing (interest paid as a percentage of profits before interest) might rise.

My answer to this is, first, that the *neutral* assumption must be that a 20 per cent rise in the replacement cost of stocks and other assets will be reflected in a 20 per cent rise in the revenue from those assets. Secondly, if the liability represents amounts owed to suppliers, rather than a fixed loan, the gain *will* turn up in cash. The latter result, which may surprise some people, is shown in Table 3.

The only difference between this example and the one in Table 2 is that the initial liability of £30 represents amounts owed to suppliers and is therefore assumed to rise in line with the cost of goods purchased.

These examples bring out an important point which is that an increase in the cost of stocks only involves a drain on a company's cash resources to the extent that the stocks are not financed by suppliers. It is clear that amounts owed by customers require additional finance, as costs rise, in just the same way as stocks.

The conclusion is that if we want to adjust company profits to show an answer which more accurately reflects the company's inflow and outflow of cash—and this appears to have been one of Sandilands' objects—we should base our adjustments on the balance of stocks *plus* amounts owed by customers (debtors) *less* amounts owed to suppliers (creditors). In other words we should be deducting "working capital appreciation" rather than "stock appreciation".

To examine the practical effects of this proposition I have made various estimates based on the last published accounts of GKN, Tesco and Barclays Bank. The results are shown in Table 5. The first line shows the conventional profits. From this we deduct additional depreciation and stock appreciation to arrive at the Sandilands operating profits.

A further adjustment has then been made, based on the net balance of debtors *less* creditors, to arrive at what I have called the "true operating profits". Finally, adjustments have been made for the fall in the real value of the long term borrowing, including overdrafts, and the cash balances held by GKN and Tesco. This produces a figure which I have called "combined profits".

I believe that both the "true" operating profits and the combined profits provide meaningful information. One gives an idea of the minimum maintainable cash profits. The other shows how much could be distributed without either reducing the assets employed in the business or increasing the balance sheet gearing.

GKN and many other manufacturing companies have debtors roughly equal to creditors so their Sandilands profits will represent reasonable approximations to their true operating profits. But in the case of Tesco and Barclays Bank there are major differences.

On the Sandilands definition, Barclays Bank's profits will be shown as being 15 times those of Tesco compared with a ratio of less than three times on the "true" basis. One must reluctantly conclude that Sandilands is going to produce misleading answers for some companies. Tesco is admittedly an extreme case but it is difficult to see the point of deducting £10m stock appreciation from the profits of a company whose total working capital is only £1m.

There would, of course, be practical problems in trying to implement my system. One can foresee difficulties both in defining working capital and in deciding the appropriate indices to use. In making my estimates I decided to include cash in Barclays Bank's working capital, on the grounds that a bank has to keep a certain proportion of its assets in liquid form, but have excluded the cash held by the other two companies.

Amounts owed for overheads have been included with amounts owed to suppliers of actual goods and the same index has been used for adjusting the net balance of debtors *less* creditors as for stock appreciation. The RPI has been used for Barclays Bank's working capital and for all three companies' loans and cash.

Opinions on inflation accounting are so strongly held that it will be necessary to find a compromise if we are to achieve any measure of general agreement. The compromise suggested by the accountants was that the profit and loss account should be presented on a straight Sandilands basis but that this should be followed by an additional table analysing the change in the shareholders' interest in the company in current purchasing power terms. The adjustment of monetary assets and liabilities would thus only appear in the additional table.

The trouble about this solution is that figures in additional tables tend to be ignored. The great majority of investors and others users of accounts would therefore be likely to focus their attention, almost exclusively, on the Sandilands operating profit.

We will not get really meaningful comparisons between different types of company until we include monetary adjustments in our definition of profits. I believe that both the "true" operating profit and the "combined" profit should be prominently displayed in the main body of the accounts.

Martin Gibbs

TABLE 1

	Beginning of year £	End of year £
Stocks	100	120
Shareholders' funds	100	120

TABLE 2

	Beginning of year £	End of year £
Stocks (total funds employed)	100	120
Less: borrowing	30	30
Shareholders' funds	70	90
Borrowing as per cent of total funds employed	30	25

TABLE 3

	Beginning of year £	End of year £
Stocks	100	120
Less: owed to Suppliers	30	36
	70	84
Cash	—	6
Shareholders' funds	70	90

TABLE 4: BALANCE SHEETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR

	GKN £m	Tesco £m	Barclays Bank £m
Stocks	180	48	—
Debtors *less* creditors	21	—47	490(a)
Working capital	201	1	490
Cash	40	13	—
Associated companies, etc	103	3	129
Fixed assets	210	68	293
Total funds employed	554	85	912
Less borrowing	109	1	94
Provisions etc. (b)	100	25	112
Shareholders' funds	345	59	706

TABLE 5: PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS

Year to end	GKN £m Dec. 1974	Tesco £m Feb. 1975	Barclays Bank £m Dec. 1974
Conventional profits	101	23	158
Adjustments (c) for Stock appreciation	—57	—10	—
Depreciation	—10(d)	— 3	9
Associated companies' profits	—6	—	—
Sandilands operating profits	28	10	149
Adjustment (e) for debtors and creditors	—7	10	—93
'True' operating profits	21	20	56
Adjustments (f) for Cash	—8	—3	—
Borrowing	29(g)	—	18
Combined profits	42	17	74

(a) Including cash, etc. in case of banks.
(b) Including deferred and current tax, dividends, and minority interests.
(c) My firm's estimates.
(d) Company's estimate.
(e) Based on same rate of appreciation as the stocks, ie, 32 per cent for GKN and 21 per cent for Tesco. The RPI (19 per cent) was used for Barclays Bank.
(f) Based on RPI which rose 19 per cent in year to December 1974 and 20 per cent in year to February, 1975.
(g) Including £8m for gain on associated companies' borrowing.

Business Diary in Europe: Promises, professors and prototypes

A long game of musical chairs is shortly to begin in the West German central bank system, for in many of the regional central banks, as well as the Bundesbank itself, a change of generations at the top is falling due.

Leaving the board of governors of the Bundesbank about the middle of this year will be Johannes Tüngeler, responsible—among other things—for the German central bank's foreign exchange market policy. His successor is to be Leonhard Gleske, president of the Bremen state central bank who through his regular attendance at the monthly meetings of central bankers in Basle knows his way around the international monetary mechanism.

Quite who is to follow Gleske at Bremen remains unclear. So is the succession to the presidency of the state central bank of North Rhine Westphalia in Düsseldorf, also due to change hands later this year. In Stuttgart, however, the new man has already been named as Professor Norbert Kloten, who up until now has presided over the Bonn government's five-man council of economic advisers and is due to take over the central banks of Baden-Württemberg shortly.

All this change in the air has started people wondering who will take over from Karl Klasen as Bundesbank president. Dr Klasen, who is 67 in April, does not complete his contract until the end of next year, but speculation about his eventual successor has been so strong that Walter Hesselbach, the head of the trade union-owned Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft, has had to deny interest in the job.

Turbulence

Widespread fears in Belgium and Holland that the United States may not live up to its promises on the "arms deal of the century" are clearly worrying General Dynamics, the American aircraft manufacturers at the centre of the dispute.

David S. Lewis, chairman of the American giant, is paying fleeting visits to The Hague and Brussels today to make soothing noises. In the Brussels Hilton he will tell the world that his company will live up to its commitments to place orders worth some £300m with Belgian manufacturers such as Fabrique Nationale.

The Belgian government is apparently still in some doubt whether the difficulties which have arisen over the purchase of 102 aircraft for its air force can be resolved. Paul Van den Boeynants, the Belgian minister of defence, told MPs last week that final contracts would not be signed until compensation terms had been worked out to his satisfaction.

The dispute has already embarrassed the government, because the generosity of the compensation terms was one of the main justifications of the decision to buy American F-16 fighters and not the French Mirage.



British Leyland's Whittaker, Mercedes-Benz's Explorer and Scherenberg: Dr Scherenberg, I presume?

Mercedes secret

The Land Rover is one of the great success stories of all time. Now nearly 30 years old it is still in such worldwide demand for civilian and military use that Leyland Cars is planning a big increase in production at its Solihull factory by midsummer.

Naturally, there have been many attempts by international rivals to produce competitors. Most, however, never got past the prototype stage. But now there's news of a contender from Mercedes-Benz Germany.

Such is the reputation of the Stuttgart group for first-class engineering and methodical development that Leyland is following the Mercedes project with some anxiety. Its men in Europe are beavering away to glean information about the still secret project, codenamed "The Explorer".

Sneak—or leak—photographs have appeared in Germany and there is no shortage of supposedly confidential data. The problem facing Derek Whittaker, managing director of Leyland Cars, is to decide how much of this is being fed out by Professor Hans Scherenberg, head of Mercedes research and development, and how much is genuine.

The picture so far points to a range of four-wheel drive vehicles based on two concepts —a five-door, hard-top, long wheelbase model and a more simple two-door soft-top version. The pundits have it that Mercedes marketing men have decreed that Leyland left a juicy gap between the Land Rover and the much more expensive Range Rover which the Explorer can exploit.

Rescued again

From this morning the 900 workers of Lip—by far the most famous of all French watch making companies thanks to its economic woes over the past three years—will have a new *patron*, Jacques Millet.

He is the new director general advertised for publicly the other week in the careers column of *Le Figaro*, while Claude Neuschwander was still ostensibly the Besançon company's president and DG.

Millet, who is 48, comes from running a successful baby food subsidiary of BSN Gervais Danone. He will be chief administrator at Besançon, though Jean Sarguen, aged 56, will be the new president.

Neuschwander goes blaming Lip's suppliers who, he says, dunned him unceasingly for payment, including payment for Lip's old debts, along with the economic downturn.

The French Government has agreed to come to the rescue again after the spectacular 1973 bankruptcy, putting up a 7m franc loan out of a total 18m franc operation by French banks and a group of big companies.

The Government also last week, bowing to a storm of protests over this renewed public aid to Lip, announced an 8m francs loan as the first instalment of a national programme to help modernize the French watch industry.

Ironies for the North-west

Industry in the regions

The Government's plans to cut public spending are viewed with mixed feelings in the industrial North-west, where there is a strong suspicion that the outcome could once again be "heads I win, tails you lose".

There is certainly sympathy for the view that in general public spending—or public waste, as some would have it—has reached unacceptable levels. And the emphasis which the Government says it intends to put on encouraging investment and industrial growth is welcomed. There are, however, some misgivings.

Until recently the conventional wisdom was that most of the economic ills of the North-west in the postwar years could be conveniently blamed on the rapid decline in its traditional industries, mainly textiles and coalmining. However, the experience of the past couple of years or so has shown that this is by no means the whole story. In almost every industrial sector the North-west has shed workers faster, or increased job opportunities more slowly than in the same industries nationally.

It has, in fact, become increasingly clear that the search for explanations of the region's poor performance must go much deeper and that many of the causes of its economic failures have their roots in non-industrial areas involving such things as housing, environment, communications, pollution and dereliction.

Hence the concern now being expressed about the effects on the region of blanket cuts in public expenditure which must inevitably lead to either cancellation or long postponement of a great many non-industrial projects which the North-west regards as crucial prerequisites to economic recovery.

There is some irony in the fact that the Government's announcement of the public expenditure cuts has come within a matter of weeks of its publishing its response to the *Strategic Plan for the North-west* (commissioned in 1971 and published in 1974).

In its response the Government said: "The North-west is the country's most highly urbanized region. The strategic plan saw the problems posed by living and working conditions in the towns and cities as the result of a complex combination of factors. A number of aspects were examined separately including housing, education, pollution, dereliction and industrial obsolescence, open space deficiencies and problems of the inner areas of cities.

"The plan recognizes the value of an environment improved as a whole and recommends a coordinated programme of action with the duty of execution falling primarily on the local authorities.

"A strong case was put forward for the direction of more resources from government towards a solution of urban problems and the recommendation was crystallized in a call for 'a decade of special effort'.

"The Government agrees with this diagnosis of the environmental problems and their social and economic consequences. It is, however, necessary to place the problems of outworn urban areas in a national context, and any policies directed towards the complex of problems must therefore be of national application.

"However, the concentration of old urban areas in the North-west is so great that the region would be bound to benefit from such an approach."

The corollary must surely be that if cuts in public expenditure are to mean less transport, highways, parks, services and all the rest, the North-west—with its "concentration of urban areas"—will be bound to suffer more than most.

The main conclusion of the strategic plan—and this was unconditionally accepted by the Government—was that the best way of tackling the unemployment and environmental problems of the region would be to concentrate on the "Mersey belt"—Merseyside, Greater Manchester and the area between.

Almost the whole of this area is now administered by the two new big metropolitan councils of Merseyside and Greater Manchester, both of which are now clearly going to find themselves under severe financial restraint for several years to come.

R. W. Shakespeare

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

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State board partners GEC and Rio Tinto in contest for big Middle East order

By Marrice Corina
Industrial Editor

The National Enterprise Board has gone into partnership with two giants of British industry, the Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation and the General Electric Company, in a bold effort to win a major Middle East contract.

Lord Ryder, for the NEB, has negotiated a one-third stake in a joint venture company which hopes to win an order from the Dubai Electricity Corporation for a 180-megawatt power station and associated desalination water plant.

All parties to the deal are now awaiting the outcome of tendering: There is fierce competition; so no one is able to indicate the size of the tender, or the terms.

However, it is understood that the NEB is undertaking the role of lead contractor to assume a big share of any risks. The negotiations running up to the tender are a big triumph for Lord Ryder, for he has been able to associate with two British industrial companies which, in their time, have been critical of NEB-type intervention.

To win the contract will be an important coup for Lord Ryder, who needs to demonstrate how he can help industry in the NEB's early days.

There was a danger that Britain would be out of the race to win the Dubai order; but by putting together a consortium, which will also involve sub-contractors, the NEB was able to put in a last-minute tender through a special extension of the bid dates.

One of the obstacles to putting together groups for big projects in the Middle East has been the problem of finding prime or lead contractors prepared to guarantee other partners. Many Middle East contracts specify that there should be one totally-responsible lead contractor.

Because of the increasing value of certain types of big contracting jobs, some companies, while prepared to accept a share of risks, have found it difficult to enter into joint-venture deals.

Lord Ryder is allowed by the Industry Act, 1975, with the consent of Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, to enter agreements on foreign projects, drawing on overseas aid if necessary through the Ministry of Overseas Development.

Last month the Department of Industry admitted that a consortium said to include British engineering companies and the Central Electricity Generating Board could not be formed to tender for a £200m power station and desalination plant at Qatar because it was not capable of accepting all the responsibilities of the contract.

An early statement can be expected confirming that the NEB has found a way round such contractual problems by linking up with GEC and RTZ.

Lord Ryder is known to be keen on steering industrialists into export deals in ways which would not cause him to be accused of interference. He wants to do this by helping them to overcome problems.

Even if the tender is rejected other companies with overseas projects problems will be encouraged to come forward.

Dubai: A British venture company, Costain-Taylor Woodrow, has been awarded a £71m extension to its contract to build the Dubai dry dock for oil tankers, company officials said here yesterday.

The extension increases the total value of the contract to £162m.—Reuter.

Wilson plan for Neddy anti-inflation debate

By Our Industrial Editor

Mr Wilson is expected shortly to draw both sides of industry into exploratory discussions on a new compact for controlling inflation beyond July. He will promote discussion on economic priorities at the next National Economic Development Council meeting.

The Prime Minister, who believes it is vital to get the timing for talks right, is to act as chairman of the meeting, planned for March 3.

Thus the discussions will take place between publication of the White Paper on Public Expenditure, which has allocated a bigger share of resources to industry, and the Budget on April 6.

This week the Confederation of British Industry will submit its Budget representations; but it is expected that industrialists will wait before making any specific statements on the shape of pay and price policies beyond the summer.

Use of Neddy as the place for exploring ideas for future counter-inflation controls is now considered the right one, even if the Government continues its separate contacts with the trade unions.

The industrial strategy has been developed under the council's aegis, and it is one of the few places where top businessmen regularly meet union leaders and cabinet ministers.

Spate of gilt-edged purchases main factor decelerating money supply

By Tim Congdon

Money supply has declined in recent months. In the last three months M3, the broadly defined money supply which includes deposit accounts, has fallen by a little more than ½ per cent, or at an annual rate of 1.3 per cent.

In January M3 rose by nearly 1 per cent, according to figures released yesterday by the Bank of England. The increase followed declines of ½ per cent in December and almost ¾ per cent in November.

However, the Bank of England gives warning that, owing to changes in the pattern of tax payments and the difficulty of allowing for an early make-up date in December, the seasonally adjusted figures on which these conclusions are based are "considerably more hazardous than usual and are likely to be revised in the light of later information".

Although these complications make it more difficult to interpret the economic significance of recent movements the reasons for the check to money supply growth are clear. Huge purchases of gilt-edged securities by the non-bank public have led to a reduction in bank deposits and hence a lower money supply figure.

These purchases reduced the central government's need for bank finance, despite a large borrowing requirement. In the last three months bank lending to the public sector has declined by £150m.

Loan demand from the private sector, the other main influence on the level of bank deposits, remains subdued. Although bank lending to the private sector rose by £490m in January (before seasonal adjustment) the Bank of England says that nearly all of this rise was accounted for by the addition of year-end interest charges and other seasonal factors.

The bank of England has been criticized in recent months for encouraging too heavy sales of gilt-edged securities which are said to have led to a lower rate of money supply than is compatible with sustaining a satisfactory level of demand in the economy.

The official view is that not too much significance should be attached to money supply developments over a one or two-month time span and that it is difficult in any case to identify the effects of money supply changes on the economy.

However, some financial analysts believe that the authorities are beginning to monitor changes in the monetary aggregates more carefully than was customary a few years ago.

Indeed, it has been suggested that one of the influences on their decision to reduce Minimum Lending Rate in recent weeks has been an intention to bring interest rates down to a more realistic level at which the demand for gilts would be less strong and money supply growth somewhat faster.

Other analysts consider that the reduction in United Kingdom interest rates has been made possible by lower interest rates in other countries.

M1, the narrowly defined money supply which includes current accounts, notes and coin, declined by 0.75 per cent last month. During the twelve months to mid-January M3 has risen by about 7 per cent and M1 by just over 11 per cent, both figures being much less than the increase in national money income over the same period.

MONEY SUPPLY

The following are the figures released for the monthly amount of the money stock, seasonally adjusted, at the month-end meke-up date:-

	M1 £000m	M3 £000m	Percentage change over 3 months at annual rate M1	M3
1975				
Jan	13.7	36.0	28.3	9.7
Feb	13.7	36.3	19.1	8.1
March	13.9	36.9	20.5	12.8
April	14.3	36.9	17.0	10.4
May	14.4	37.5	22.0	13.9
June	15.1	37.4	12.8	5.8
July	15.5	37.6	12.8	8.0
Aug	15.7	38.4	18.1	10.0
Sept	16.1	38.6	28.9	14.3
Oct	16.1	39.0	17.6	15.1
Nov	15.9	38.7	3.9	3.6
Dec	16.1	38.6	0.0	−0.8
1976				
Jan	15.9	38.9	−5.1	−1.3

Auditors at a loss over failed group's accounts

By John Brennan

Shareholders locked into Audit and General Holdings, whose shares were "temporarily" suspended in December, 1972, must by now be used to false dawns.

In mid-1973, after the acquisition of a controlling interest by a private company, Judge Investments, Audit and General, formerly C. Baker & Co (Wholesalers) sold its wholesale tobacconist business for £235,000 cash and prepared to launch into the property market.

The new directors—and associated companies from Judge—forecast profits of at least £70,000 in 1974, "which will exceed profits earned by the company in any recent year of trading".

At the same time, however, they decided to postpone the promise made in Judge's offer document in February, 1973, to seek a re-listing of the shares.

It was postponed in 1974 as well. And this month shareholders have been regaled with the news that "a chance may exist for a future rebirth of your company in some new form being used as either a 'shell' or a base for a new rights issue etc".

The one-time tobacco wholesaler was indeed launched into the property market. But it sank. Accounts for the year to the end of March 1975 show the extent of the crash.

The pre-tax loss of £246,000, after charging a £172,000 write-down in the value of properties, is only one aspect of the problem. All Audit and General's trading subsidiaries have now been put into liquidation. And the two remaining directors, Mr H. Selby and Dr E. S. Hatcher, report that they have been advised that "liquidation is the only proper course to take".

They hope something may be salvaged from the wreck, however, as the holding company's only outstanding liabilities (other than £352,000 of intergroup guarantees covering the subsidiaries now in liquidation) "amount to no more than £5,000".

Just how Mr Selby arrives at this £5,000 figure is difficult to judge. For Stoy Hayward & Co, Audit and General's third auditors in as many years, were not able to come to many definite opinions about the group's accounts—a situation audit was incomplete when Audit and General ran out of funds to pay them.

For £2,682 Stoy Hayward did, however, report that they were unable to state whether the accounts comply with the Companies Acts; or whether the accounts were prepared on a "going concern" basis, although group bankers appointed receivers to one of the main subsidiaries and indebtedness of the subsidiary to the bank has been guaranteed by all group companies.

Information available to the valuers was incomplete when the group's property revaluation was carried out and they were unable to judge whether enough has been written off or not; in addition no provision had been made for interest on a loan covering a property whose valuation they could not verify.

The auditors also found that proper books of account had not been kept, covering rental income; certain debtors and prepayments; a £98,000 loan due to a company in which Mr Selby and a former Audit & General director have a controlling interest; liabilities on two property purchases; the value of cash receivable from group companies; and any liability to corporation tax.

Neither had Stoy Hayward seen the statutory books of the holding company. They did, however, discover that a subsidiary company operating as a dealer has memoranda and articles of association of an investment company.

Mr Selby and Dr Hatcher have asked shareholders to get in touch with them with suggestions about the company's future before the agm next Tuesday. No doubt they will be able to discuss its immediate past as well.

'Good start' in energy discussions

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Feb 22

Mr Leonard Williams, speaking for the European Community, said here that the Energy Commission in the North-South dialogue had got off to a good start.

A work programme and the topics needing to be tackled had been agreed among the oil producers and the industrialized and developing consumer nations.

In the sessions over the next few months the experts would get down to an analysis of the supply and demand problems, immediate and longer term energy needs, world reserves and later price, security, and cooperation questions.

The experts of the four commissions set up by the 27 nations attending the international conference on economic cooperation in energy, raw materials, development and finance, have been winding up their first working session begun on February 11.

They have only just begun to get to the substance of the debate on ways to improve the world economic order. The energy commission, in which the industrialized West is most interested, had the greatest trouble to get started.

The EEC countries, Mr Williams said, had helped considerably in starting the energy dialogue. They were committed to success because they were heavily dependent on oil.

Mr Villiams, former British partnent of Energy official o joned the Brussels Comssion early in January, mainned it was too early yet to whether talking together ensively had brought the tiesto modify their attitudes fundamental points like intenance of purchasing ver nd fluctuating oil prices. Askel whether Britain had ressd separate views from res of the EEC, Mr Wilns said that there was "no son why the United Kingdom uld want to" in the talks e.

Sr Sephen Bosworth, head he United States delegation, spoke of a good start. exation, still one of the third ld countries' main demands uld be "actively discussed". minsterial meeting in June supposed to review the exts' progress.

Jensen bidders urged to pool resources

By Clifford Webb

Attempts were being made last night to persuade a number of potential bidders for Jensen Motors to merge their interests in a single consortium strong enough to ensure the long-term profitability of the specialist car maker.

The man behind the merger talks is Mr Tony Good, head of a London public relations company, and a Jensen director for the past eight years. Merchant bankers Henry Ansbacher are also playing a prominent part.

Mr Good said last night: "I believe the assets can be acquired for £1.5m, with a further £2m required for capital development. To make the project really viable we would need access to a further £1m for development work.

"I am interested only in what is best for Jensen. It may be that individuals can raise enough capital to buy the place, but that is not enough in the long term.

"However, if all the interested parties can be persuaded to get together we shall have the means to put Jensen on its feet and keep it there."

One of the bidders has already submitted proposals to the Department of Industry for government assistance. This follows a strong hint from Mr Gerald Kaufman, Minister of State for Industry, that the Government would give favourable consideration to some form of assistance if a buyer came forward.

This could take the form of a low-interest loan or a guarantee to cover losses for the first year while the new owners are reorganizing the West Bromwich plant and labour force.

Considerable behind-the-scenes advice is being given to Mr Good and Mr Donald Healey, another former director and car designer, and by Mr John Barber, former deputy chairman of British Leyland.

Mr. Barber is suing British Leyland for breach of contract, and until this is resolved is not expected to take up a new appointment.

It is thought unlikely that he would be interested in a full-time executive post at Jensen, but could play an important role as a non-executive director.

His presence would give the new owners access to one of the most experienced senior managers in the motor industry. It would also provide an answer to Jensen's critics, who have claimed that its many changes of ownership and traumatic financial history were largely due to the absence of top motor industry expertise.

Bonn watch on key wage negotiations

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Feb 22

Lengthy wage negotiations in the West German engineering industry showed the first signs of progress today with the employers offering a 4 per cent increase for the industry's 3.6 million workers to take effect from the beginning of the year.

This first offer from the employers' side was made in the course of a top-level meeting in Cologne with officials from the IG Metall trades union.

Although Herr Eugen Loderer, the IG Metall chairman, rejected the employers' offer as inadequate. The employers' side is now hoping that the union's managing board will approve further talks in the near future. It meets on Tuesday.

The present round of engineering industry negotiations is of crucial importance for the government, which regards modest increases as an essential precondition for stable non-inflationary growth this year.

The union side has demanded wage increases varying regionally between 7.5 and 8.5 per cent. It is also seeking improved holiday pay and conditions and other fringe benefits.

However, the employers proposed today that these be frozen at their present levels for the duration of the new contract.

American team cites hazards in reactors

By Roger Vielvoye

While Mr Alex Eadie, minister responsible for nuclear power, was extolling the safety record of Britain's nuclear plants last week, three nuclear engineers formerly employed by General Electric of the United States were telling a congressional committee that many American reactors did not meet federal safety standards and should be shut down.

The three engineers, plus a member of the influential Nuclear Regulator Commission (NRC), resigned earlier this year so they could voice publicly their concern over the safety aspects of nuclear power development in the United States.

Their defection to the ranks of the nuclear opponents could radically change the complexion of the fight against nuclear power, the magazine *Nucleonics Week* reports.

Such prize catches have been rapidly snapped up by the nuclear opponents. Mr Robert Pollard of the NRC is now working for the Union of Concerned Scientists, and the three General Electric men have joined Project Survival, which is leading the fight against nuclear power in California.

Already they are in great demand, appearing before congressional hearings and giving press conferences in cities throughout the United States, where local utility officials are trying to win approval for new nuclear power stations.

Nucleonics Week describes one of the three highly-paid General Electric men, Mr Dale Bridenbaugh, as the man who "knows where the bodies are buried" because he has been working for a long time in the "complaints department" of GE handling the things that go wrong with its boiling water reactors in commercial operation.

He is said to possess information on everything that has gone wrong with or could go wrong with GE reactors.

For the anti-nuclear groups the value of these four experts is incalculable. For years they have complained that they could not get the right sort of help from the nuclear industry to focus on the pressing technical questions, rather than wasting time battering at issues that could be answered easily.



extolled

The industry in the United States, which is already finding increased opposition to the spread of nuclear power, is clearly worried about the appearance of four key experts on the opposing team.

And if *Nucleonics Week* is right there could be more defections on the way. The resignations have highlighted the unease about safety in other parts of the industry, and more could follow.

UK to fight for nuclear project site

By Our Energy Correspondent

Britain will make a new and determined effort to persuade its European Community partners this week to reject a recommendation that a £70m nuclear fusion project should be sited in Italy.

Mr Alex Eadie, the minister at the Department of Energy responsible for nuclear power, is leading the British delegation to the Council of Research Ministers in Brussels tomorrow, and will put the case for siting the project at the Culham research centre near Harwell.

The recommendation that the Joint European Torus (JET) reactor should be built at a research centre at Ispra in northern Italy comes from the European Commission.

Mr Eadie will point out that the JET reactor was designed at Culham and that the British research team is among the best in the world in this branch of technology.

Strong British opposition to the Ispra siting will mean that the whole JET project will have to go back to the Commission for further consideration.

The decision on the siting of JET may be of vital importance since nuclear fusion, if perfected, could provide limitless energy without dangerous radioactive waste.

But the release of energy through fusion takes place at 10 million degrees Centigrade and there are still enormous difficulties to be overcome, particularly in building containers.

Dr Basil Pease, director at Culham, said yesterday it would be a mistake to transfer the work to Italy. Building the reactor would take about five years at Culham, but in Italy it could take a year longer.

"Ispra has no fusion research experience. We would expect a number of governments and ministers to resist the proposal."

But he contested suggestions that British scientists would emigrate to the United States rather than go to Italy. "They look forward to the ministers resolving the issue", he said.

Saudis' takeover of Aramco backdated

By Business News Staff

Saudi Arabia's takeover of the remaining oil company stake in the Arabian American Oil Co (Aramco) will be backdated to January 1, according to Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the country's oil minister.

Shaikh Yamani said there were still a few minor points to be worked out before an agreement could be announced which would increase the government stake in Aramco from 60 to 100 per cent.

The four oil company shareholders in Aramco, Exxon, Texaco, Standard Oil of California and Mobile, are thought to have had a basic agreement with the Saudis for some time, but have been bogged down in the negotiation of the details.

The oil minister said another meeting was needed to settle outstanding details. He hinted that the Saudis were not in a hurry to sign the agreement and it might not be ready for several months.

Three other oil exporters—Kuwait, Iraq and Venezuela—have taken complete control of their oil production during the past three months. The Saudi pact is eagerly waited by other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) who want to know the effect of the agreement on prices and how much Saudi oil will be coming on to the market outside the control of the former Aramco partners.

It is these details that are not yet settled. The companies are anxious that their right to lift large quantities of Saudi oil should be specified in the agreement.

Discussions have been taking place also over the fee the companies should receive for continuing to operate the oilfields.

Although Saudi Arabians still hold about 75 per cent of the jobs in Aramco, the American presence in the oilfields is more pronounced than anywhere else in the Middle East. It is estimated that over 1,500 Americans work for Aramco, most of them in key positions.

Aramco is the biggest oil producing company in the world with the capacity to produce over 12 million barrels of oil a day—nearly twice as much as Iran, the second largest Opec producer. The consortium output is just under 7.3 million barrels a day.

Senate Bill to break up oil groups

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Feb 22

Leading Democratic Party senators are now gathering support for legislation that aims to break up America's largest oil companies.

The oil companies now appear to be taking this legislative move most seriously and a public debate is about to start on the question of how much power the oil companies should have. This is bound to become a prominent issue in the presidential election campaign.

"Divestiture (by oil companies of much of their assets) may well be the number one issue facing the petroleum industry this year", Mr James Lee, president of Gulf Oil Corporation, declared last Thursday.

Mr Charles Spahr, chairman of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, said on Friday the sponsors of the legislation "want to dismantle our energy industry . . . to take an entire industry apart".

A leading sponsor of the Bill is Senator Birch Bayh, who is a hopeful presidential candidate and who told the Senate that the oil companies "have a million dollars in a war chest" to stop the proposals.

The oil companies are taking the legislative proposals so seriously because a Bill to break up the biggest oil companies was defeated only by 54 votes to 45 in the Senate last October without much prior canvassing on its behalf.

Sponsors of the present Bill have made much more careful preparation, and appear highly confident of success. Its chief supporters, besides Senator Bayh, are Senator Edward Kennedy, Senator Philip Hart, Senator John Tunney of California and Senator James Abourezk of South Dakota.

Details of the Bill are likely to be settled by the Senate subcommittee on anti-trust and monopoly early in March and a full Senate debate is probable the same month.

Senator Bayh believes the American people blame much of the high cost of oil on the practices of the companies. He told the Senate last week that the public was disturbed over the fact that a relatively few multinational corporations had "virtually monopolistic control over the petroleum industry of the entire world".

The Bill is likely to give the largest 15 United States oil companies five years to divest themselves of all their operations outside of one of four areas of business activity. The four sectors are refining, marketing, transportation and exploration with production.

A special court would be established to supervise the break-up of the companies, ensure that it was concluded within five years and arrange that suits brought by companies against forced divestiture we were dealt with swiftly.

Sponsors of the Bill say they have little faith in standard anti-trust suits, which generally take years to crawl through the courts.

Their main argument is that vertical integration in the oil industry has resulted in a total absence of real market competition.

The oil companies, not surprisingly, object to this assertion, and at the moment they appear to have the support of President Ford.

The legislation may be passed in the Senate, but its chances this year in the House of Representatives appear slight even if it is passed by the House, it will be vetoed by the President.

But the oil companies fear the public discussion will bring a lot of unfavourable publicity and set the stage for rapid passage of the legislation in 1977 if a Democrat wins november's presidential election.

Mr Spahr said the legislation could go down in history as one of the cruellest hoaxes ever pulled on the American public. He called it "a totally destructive act to the economic and social well-being of the American people".

OECD fears on investment level

Continued from page 1

The OECD thinks that, with rolling inflation, the ance of payments ought to priority in the short term. ius feels that the scope for further drops in interest of the kind seen in recent is limited; the rates it to be kept up to maintain able exchange rate for the id.

e pressure to give top ity to the external situation inforced by fears that the ients deficit may worsen year and by the size of gn debt repayments.

though impressed by the ess made in handling the diate difficulties facing in, OECD economists are y disturbed about two m-term issues which will y take many years to bring control. The first is the ditous decline in industrial ment which began in 1970. g the 1960s, the organiza- calculates, the amount of fixed investment was growing at a rate of nearly 6 per cent a year; since 1970 it has been growing at well under 1 per cent.

That collapse is seen as gravely impairing Britain's productive capacity. Manufacturing's share of the economy has declined, and the average age of the machinery it uses has increased. The aging of machinery means that new techniques are not being introduced as quickly as they should be and that productivity has been reduced.

The fall in investment is seen as being mainly caused by the decline in profits, with the low average level of demand since 1970 being one contributory factor.

The OECD's economists take a sceptical view of some elements of the Government's industrial strategy but are thought to have agreed to delete a dismissive reference to the usefulness of planning agreements and to have contented themselves with avoiding any positive declarations of enthusiasm. Other elements of the programme are more highly regarded, however.

The other difficulty which worries the OECD is the seemingly inexorable slide of the United Kingdom into deficit. For some time the organization has been increasingly sceptical about the traditional measures of control (particularly over local authorities) which it has felt are far too lax. It wants the search for new ways to limit spending to be a continuing process, rather than a once-and-for-all affair.

That is thought to be vital because the OECD feels that there is a real and growing structural difficulty of public finance, over and above that caused by the current recession, which the organization believes is responsible for about a third of the present borrowing needs.

That structural difficulty has come about because the surpluses on current account, which used to pay for the Government's capital deficit have been eaten away.

As a result, capital spending has had to be paid for out of borrowing. The consequences were illustrated in last Thursday's White Paper on public expenditure, in which interest charges were shown as increasing by so much that the more than counterbalanced cuts in spending.

Mail users call for better PO market strategy

By Ronald Emler

A report by the Mail Users' Association says the Post Office is "threshing about like a man in quicksand". The report, sent to the Post Office Users' National Council, the statutory watchdog, suggests that after the parcel and overseas rate increases are implemented on April 25 a period of pricing stability is required to enable the Post Office to formulate a sound marketing policy based on customer demand.

The MUA says it is vital that services do not undergo irreversible changes before the Post Office review, under Mr Charles Carter, presents its report. During the intervening period—estimated to be a year—the PO should be free from political pressure and not forced to pursue "a hand-to-mouth existence damaging to its entire structure".

The latest increases are "a mere ad hoc response to circumstances and form no part of a considered strategy for the postal business", the association says.

MUA claims that only 3.5 per cent of 1974-75 costs were saved when traffic declined by 20 per cent.

EMI talks with Thorn denied

A spokesman for Lazard Brothers, merchant bankers to EMI, yesterday denied that any discussions were in progress aimed at a merger of the entertainment and leisure group with Thorn Electrical Industries.

He was commenting on press reports that both EMI and Rank Organisation had shown interest in such a move.

On other pages

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Lending rate 9½ pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate is unchanged this week at 9½ per cent. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applications £1,077.5m Allotted £300m
Ends at Received
Prev week Allotted
Aver rate £8.8010 Received
Next Friday £900m Prev wk £8.83...
Replace £400m

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Bacat': time to break the deadlock

From Mr Alan Lee Williams, Labour MP for Havering, Hornchurch

Sir, The public is increasingly aware of the difficulties encountered by the British Waterways Board in their effort to settle disputes involving the Hull Bacat operation (Barge Aboard Catamaran Ship). However, wider considerations arise for the future of water transport, not only in Hull, but with implications for other British ports.

The original blacking of the Bacat form of transporting goods was introduced in 1974, when a group of men including shop stewards who call themselves the unofficial shop stewards' committee decided they did not want the Bacat ship in the Hull estuary, because it threatened their livelihood in the enclosed docks. They had previously negotiated with the owners arrangements for dealing with the ship, and for the employment of some dock workers for whom there was actually no work. Unfortunately, the press publicity on the effect of the agreement (that men for whom there was not a job were playing football on the quay) embarrassed the dockers to an extent that they decided to cancel the agreement, refused to negotiate further and blacked it. At the same time they decided to black any other organizations assisting the Bacat system. Companies involved were quickly coerced into toeing the line, but the board would not succumb, and their fleet normally operating out of Hull was blacked, as indeed were their inland terminals by road haulage operators based in Hull.

The official trade union considered this basically a matter for the unions to resolve, but negotiations between unions and men met no success. However, the shop stewards representing the dock, waterway and road haulage industry throughout the country agreed an official policy that barge carrying ships should not be blacked but worked, but the unofficial committee in Hull refused to accept this official policy.

Whilst from a physical point of view this blacking did not prevent the ship operating, it did affect the marketing of the service. Companies importing or exporting traffic were not prepared to endanger their operations by feeding some of their traffic through the system, much as they would have wished otherwise. Thus the levels of traffic could not be developed and this innovatory form of transporting goods, which would have resuscitated the lighterage industry, was abandoned. The board's fleet and depots, notwithstanding the departure of the Bacat system, still remain blacked in spite of efforts by all those concerned. The only alternative course is to carry out the disciplinary procedure, whereby men refusing to carry out proper instructions are subjected to procedures negotiated at national joint council level. The difficulty here is of confrontation, which may well lead to a total stoppage of the dock. On the other hand, it must be made clear that management is responsible for running these operations, that conciliatory methods have been adopted for some 18 months without success, and it is time management began to manage.

The Danish Bacat ship owners have retreated completely from Hull and thus from the United Kingdom, at a time when dock trade should be expanding. My association, Transport on Water (Tow), based in the Port of London, has offered facilities with assurances of freedom from industrial dispute, and it is hoped that the Danes will relent and bring back trade to London docks where it is desperately needed.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN LEE WILLIAMS,
Chairman,
Transport on Water,
Northside,
Royal Albert Dock,
London.
February 17.

Food producers, processors and the housewife

From Professor T. Josling and Mr S. Harris

Sir, Mr Fortescue is, of course, correct that most foodstuffs pass through the hands of processors and distributors before reaching the housewife (Business News Letters, February 11). He might have added that on a large number of matters relating to the cost and quality of farm produce, the interests of the food trade and those of the ultimate consumers do in fact coincide. In so far as this coalition of interests can be helpful in improving policy decisions, it is to be welcomed.

The examples which he cites of our neglect of the manufacturers' interests may, however, cause some confusion. These same millers which he would have us consult would have told him that durum-wheat is used for making pasta—and indeed is in surplus in the Community for the first time this year.

This surplus is not related to the increase in the production of feeding-quality common wheat encouraged by the high intervention price fixed in relation to its bread-making value. The Commission have proposed that the former problem be met by changing the basis on which the special durum-wheat subsidies are paid, and the latter be tackled by reducing the common-wheat intervention price to bring it in line with that established for feed grains. Any premium which common-wheat of bread-making quality might in future attract under EEC rules does, of course, depend on an adequate test being established.

Our one reference to the food industry was, unfortunately, obscured by a misprint. We intended to point out that storage payments, such as those under "intervention-B" arrangements, probably benefited the food trade. But we did not wish to imply blame, since in this regard the trade is merely acting as agents on behalf of the Commission in carrying out agreed market policy.

Lest any reader should be stimulated to refer back to our article, it appeared on February 9, not January 9, as indicated in Mr Fortescue's letter.

Yours faithfully,
TIM JOSLING,
Professor of Agricultural Economics,
University of Reading,
Whiteknights, Reading.
SIMON HARRIS,
S. & W. Berisford Ltd,
50 Mark Lane,
London EC3R 7QJ.
February 11.

Home loans for the cheaper end of the market

From Mr W. J. H. Shepherd

Sir, By what right does your correspondent Mr English (February 11), of the Nationwide Building Society, claim councils should only advance on the riskier type of property security. No wonder the public sector stands accused of always making losses.

It seems by their remarks in the BSA's January news sheet No 85 that they do not relish competition from councils. If only they did not spend so much killing retail areas with their expensive offices in shopping parades they might be able to dare advance more. Estate agents are very well able to maximize the collection of building society investments and repayments given a fair chance of doing so.

Mr English boasts of the £100m scheme the DoE arranged for building societies to make available for advances to persons sponsored by councils but fails to mention that would-be borrowers had to meet all the societies' usual criteria. If councils are to confine themselves only to "loans at the bottom end of the market" presumably they are for those whom the building societies decline as being bad risks!

Two hundred and seventy-six million pounds has been allocated by the Government for home loans and Mr English thinks this should provide 40,000 advances. In London there are not many dwellings that can be bought with an advance of under £7,000, even at the "bottom end of the market". From the BSA's own news sheet only 10 per cent of dwellings throughout the United Kingdom were sold at under £7,000.

It is to be hoped that the members of the BSA will carry out the promise they make in news sheet No. 85 and "conscientiously divert a proportion of funds to people at the cheaper end of the market". As the association states, £100-£200m for this purpose represents a very small proportion of the £6,000m societies aim to lend during 1976.

Yours faithfully,
W. J. H. SHEPHERD,
2 The Albany, Sunset Avenue,
Woodford.
February 16.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Buy Burton Group, Kleinwort, De La Rue

With the equity market still trying to pierce the FT 400 mark, there is no lack of advice on special situations.

Heseltine Moss has decided that the outcome of the struggle against wage inflation remains in the balance. For growth, Heseltine suggests Charterhouse Group and Ocean Wilsons (Hldgs). For Charterhouse this year should bring a better performance from banking and insurance, Oceans Wilson is "virtually" the only way that United Kingdom investors can invest in Brazil while avoiding the investment premium and Brazil's tight investment restrictions, it argues.

For income, the brokers like Ranks Hovis McDougall and Britannic Assurance.

Shares in Burton Group, the multiple tailor, have managed a partial recovery from last year's weakness, and Buckmaster & Moore is among the supporters. At the moment, the shares are worth buying on dividend yield, says Buckmaster, but there is also a better future. But, adds the broker, this year's profits are almost certain to be down, and the "definite uptrend" is not expected until next year.

Buckmaster has also "substantially up-graded" its profit estimate for Marley to "at least" £14m profit before tax for the year to October next.

"Any remaining secondary bank shares" in one's portfolio should be switched into Kleinwort Benson Lonsdale, recommends Laing & Cruikshank. Kleinwort's growth benefits this year from the first oil landings from the Argyle Field and Laing predicts steadily rising earnings and dividends over the next two years.

De Zoete & Bevan continues to recommend shares in De La Rue, in the wake of the recent quarterly profit statement. Rising earnings are predicted, and de Zoete does not expect a rights issue.

Terry Byland

Brokers' views

Briefly

DRESDNER BANK
On the strength of a good 1975, Dresdner Bank now plans to raise capital by DM120m to DM790m. It will offer shareholders new DM50 shares at DM150 each in ratio of one for every six held.

A. HOWDEN-MORICE TOZER
Proposed merger between Alexander Howden Group and Morice Tozer and Beck is not to be referred to Monopolies Commission.

COLNE VALLEY WATER
Profit for 1975, £1.25m (£511,000) after tax £446,000 (£346,000). Dividends at maximum rates declared.

MAKITA CDR ISSUE PLAN
Makita Electric plans to issue about 3.3 million common shares in Europe next month in form of Curacao depositary receipts. This power-tool maker is negotiating with underwriting group including Yamaichi International Europe and Robert Fleming.—Reuter.

UTD SCIENTIFIC
Production for first two months of new year maintained at rate running in past six months. Directors estimate that pre-tax profits for year should exceed £1m for first time.

TORONTO-DOMINION BANK
Toronto-Dominion Bank plans a $50m (Canadian) issue of capital notes in international market to mature in 1982. Tentative interest rate, 9 per cent.—AP—Dow Jones.

ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT
Mr John Glyn, chairman, tells members that 1976 began "auspiciously", but he cannot make forecast for year. Total capital and reserves during 1975 increased from £8.6m to £9.6m. A Miss Gladys Wrigley holds 11.4 per cent of the company's preference capital (10.8 per cent a year ago).

ASSOCIATED PAPER INDS
Second half of past year saw worst-ever recession, and this is persisting, writes Mr K. Young, chairman, in report. But there are signs of revival in converting division.

CIBA-GEIGY
World sales of this chemicals and plastics group slipped 3 per cent to 9,040m Swiss francs (£1,700m) in 1975. Operating profit "greatly reduced" but dividend [illegible] high value of Swiss franc, besides costs and recession in demand.

BABCOCK REGROUPING
Company has formed new group to run all electrical engineering and process-control interests in United Kingdom and United States, with an expected turnover of £35m.

Copper market is buoyant and the short-term outlook is bullish

A combination of fears that the problems in Africa can only get worse, nervous short-covering and signs of consumer interest combined to take the price of three-month copper wire bars to £634.75 last Friday from an average of £607.95 for the previous week.

Some dealers are agreed that the short-term outlook is bullish and there is a belief that it is only a question of time before prices go higher. However, Bache point out in their review that the fundamental situation in copper is unchanged with huge stocks overhanging the market and business recovery proceeding only slowly.

Although they see the seriousness of the African situation seeming to justify holding long positions, Bache say that they would not become too optimistic about a real bull market developing and would anticipate fairly heavy trade selling to emerge if the market moves up to the £640-50 area.

Meanwhile Reuter has quoted a spokesman for Mitchell Cotts, who act as shipping agents for the Zambian Government, as saying that Zambian copper has begun to arrive at the Kenyan port of Mombasa for the first time for more than a year. By last Tuesday 130 tons had arrived from Ndola and Mufulira, on the Zambian copper belt, in 10-ton Kenyan lorries.

In February last year Zambian exports through Mombasa were halted when Tanzania put a ban on Kenyan lorries of 18 tons or over using non-tarmac roads crossing northern Tanzania from Zambia on the ground that the lorries were damaging the road surfaces.

However, after high-level Kenyan-Zambian talks in January, it was reported that it had been decided to use smaller, [illegible] lorries to get the copper on the move to Mombasa. But Mr Alfred Tandau, the Tanzanian Minister of Communications and Transport, denied a Kenyan press report than an agreement had been made calling for the movement of 6,000 tons of copper per month to Mombasa.

Commodities

In Paris the Industry Ministry has announced that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) will hold a preliminary meeting of world copper producers and consumers in Geneva on March 22. This is at the joint request of France and Zaire and of the Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC).

The desire for such a meeting is a change of stance by CIPEC which decided last November, at a ministerial meeting in Lima, Peru, to seek cooperation with consumers rather than attempting to form a producers' cartel.

But the fact is that although the mills of UNCTAD may grind exceeding small, they grind slowly and even a pretty desperate CIPEC is not looking for quick results which would have any impact on the market situation.

If, in the meantime, the present trend towards higher prices should gather pace, and the magic £700-tonne level appears to be attainable, it is a fair bet that the producing countries' present enthusiasm for the conference table will diminish.

A mountain of sugar

Anyone who thinks that food mountains are a monopoly of the Common Market had better think again. For those who care to take a trip to the 7,000 delightful islands that make up the Philippines could well stumble upon what has become a fast-rising sugar mountain, writes John Whitmore.

Moreover, with the present level of the sugar price providing little incentive to sell returning an exceptionally good yield, there seems no immediate [illegible] for the mountain not [illegible] ow further.

Financing and storage considerations apart, the most worrying aspect of the mountain is, quite simply, the rapid deterioration of the sugar itself. Just how much of 1974-75's production has been lying around is open to question. Some estimates point to a figure approaching 500,000 tons, while others put it even higher. What is also not known is how much of this sugar may, in fact, be committed to buyers. But what is clear is that the sugar itself is rapidly turning black and will need to be reprocessed.

Naturally enough, the mountain is a topic of considerable debate in local sugar circles, though one must immediately add that the debate is hardly unbiased. The Government inserted itself as a monopoly buyer of sugar in mid-1974, cutting the producers off from the main benefits of the sugar boom that was shortly to follow.

In addition, given that neither growers nor millers can be said to have been totally impoverished by the Government's intervention—they are paid promptly for all their production, albeit at the Government's fixed price—their attitude might be said to be largely one of "sour grapes".

But while there is an obvious cause for resentment, it has not been unreasonable for the planters to argue, at least in retrospect, that an excess profits tax would have been a better way of ensuring a larger Government share of the take than the nationalization that has apparently led to a bungling of the international marketing.

Still more reasonable, perhaps, is their concern about the future of sugar exports. Until 1974 Philippine sugar had a guaranteed market in the United States under the United States quota system. But since the running off of the quota system, an increasing proportion of exports has found its way elsewhere, mainly to Japan. Should, therefore, the United States decide to return to a quota system, as some believe possible given that the world sugar price has now fallen back [illegible] United States' domestic production costs, the fear is that the Philippines might not receive as favourable treatment as before and be left much more exposed to the vagaries of world sugar demand.

Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Two banks, Hoover and Woolworth reporting

The banking results season comes into its own this week—Lloyds having jumped the gun, so to speak, with its rights issue. Nat-West figures for 1975 are due tomorrow, the Midland's on Friday. Lombard Street is also represented by Gillett Bros and Allen Harvey and Ross.

Two household-consumer names stand out for the rest of the week: Hoover and Woolworth. The electrical appliance major reveals its final figures today, while Woolworth make theirs known at the end of the week.

TODAY, Interim—Bond Worth. Finals—Hoover, and J. and L. Pandell.
TOMORROW, Interim—Rossill. Finals—London City and Westcliff Property, National-Westminster Bank, Nottingham Manufacturing and Spirella.
WEDNESDAY, Interims—BOC Intl (first quarter figures), Matthew Clark, Johnson Matthey and Utd Real Property. Finals—Gillett Bros Discount.
THURSDAY, Interims—Textured Jersey, Thomas Plywood, and Wiggins Construction. Finals—Heriton Midlands, Alex Howden, Kleeman Industrial, Lamson Ind, Mme Tussauds, Ransomes Sims and Jefferies, and Silentbloc Hldgs.
FRIDAY, Interims—GM Firth (Metals), Lake and Elliot, Shaw Carpets, Smith Bros, and Town and City. Finals—Allen Harvey and Poss, Evode, Midland Bank, SKF and Woolworth.

Surprise bid by Aurora for E Sussex Eng

By Ralph Holder

Mr G. J. Suckling, who became chairman and chief executive of East Sussex Engineering only six weeks ago, is preparing to do battle with Aurora Holdings and their advisers, Keyser Ullmann, over the surprise all-out bid for his company announced at the weekend by Aurora on the basis of 30.031p a share cash.

The ESE board is consulting Warburgs before advising shareholders. For the moment the company tells them to "take no action".

On Feb 12 Aurora revealed that the previous day it had bought 3.38m shares, or just under 30 per cent of ESE ordinary, for around £773,000 cash, saying: "It is not the present intention of the board [illegible] balance". Mr R. Atkinson is chairman of Sheffield-based Aurora, which specializes in gear and pattern-making.

Aurora on Friday night announced the purchase of a further 1,863,516 shares, which, with 125,000 and 50,000 bought on February 17 and 18, makes a total holding of 45.3 per cent

Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

How Jardine Matheson takes expansion in its stride

Few companies have spread themselves in recent years as far or as fast as Jardine Matheson. From its Hongkong headquarters the tentacles have reached out across the Pacific to Hawaii and the Philippines, shot southward to Singapore and south-east Asia, curled around the globe to absorb substantial property interests in Britain and, most recently, stretched across the Indian Ocean to grasp a controlling stake in Rennies of South Africa.

Throw in last year's major Hongkong acquisitions—100 per cent of leading construction group Gammon and 75 per cent of Zung Fu, the Mercedes franchise holder—and one has come a long way from the Hongkong-oriented group making after tax profits in 1970 of around £5m.

Substantial though the Hongkong interests remain—and Jardine's influence in the colony runs far beyond its direct investments—Jardine in 1976 is very much more of an international organization. Profits must be running at an annual rate of at least £30m, deriving in the main from trading and light engineering, property and hotels, finance and investments, shipping and natural resources.

Such rapid expansion inevitably begs questions of corporate philosophy and management capability, not to mention the question of where Jardine goes from here.

At its simplest level, the first question is answered reasonably easily. Jardine is in business to make money. And if that seems to be stating the obvious, it is also true that some companies are more highly motivated than others. Hongkong and other points east may have their peculiar attractions as places to live, but the overriding reason for living and operating there—and JM remains an essentially British managed company—is the considerable opportunity for accumulating both corporate and personal wealth, and accumulating it fairly fast.

That said, Jardine largely under the influence of Henry Keswick, who took over the chair in 1972 and retired last year at the ripe old age of 36, has greatly broadened its horizons and developed its ambitions during the seventies—increasing the value of the Keswick family's rumoured one seventh equity stake very considerably, too.

In part this has been in reaction to the Hongkong riots of the late sixties, which suggested that the group should start to make itself less dependent on the fate of Hongkong. But it has also been in response to the growth prospects of the Pacific Basin and the fact that cheap money and a booming stock market—at least until the spring of 1973—were available to provide the currency for expansion.

Group structure

The problem facing any entrepreneurial company in an expansionary phase is, of course, that of assessing whether a situation that may look irresistibly attractive financially really fits into the group structure and can be adequately managed.

In this context Jardine has attempted to set up and follow certain ground rules. Apart from trying to stick to companies with reasonable records and growth potential, it has also tried to stick to businesses or trading areas that it knows.

But while Jardine has tried to avoid large companies with serious management problems, though Hutchison may well have proved a temptation, it has been happy to move into successful companies in need of a capital injection—examples here being Promet, the Singaporean specialist shipbuilding operation, and Rennies, the South African shipping, distribution and hotels group.

Ground rules or not, however, it is equally true that it is not that difficult for a company with as broad a spread of interests as Jardine to argue the logic of a wide range of expansion ploys. And being an entrepreneurial group, it has also been on the lookout for new growth areas—best exemplified, perhaps, by the moves into natural resources and the substantial, and arguably high risk, investments in equipment for offshore oil services.

The other major, and perhaps inevitable, characteristic of Jardine expansion has been that, unlike, say, a chemical giant plotting a step-by-step progression around the globe, the group's approach to expansion has been both flexible and pragmatic.

True, Jardine Fleming, the joint merchant banking operation established with Robert Fleming of London in 1970, can be taken as a deliberate and logical creation. But Reunion Properties, acquired at the top of the British property boom in 1973, was a company which both happened to be available and which happened at that particular point in time to offer Jardine the opportunity to add substantially to its assets for a minimal addition to its issued equity.

Similarly, Theo H. Davies, which in late 1973 took Jardine into sugar and gave it footholds in both the United States (albeit offshore Hawaii) and the Philippines, was a company which Jardine already held a long standing investment in, knew well and knew to possess a number of "weak" shareholders.

The Singapore expansion was very much the work of one man, John Heywood, who had in fact originally been dispatched with disengagement as his brief. The opportunity to move into South Africa was served up out of the blue by Hill Samuel.

While it seems likely that this flexibility of approach will continue, the establishment of a new regional coordination group under John Heywood can probably be taken as the start of a more permanent corporate planning function, designed not only to coordinate but also to seek out both business opportunities and likely acquisition targets.

No shakeups

As I have already indicated, Jardine has tried to avoid situations requiring complete management overhaul. Not only that, but it has been careful to avoid the kind of instant shakeups that have been the trademark of some predators.

The reasons have been very simple. Why disturb adequate management, particularly when your own management resources are limited? Why create hostility when, as Jardine often is, you are operating in politically sensitive areas?

By and large, the Jardine approach has been to leave as much as possible as it is, at least to start with, though possibly strengthening the management team where it seems needed or new expansion is envisaged. In the Philippines, for example, one of the early moves was to send in two Jardine men to explore the openings for further corporate development.

Chief executives in the major new "outports" have, however, been promoted to the parent company board and, together with other senior personnel, taken to see other parts of the Jardine empire, both to find out what the rest of the group is about and to establish contacts that could be useful for developing business.

But while Jardine has tended to leave local managements as undisturbed as possible following acquisition, it has been quick to bring new companies into line with its accounting and reporting systems and generally slots one of its own accountants into the local accounting department.

Monitoring

Profit forecasts, cash positions and cash-flow projections reach Hongkong monthly, along with explanations for any deviation from budgets. Quarterly returns bring in balance-sheets and longer-term profit and cash projections.

Bill Downey, the Jardine finance director, reckons that monthly monitoring picks up most problems. But he also aims to see that each major activity receives still closer scrutiny on a three-monthly basis. In addition, Jardine finance men generally find themselves calling at the outports from time to time, while every November sees Downey and a heavyweight accounting team set out for a month of on-the-spot inspections.

A monthly flow of financial statistics is, however, only the start. Each outport holds a weekly telephone conference with Hongkong, often lasting for up to an hour, while all important memos among top management in the group are, unless matters of boardroom confidence, circulated to other senior management too.

For an unashamedly entrepreneurial company this might seem to smack of bureaucracy and time-wasting, particularly as most senior management estimate that browsing through the folders of incoming paper probably takes, on average, an hour a day.

The counter argument, however, apart from the fact that an hour a day may not be that long in a 50-hour-plus working week, is quite simply that an informed management can be used more flexibly, is more alive to business opportunities and has a greater sense of corporate identity. And well-briefed directors can, presumably, make optimum use of Jardine's daily—six mornings a week—board meetings.

In time Jardine's policy of no, or minimum, change with newly acquired companies does, however, seem likely to alter. For Jardine is a company that has thrived on homogeneity of management, a homogeneity that has been built on the development of company men.

The question now is to what extent Jardine can maintain this kind of policy and to what extent it will be forced to adapt. New activities have already led it to recruit an increasing number of experienced "technicians" and, interestingly enough, it is these people who tend to feel that Jardine may eventually have to take on still more experienced and hard-nosed outsiders. The size of some of the outports, moreover, particularly if they grow as planned, is increasingly going to become an area requiring ongoing rather than passing management.

In a way, though, Jardine has tried to tackle this potential problem from the outset. As David Newbigging, the present chairman, stresses, people are the key to the company. And the evidence suggests that Jardine goes to considerable trouble in its recruitment, both of individuals and companies, to select people cast in the Jardine way of thinking. To that extent any process of adaptation may well prove to be more evolutionary than revolutionary, particularly if Jardine can continue to uphold its claim to be "a rather nice company to work for".

Rather nice to work for means working with personable people, plenty of challenge and good rewards—provided the results are right. It is a formula that David Newbigging is obviously keen to preserve. And that can only mean that the recent drive to expand is by no means at an end.

John Whitmore

The benefits of being free with information

Most managers spend the bulk of their time telling people things instead of helping them to understand information that is more freely available. Speaking to several hundred managers last week at a conference sponsored by the Industrial Participation Association, Alan Cooper, director of personnel policy for the Imperial Group, explored the role of information and the reasons managers guard it like money, rather than treating it like air, available in the atmosphere to anyone who wants to breathe it in.

Mr Cooper found one sound reason for not disclosing information: when it has value in context of shareholder property rights. Otherwise, he maintains, "virtually any other information could be available to virtually anybody".

Mr Cooper explored this question by bringing together about a dozen people from different parts of the company. They "brainstormed" about the different kinds of information in use, and came up with a 20-page schedule, sorting the information into such categories as financial, technical, employee-related, structural, "organic", fixed or changing information. Then they tested each kind of information: what harm would come from making it available to any employee, given the right circumstances?

"We found on that basis that there were very few pages left about which we had any doubts", Mr Cooper commented. Even in those few, which usually concerned future plans and possibilities, the situation differed from one subsidiary to another, so no overall restriction seemed necessary: quite a few would be able to share even the future with their employees.

Mr Cooper suggests that instead of asking what harm might be done by disclosing this item or that, a manager might find it useful to explore the positive benefits of not just doling it out, but also of helping employees understand information. These benefits might include managers able to manage in a more open way, managers and employees able to work towards shared objectives, and the possibility that employees treated this way would eventually understand the facts of the company's economic life.

There are a number of familiar reasons why information is *not* usually handled this way. "On the face of it some of them seem reasonable", says Mr Cooper, "but they too often turn out to be loss of authority by those who had the information over those who did not."

Without the time-consuming task of filtering and guarding information, a manager could turn more attention to the things Mr Cooper believes are the real tasks of management—"understanding the information in the context of his group, linking it to other information, dealing with human problems, and helping his people interpret the information on the basis of their own experience".

This is the problem, not how to give data, but how to make it useful to somebody. Mr Cooper calls it the "data conversion" problem. "How do you cause the conversion to take place and information to end up in the right places?", he asks. "That seems to me one important thing that managers are for. They have to understand the problem, know the information and what it means, and be motivated to cause it to become information to others—and then have the skill to make the conversion."

Thus managers have something to learn. Mr Cooper's concept is a formidable undertaking requirements that cascades down from top management until it reaches the foremen and line managers who are in touch with most of the employees. This would explore the kinds of data available in each element of the company, the various techniques for converting it into information (he prefers oral to written communication because it allows the receiver to feed back responses), and perhaps most important, how to translate the information to fit the person who needs it.

This is a very subtle process, and would take a long time before any company could evaluate results, so the commitment would have to be made on the basis of faith. "But it's the only way", Mr Cooper concludes firmly.

Nancy Foy

Business appointments

Changes at Procter and Gamble

Mr D. S. Hudson has joined the board of Procter & Gamble and Mr R. S. Burnett is leaving to become director of corporate affairs at Procter & Gamble France.

Mr W. J. Green has been made deputy chairman of The Wall Paper Manufacturers and will resign as chief executive of Crown Decorative Products on April 1. On that date Mr W. B. Giles and Mr C. M. Turner become directors of WPM.

Sir James Barker is to become a regional director for the Central London region of Lloyds Bank.

Mr P. L. MacDougall and Mr R. D. Unonue have been named additional managing directors of Amex Bank.

Mr A. H. Slater is now chairman of Farrow Irrigation and Dr M. C. Bennett has been named executive vice-chairman. Mr C. J. Coote is managing director.

Mr David Barr has become a director of East Midland Allied Press.

Mr E. S. Gibbons has relinquished the chairmanship of W. Weed & Son and his directorships of its subsidiary companies.

Mr P. W. A. Simmonds has become a non-executive director of Leyland Paint and Wallpaper.

Mr L. G. Hadley has been made chairman of the National Joint Consultative Committee for Building.

Sir Maurice Sutherland, leader of Cleveland County Council, has been appointed a director of Tyne Tees Television.

Mr Patrick McDowall and Mr [illegible] have been [illegible] managing directors of Amex Bank.

Tan Sri Tan Sin Hai [illegible] has been [illegible] chairman of Malaysia Mining, while the redundant is chairman and [illegible] director of Mr J. E. Bowen.

Mr T. J. Clark becomes chairman and general manager of Fairfax Fitzpatrick International.

Sir Michael Childs becomes a director of [illegible] Baxter from March 1.

Mr James Smith Rankin has been elected a director of [illegible].

Mr R. C. Gay is appointed a director of A. Filbrough.

Mr C. [illegible] director of Cubitts, [illegible] Group and [illegible] chairman of Fenchurch Insurance Holdings, has been named chairman of Fenchurch [illegible] Insurance Brokers. Fenchurch North Western Insurance Brokers and Fenchurch Midlands Insurance Brokers, three newly formed companies in the Fenchurch group.

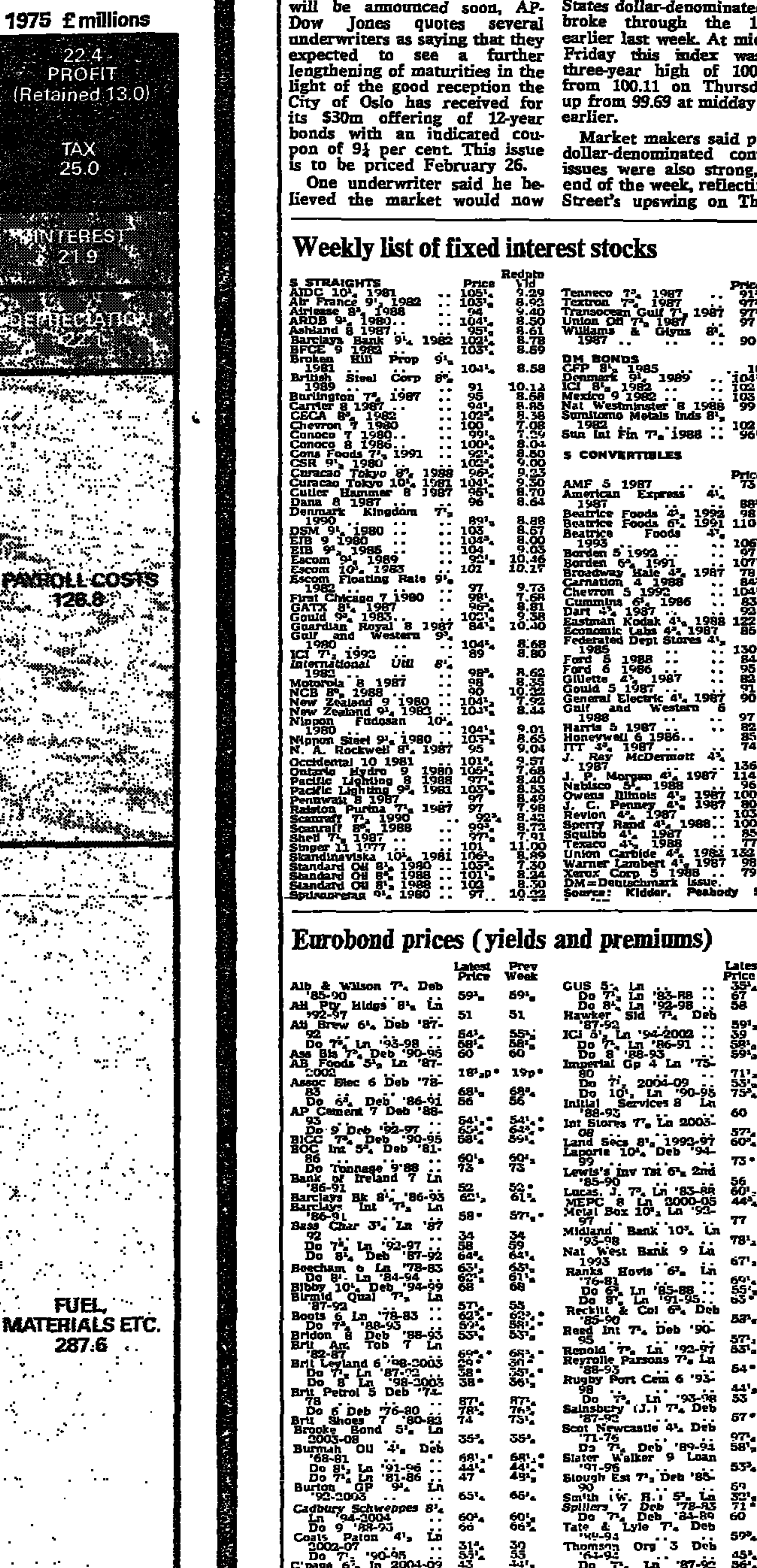
Mr C. [illegible] Mr H. D. Willis and Mr E. Parker-Sanders [illegible] the board of [illegible] Investment. Mr E. P. Shillington, Mr G. V. [illegible] and Mr P. S. G. [illegible] have retired.

Mr P. B. A. Keller is appointed to the board of Electric and General Investment.

BOC International

In a tough year, BOC did well

Last year we said we were determined. Now, despite a tough year, with inflation in all our markets and price controls in most, we can say we succeeded.
BOC International's sales are up 21.7% to £490.9 million. Profit after tax up 33% to £22.4 million (retained £13 million–up 61%).
The coupon will bring you a copy of the annual report.
75,592 shareholders have already got one.



With over 100 companies in 43 countries, the BOC Group's activities include industrial gases; medical gases and equipment; welding and cutting equipment; vacuum and cryogenic plant and equipment; chemicals and metals; computer and off-shore services.

The Annual Meeting of BOC International Ltd will be held at the CBI Council Chamber, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 at 11.30am, 16 March 1976.

To: The Company Secretary, BOC International Ltd., Hammersmith House, London W6 9DX.
Please send Annual Report & Accounts.

Name__________

Address__________

BOC T

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Inquiry findings give boost to South African coal shares

Mining

News that the South African commission of inquiry into the country's coal resources has finally recommended that domestic prices should be increased is a bull point for South African coal shares, even if the *commission did take some of* the glamour away by recommending greater control of coal exports.

The country's coal mining industry has suffered under the policy of cheap energy by being forced to accept artificially low prices which has naturally been detrimental to investment.

However, the prospects for coal, particularly in the wake of the Arab oil price increases, have been radically altered and, given the right direction and freedom of movement, should expand rapidly.

South Africa is the world's leader in the technology involved in the extraction of oil from coal and is in the process of building a second production complex for this extraction.

Coal shares won considerable popularity last year before waning and then reviving with the launching of Anglo American Coal Corporation, the product of a merger of several Anglo coal interests. However, the stocks then went out of favour.

The hysteria which appears to have gripped investors over Angola and the spread of Communism aside, the new outlook for coal should give the relevant shares a boost.

Amcoal is a natural consideration, and indeed last week reported better than forecast profits. At 420p, the shares are on a p/e ratio of 4.1 and a yield of 8.4 per cent.

General Mining has a *major* stake in the country's coal interest and Trans Natal Coal is the operating arm of this side of the finance house's activities. In 1974, coal contributed 7.1 per cent of General Mining's net profits, although it was possibly somewhat lower last year.

Union Corporation also has some interesting deposits, which was one of the reasons behind the original proposal for the linking of General Mining and Unicorp.

Transvaal Consolidated Land is the best way into Witbank Colliery which also has substantial coal interests. T. C. Land, which has a stake in chrome, is a well respected stock and at 950p is yielding an historic 3.4 per cent and selling on a p/e ratio of nearly 14.

A new gold share computer programme has been launched by stockbrokers Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar which is claimed to be more advanced because of the inclusion of more variable factors and more detailed underlying assumptions.

Named *Simgold* and described as a "dynamically interactive computer simulation gold share evaluation programme", the most noticeable feature is that *it calculates the gold grade for* each mine each year on the basis of profitability rather than using a fixed pattern of gold grades for different combinations of prices and production costs.

The significance of this is that the grade is adjusted (within defined limits) not by crude reference to the price but by its relationship to the profitability of the mine.

Desmond Quigley

Euromarkets

Amid speculation that further new issues of Eurobonds will be announced soon, AP-Dow Jones quotes several underwriters as saying that they expected to see a further lengthening of maturities in the light of the good reception the City of Oslo has received for its $30m offering of 12-year bonds with an indicated coupon of 9½ per cent. This issue is to be priced February 26.

One underwriter said he believed the market would now accept a 15-year issue, but said it would have to come from a "really top-class" borrower.

In the secondary market, market makers variously described turnover as moderate to active. Bondtrade's index of straight medium-dated United States dollar-denominated issues broke through the 100-level earlier last week. At midday on Friday this index was at a three-year high of 100.15—up from 100.11 on Thursday and up from 99.69 at midday a week earlier.

Market makers said prices of dollar-denominated convertible issues were also strong, at the end of the week, reflecting Wall Street's upswing on Thursday.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

$ STRAIGHTS	Price	Redptn Yld
AIDC 10¾ 1981 ..	105¼	9.29
Air France 9½ 1982 ..	103¾	8.92
Airlease 8¾ 1988 ..	94	9.40
ARDB 9¼ 1980 ..	104¼	8.50
Ashland 8 1987 ..	95¾	8.61
Barclays Bank 9¼ 1982	102¼	8.78
BFCE 9 1982 ..	103¼	8.69
Broken Hill Prop 9¼ 1981 ..	104¼	8.58
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989 ..	91	10.11
Burlington 7¾ 1987 ..	95	8.68
Carrier 8 1987 ..	94½	8.85
CECA 8¾ 1982 ..	102¾	8.38
Chevron 7 1980 ..	100	7.08
Conoco 7 1980 ..	99¼	7.29
Conoco 8 1986 ..	100¾	8.04
Cons Foods 7¾ 1991 ..	92¼	8.80
CSR 9¼ 1980 ..	102¾	9.00
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	96¾	9.23
Curacao Tokyo 10¾ 1981	104¼	9.30
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	95¼	8.70
Dana 8 1987 ..	96	8.64
Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1990 ..	89¼	8.88
DSM 9¼ 1980 ..	103	8.57
EIB 9 1980 ..	104¾	8.00
EIB 9¼ 1985 ..	104	9.05
Escom 9¾ 1989 ..	92½	10.46
Escom 10¾ 1983 ..	102	10.17
Escom Floating Rate 9¼ 1982 ..	97	9.73
First Chicago 7 1980 ..	98¼	7.68
GATX 8¼ 1987 ..	96¾	8.81
Gould 9¾ 1983 ..	102½	9.38
Guardian Royal 8 1987	84¼	10.40
Gulf and Western 9¾ 1980 ..	104¼	8.68
ICI 7¾ 1992 ..	89	8.80
International Util 8¼ 1980 ..	98¾	8.62
Motorola 8 1987 ..	98	8.35
NCB 8¾ 1988 ..	90	10.22
New Zealand 9 1980 ..	104¼	7.92
New Zealand 9½ 1983 ..	103¼	8.44
Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980 ..	104¼	9.01
Nippon Steel 9¼ 1980 ..	103½	8.65
N. A. Rockwell 8¼ 1987	95	9.04
Occidental 10 1981 ..	101¾	9.57
Ontario Hydro 9 1980	105¼	7.68
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	97¾	8.40
Pacific Lighting 9¾ 1981	103½	8.53
Pennwalt 8 1987 ..	97	8.49
Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987	97	7.98
Scanraff 7¾ 1990 ..	92¾	8.42
Scanraff 8¾ 1988 ..	99¾	8.72
Shell 7¾ 1987 ..	97¾	7.91
Singer 11 1977 ..	101	11.00
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	106¼	8.89
Standard Oil 8¼ 1980 ..	103¾	7.30
Standard Oil 8¼ 1988 ..	101¼	8.24
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988 ..	103	8.30
Spilsaparetag 9¼ 1980 ..	97	10.22
Tenneco 7¾ 1987 ..	91¼	9.04
Textron 7¾ 1987 ..	97¾	8.15
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1987	97¾	7.91
Union Oil 7¾ 1987 ..	97	7.98
Williams & Glyns 8¾ 1987 ..	90	9.96
DM BONDS		
CFP 8¼ 1985 ..	103	8.11
Denmark 9¼ 1989 ..	104¾	8.73
ICI 8¼ 1982 ..	102	8.20
Mexico 9 1982 ..	103	8.48
Nat Westminster 8 1988	99	8.20
Sumitomo Metals Inds 8¼ 1982 ..	102	8.19
Sun Int Fin 7¾ 1988 ..	96¼	8.01

$ CONVERTIBLES	Price	Conv Prem
AMF 5 1987 ..	73	71.00
American Express 4¼ 1987 ..	88¼	35.48
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	98	13.17
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	110	3.89
Beatrice Foods 4⅞ 1993 ..	106⅞	par
Borden 5 1992 ..	97	10.97
Borden 6¾ 1991 ..	107¼	12.56
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	78	35.98
Carnation 4 1988 ..	84¾	31.13
Chevron 5 1992 ..	104¼	4.58
Cummins 6¾ 1986 ..	83	27.18
Dart 4¾ 1987 ..	92	53.67
Eastman Kodak 4¼ 1988	122	8.81
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	86	21.82
Federated Dept Stores 4¾ 1985 ..	130	1.96
Ford 5 1988 ..	84	16.35
Ford 6 1986 ..	95	18.31
Gillette 4¾ 1987 ..	82	59.03
Gould 5 1987 ..	91	9.38
General Electric 4¼ 1987	90	36.56
Gulf and Western 5 1988 ..	97	1.5 dis
Harris 5 1987 ..	82	23.93
Honeywell 6 1986 ..	85	91.09
ITT 4¾ 1987 ..	74¼	44.11
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987 ..	136	par
J. P. Morgan 4¾ 1987	114	0.93
Nabisco 5¾ 1988 ..	96	28.56
Owens Illinois 4¾ 1987	100	3.78
J. C. Penney 4¾ 1987	80	35.88
Revlon 4¾ 1987 ..	103	8.30
Sperry Rand 4¾ 1988 ..	100	10.84
Squibb 4¼ 1987 ..	85	34.40
Texaco 4¾ 1988 ..	77¼	34.06
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	132	0.8 dis
Warner Lambert 4¼ 1987	98	32.55
Xerox Corp 5 1988 ..	79¼	82.24

DM = Deutschmark issue.
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

	Latest Price	Prev Week
Alb & Wilson 7¾ Deb '85-90	59½	59½
All Pty Hldgs 8¼ Ln '92-97	51	51
All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92	54½	55½
Do 7¾ Ln '93-98 ..	58¼	58¾
Ass Bis 7¾ Deb '90-95	60	60
AB Foods 5¼ Ln '87-2002	18¾p*	19p*
Assoc Elec 6 Deb '78-83	68¼	68¾
Do 6¾ Deb '86-91	56	56
AP Cement 7 Deb '88-93	54½*	54½*
Do 9 Deb '92-97 ..	65¾*	63¾*
BICC 7¾ Deb '90-95	58¼	59¼
BOC Int 5¾ Deb '81-86	60½	60½
Do Tonnage 9 '88 ..	73	73
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	52	52*
Barclays Bk 8¼ '86-93	62½	61¾
Barclays Int 7¾ Ln '86-91	58*	57½*
Bass Char 3¼ Ln '87-92	34	34
Do 7¾ Ln '92-97 ..	58	59
Do 8¾ Deb '87-92	64¾	64¼
Beecham 6 Ln '78-83	63½	63½
Do 8¼ Ln '84-94 ..	62¾	61¾
Bibby 10¼ Deb '94-99	68	68
Birmid Qual 7¾ Ln '87-92	57½	55
Boots 6 Ln '78-83 ..	62¾*	62¾*
Do 7¾ '88-93 ..	59¾	58½*
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	53¾	53¾
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	69¾*	68½*
Brit Leyland 6 '98-2003	29*	30*
Do 7¾ Ln '87-92 ..	38*	35¼*
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	38*	36¼
Brit Petrol 5 Deb '74-78	87¼	87¼
Do 6 Deb '76-80 ..	78¾	76¾
Brit Shoes 7 '80-82	74	75¼
Brooke Bond 5¼ Ln 2003-08	35¾	35¾
Burmah Oil 4¼ Deb '68-81	68¼*	68¼*
Do 8¼ Ln '91-96 ..	44¼*	44¼*
Do 7¼ Ln '81-86 ..	47	49¾
Burton GP 9¼ Ln '92-2003 ..	65¼	65¼
Cadbury Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004	60¼	60¼
Do 9 '88-93 ..	66	66¾
Coats Paton 4¼ Ln 2002-07 ..	31¾	30
Do 7¾ '90-95 ..	53¾	53
C'page 6¾ Ln 2004-09	43	43½
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	59¾	61¾
Courtaulds 6¼ Ln '94-96 ..	50¾	48¾
Do 7 '82-87 ..	60¾	60¾*
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	56¼*	57½*
Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb ..	47*	47*
Do 6¾ Ln '86-91 ..	50¼*	54*
Do 7¾ Ln 2002-07	53	53½
Distillers 7¾ Ln '88-93	55½	55
Dunlop 6¾ 2nd Deb '85-90 ..	55½	56
EMI 7 Ln '87-92 ..	54½	54½
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	66	69¼
Esso 6 Deb '77-80 ..	70¼	79
Fisons 6¼ 2nd Deb '84-89	56¾	53¾
Gallaher 6 Ln '83-65	61½	61½
Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97 ..	56¼	57
GEC 7¼ Ln '88-93 ..	56*	60
Glaxo 7¾ Ln '85-95	28¾p	28p
Glynwed 10¾ Ln '94-99 ..	72*	71*
GUS 5¼ Ln ..	35¼	35
Do 7¾ Ln '83-88 ..	67	67
Do 8¾ Ln '92-98 ..	58	59½
Hawker Sid 7¾ Deb '87-92	59½	59
ICI 5¼ Ln '94-2002 ..	39	39¼
Do 7¾ Ln '86-91 ..	58½	57¾
Do 8 '88-93 ..	59½	59
Imperial Gp 4 Ln '75-80	71½	71¾
Do 7¾ 2004-09 ..	53½	52
Do 10¼ Ln '90-95	75¾	76
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	60	54¾
Int Stores 7¾ Ln 2003-08	57¾	56¼
Land Secs 8¼ 1993-97	60¾	61¼
Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99	73*	73*
Lewis's Inv Tst 6¾ 2nd '85-90	56	56
Lucas J. 7¾ Ln '83-88	60¼*	60¼*
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	44¾*	46*
Metal Box 10¾ Ln '93-97	77	77
Midland Bank 10¾ Ln '93-98	78¼	77¾
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	67½	66
Ranks Hovis 6¾ Ln '76-81	69¼*	69*
Do 6¾ Ln '85-88 ..	55½	56¾
Do 8¼ Ln '91-95 ..	65*	65½*
Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '85-90	58½	58½
Reed Int 7¾ Deb '90-95	57½	57½
Renold 7¾ Ln '92-97	53½*	53½*
Reyrolle Parsons 7¾ Ln '88-93	54*	54*
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	44½	44½
Do 7¾ Ln '93-98	53	53
Sainsbury (J.) 7¾ Deb '87-92	57*	57*
Scot Newcastle 4¼ Deb '71-76	97¾	97¾
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	58½	58½
Slater Walker 9 Loan '91-96	53¾	54
Slough Est 7¾ Deb '85-90	59	59
Smith (W. H.) 5¾ Ln	32½	33
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	71*	71¼
Do 7¾ Deb '84-89	60	61¾
Tate & Lyle 7¾ Deb '89-94	59¾	59
Thomson Org 3 Deb '64-92	45¾	45¾
Do 7¾ Ln '87-92	56¼	55¾
Tilling (T) 8¾ Ln '89-94	62¼	62¼
Tootal 3¾ Perp Deb	30	30
Do 6¾ '85-90	58¼	58¼
Truman Ltd 7¾ Deb '88-93	57	57
Do 10¼ Deb '91-96	80¼	80¼
Tube Invest 9 Ln '89-93	60	60
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	56¾	56½
UDS 7¾ Deb '85-90	60¾	60½
Do 10¼ Deb '89-94	80	80
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	49¼	60¼
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	62½	62½
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	62½	62¾
Watneys 7¾ Ln '94-99	51*	51*
Do 8 Ln '90-95	56¼*	56¼*
Whitbread 7¾ Ln '95-	55	55
Do 7¾ Ln '98-2000 99 ..	55½	55
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 8 '89-93	89	89¼
AB Foods 7¾ '94-2004	105	200
BPB 7¾ '89-94	104	103
Bowring C. T. 5 1981	86	86
Brittains 10¾ '91-96	88¼	88¾
Brooke Bond 7 2003-08	50¾	51
GEC 7¾ '87-92	142	141*
Grand Met 10 '91-96	101½	103½
Guest Keen 6¾ 1985	87½	86½
Hepworth Ceramic 11 1976	98	97½
Ind and Gen 4¾ '94-99	88*	89*
Lucas J. 6¼ 1980 ..	95¾	95¼*
MEPC 5 '89-91	77	80
Midland Bank 7¾ '83-93	80½	78¼
Ready Mixed 8¼ 1978	93½	97
Romney Tst 4¾ '73-98	79½	80
Stock Conv 5¼ 1982	180*	180*
Temple Bar 5¾ '85-90	84	84
Trust Hse Forte 5¾ '85	110	110

* Ex dividend.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	9½%
First London Secs	9½%
C. Hoare & Co ..	*9½%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster ..	9½%
Rossminster ACC's	9½%
Shenley Trust	11½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 5½%, up to £25,000, 6¼%, over £25,000, 6½%.

More share prices

Thet following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News:
Dollar Stocks:
Norton Simon
Commercial and Industrial:
Milbury

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO LIMITED
62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
850	Armitage & Rhodes	34	—	3.0	8.8	9.0
1,382	Deborah Services	104	—	7.5	7.2	5.5
5,118	Henry Sykes	150	+3	4.9	3.3	10.0
3,419	Twinlock Ord	24	+2	0.9	3.9	5.9
1,829	Twinlock 12% ULS	67	+1	12.0	17.9	—
2,701	Unilock Holdings	63	+1	4.5	7.1	12.2

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 391.9—13.6 (3.4%)

Authorized Unit Trusts

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
		Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd. Barnett Hse, Fountain St, Man 2. 061-236 9775			
33.8	-0.1	Giants	31.2	33.7e	3.68
37.0	-0.1	Do Accum	34.2	36.9e	3.68
31.0	-1.2	Growth	27.8	29.8e	3.77
34.2	-1.2	Do Accum	30.8	32.9	3.77
35.3	-0.1	Income	32.7	35.3e	10.11
41.5	-0.2	Do Accum	38.3	41.3e	10.11
20.3	-0.2	East & Int Acc	18.7	20.1	2.47
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
25.0	-0.3	Abbey Capital	23.0	24.5	4.05
27.7	-0.7	Abbey General	24.8	27.0e	4.11
30.4	-0.4	Do Income	28.2	30.0	8.53
28.6	-0.8	Do Invest	27.3	29.0	3.91
		Albion Trust Managers Ltd. 14 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2. 01-588 6971			
62.7	-0.2	Albion Trst*	58.1	62.5	3.14
57.0	-0.3	Do Income*	54.7	56.7e	5.28
		Allied Hambro Group. Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851			
60.4	-0.2	Allied Capital	56.4	60.2	5.15
56.2	-2.3	Do 1st	50.5	53.9e	5.36
55.9	-1.2	Brit Ind 2nd	51.2	54.7	5.67
31.6	-0.8	Growth & Inc	29.0	31.0	5.58
27.2	-0.8	Elec & Ind Dev	24.9	26.6	5.38
37.9	-1.4	Met Min & Cmdty	34.2	36.5	5.75
53.6	-1.2	High Income	49.1	52.4	6.52
32.2	-0.5	Equity Income	29.7	31.7e	6.94
25.5	-0.3	International	23.6	25.2e	2.08
48.9	..	HighYieldFnd	45.8	48.9e	9.10
91.2	-2.0	Hambro Fnd	83.5	89.2	5.41
43.3	-0.9	Do Income	41.5	44.4e	6.86
115.3	-1.5	Do Recovery	106.7	114.0	5.73
21.1	-0.1	Do Smaller	19.7	21.0	6.17
24.0	-0.5	Do Accum	22.0	23.5	4.79
27.6	+0.1	2nd Smaller	25.9	27.7	5.37
52.9	+0.3	Secs of America	49.8	53.2	2.34
29.7	..	Pacific Fnd	27.8	29.7e	1.74
151.4	..	Exempt Fnd	141.8	151.4	5.91
[illegible]					

Insurance Bonds and Funds

[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

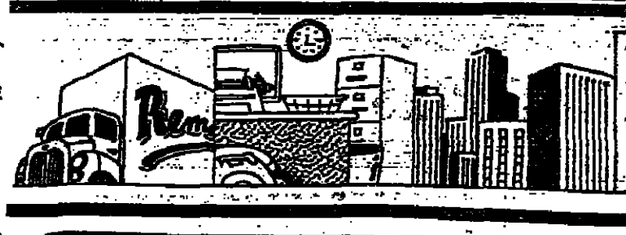
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* Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous day's price. z Ex all. c Dealings suspended. ᵃ See divided. f Cash value for £100 premium.

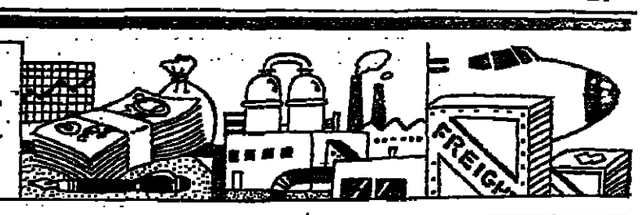
Dealing or valuation day—(1) Monday, (2) Tuesday, (3) Wednesday, (4) Thursday, (5) Friday, (8) Feb 25, (9) Feb 24, (10) Feb 27, (14) Mar 1, (16) Feb 25, (16) Mar 2, (18) Mar 2, (20) 25th of month, (21) 2nd Thursday of month, (22) 1st and 3rd Wednesday of month, (23) 20th of month, (24) 1st Tuesday of month, (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month, (26) 4th Thursday of month, (27) 1st Wednesday of month, (28) Last Thursday of month, (29) 3rd working day of month, (30) 15th of month, (31) 1st working day of month, (32) 20th of month, (33) 1st day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov, (34) Last working day of month, (35) 15th of month, (36) 14th of month, (37) 21st of each month, (38) 3rd Wednesday of month, (39) 2nd Wednesday of month, (40) Valued monthly.

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...Knowledge of ... (Dutch)
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Report of upturn in market

Demand for industrial property has increased greatly since the beginning of the year, according to Mr Tony Grant, senior partner of the industrial agents Grant and Partners.

He says that reports of a slump are unnecessarily pessimistic. "In our view, talk of a recession in the industrial market is inappropriate", he added. "We have found that our month's inquiries for space in January, 1976, are greater in size and number than for any month since October, 1974."

Hillier, Parker, May and Rowden also report considerable activity in the shop market. In Plymouth, for example, there have been many inquiries, and 78 New George Street has recently been let, on behalf of the Burton Group, at a rent of about £20,000 a year to Hennwear Ltd. Four other premises were let for rents about £7,250.

Whether that apparent improvement is the beginning of an upward trend remains to be established. There is quite a lot of property on the market at the moment for both rent and purchase, so we should soon see.

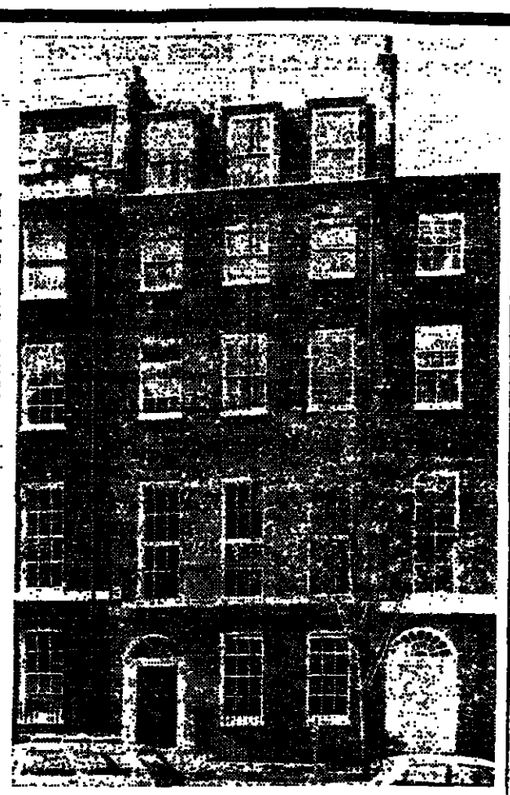
In Cheshire 150,000 sq ft are being offered for sale on a 6.8-acre site in the Winsford industrial estate for £850,000. The owners have instructed Taylor Rose to dispose of the freehold of the three-bay, single-storey unit. The site has good access to the motorway, five miles away, and to inter-City rail services at Crewe.

Three miles from Birmingham city centre a freehold light industrial property in Hobmoor Road is to be sold by Grimley and Son for £165,000. With a total of 25,670 sq ft, the property comprises a two-storey office block with 8,170 sq ft, workshop accommodation of 17,510 sq ft, and between the two a car park and yard of 3,280 square yards.

In Swindon, a large office block called Aspen House has been completed in the new commercial centre. The letting agents, Jones, Lang, Wootton, are asking £4 a sq ft for the offices, which are on the corner of Regent Street and Temple Street. The building has 11 upper floors; it provides 65,000 sq ft of office space and 7,000 sq ft of ground-floor space for shops.

Whether there is an upturn in the market or not, it is not expected that there will be great difficulty in letting office space in Aspen House. It will be interesting to see, however, what happens to lavish office accommodation which is being offered at 27 John Street, London, WC1. There, Henry Davis and Co are asking £35,000 a year for 5,089 sq ft of offices in a lovely Georgian building in a street which also contains one of Charles Dickens's old residences.

The house, which has recently been renovated, contains almost every conceivable amenity. It has a fire-protected strongroom and a pair of luxurious executive residential suites. There is double glazing throughout, an automatic intercommunication system, parking for nine cars, air-conditioning and carpet of the highest quality; great attention has been paid to details. Although a tenant is being sought, the vendors would consider an offer for the freehold.



The recently renovated Georgian building at 27 John Street, WC1.

A warehouse and office developed by Boots Life Assurance Ltd on a site formerly owned by the Lyon Group at Heathrow airport has been let by Jones, Lang, Wootton. The building, on the Covert Arm industrial estate, near the air-cargo centre, has been leased to Kuehne and Nagel Air Cargo Ltd, who will move in next month.

The rent for the building, which is to be expanded to 5,600 sq ft of offices and 8,200 sq ft of warehouse, is more than £30,000 a year.

In central London, what used to be the Jack Hobbs sports shop at 59 Fleet Street has been let to Merry Paul Ltd, for one of a chain of high-quality confectionery shops.

With a frontage of 16 feet, 435 sq ft on the ground floor and 353 in the basement, it has been let for about £7,000 a year. Wetherall, Green and Smith acted for the clients.

By a Staff Reporter

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IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE SCOTTISH ECONOMIC PLANNING DEPARTMENT AND THE WELSH OFFICE

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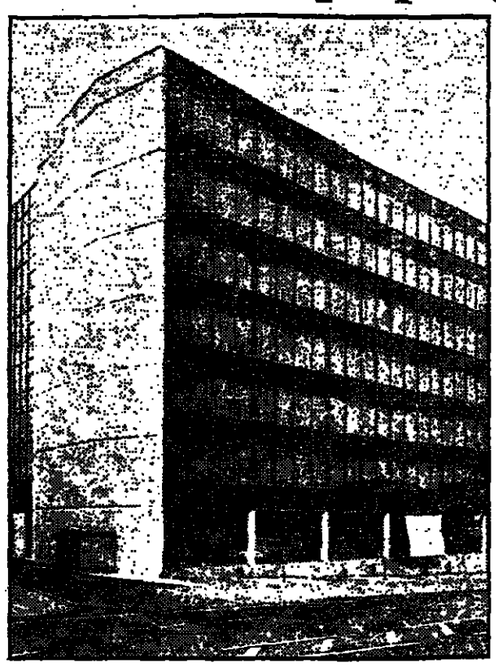
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A mixed story of glut and demand in the southern commercial property market



Waverley House, Holdenhurst Rd, Bournemouth: currently at £4 a sq ft.

On the shopping front it's all boom and bustle in south coast towns, with prime properties being snapped up, good demand for premises in secondary locations, and rents in most areas tending to rise. The picture for office property is, however, a very different one. Like many other provincial centres, the towns were subject to the attentions of speculative builders during the property boom; and particularly in the case of those areas able to tempt with good rail or road communications—Southampton, Portsmouth, Brighton—the result was a plethora of office developments which, now completed or nearing completion, stand empty like lonely monoliths.

Belief in an inexhaustible demand for office property never really took a hold towards the western end of the coast, so that in Exeter, for example, supply and demand are in reasonable balance, and rents on prime office space are holding steady at something over £2.50 per square foot. Relocation of the London & Manchester head office in the city will not upset the balance, for the insurance men are to move from their present Finsbury Square headquarters to a development of their own in Exeter which will give them 125,000 square feet in office space when completed at the end of 1977. On the other hand, the move will, presumably, provide more business for an already thriving shopping area. Exeter's new Guildhall Centre, with 300,000 square feet of shopping space, is letting well; and the city's prosperity is reflected in prime shop rents of between £10 and £12 per square foot.

Bournemouth's prosperity seems to be rather more muted at the moment, with good demand for shops in one particular area—Commercial Road—but less enthusiasm about sites elsewhere. In the much bigger Southampton conurbation, in contrast, retailers tend to want representation in several shopping areas, and there is a lot of activity in the market for premises in secondary positions. Shops in prime positions are very hard to come by, and the demand is reflected in prices—with a standard unit of 20 by 60 feet commanding an annual rental of £25,000—which effectively excludes all but the multiples from taking on any such sites.

Both areas, however, suffer from a glut of office property. In Bournemouth the asking price for first rate office premises is between £3.75 and £4 per square foot: but the going rate is rather lower. In Southampton rates have been falling over the past six months; and no wonder, given the amount of unlet space in the city. On secondary properties and refurbishments the going rate has come down from around £3.50 to £3 per square foot: but there is still an estimated 33,000 square feet in office accommodation in small units looking for occupation. The asking rate on new properties is upwards of £4 per square foot: but with two big new office blocks—East Street Centre and Duke's Keep—still unlet, and a third, Nelson Gate—which is bigger than the two of them together—reaching completion, it looks as though the lessors must lower their sights or resign themselves to a long wait. Recently there were hopes that interest in industrial property in the city—and particularly in warehouse space—was beginning to revive, and that this would be followed by increased demand for office space. But the Dock Work Regulation Bill has knocked those hopes on the head.

In Southampton they say that the task of persuading potential tenants of the merits of the city's office space is not made any easier by the council's tough policy on car parking. In Portsmouth the property people also are apt to feel that their local authority is being less than helpful—but for a different reason. The scale of Portsmouth's excess office problem can be measured by asking rates of from £2 per square foot for the brand new 69,000 square feet Baltic House in the city centre: even with more modest properties, for which there is more demand, there are no signs of an upturn in rents yet. Under these circumstances it must be galling to note not merely that the corporation is developing its own new headquarters building, but also that it has given IBM—which is moving down from West London—permission to do likewise.

But whatever the problems on office accommodation in Portsmouth the demand for shop premises is still keen, particularly for those in central positions, which command up to £10 per square foot. Farther along the coast, in Worthing and Brighton and Eastbourne, it is the same story: times may be hard, but the shopkeepers in this part of the world still seem to be living in a more spacious age—or recently to have reverted to it. At any rate interest has picked up over the past three or four months, and rents have followed suit.

Only in Brighton is there any suggestion of caution from the retailers, and that is only in relation to very expensive prime properties, where rents have fallen marginally in recent months. Again, the situation on office property presents a complete contrast, with, in Brighton at least, little interest generated over the past year as the attractions of the town vis-à-vis London have declined with the decline in office rents in the capital. The differential, though, is still enormous, with the asking rate for new properties in Brighton at around £4.50 per square foot: in Eastbourne it is only £2.50. But it will probably take a considerable hardening in London rents on secondary premises to restimulate substantial interest in office property at this end of the coast; and there is no sign of that yet.

A. M. Gleeson

HIGH STREET, RYE

A fine period property dating from the 15th century in the High Street of this historical and much visited town providing:

Shop with good living accommodation (3 bedrooms) over.
Planning permission for coffee bar within the basement rooms.
Small garden.

Extremely good business potential and rare opportunity to buy a freehold property in the High Street of this town—which is not only a thriving market centre but also copes with a high influx of visitors over an extended season.

Price £35,000
For further details please telephone Rye (0797 72) 3675.

SOUTH COAST

between Bognor Regis and Brighton

Small well equipped engineering factory currently producing Diesel for Diecastings, Press Tools, etc. Additional land and small modern house may also be available. Price about £30,000. Box 2856 S. The Times.

FORDINGBRIDGE. Completely modernised Shop, approx. 500 sq. ft., with Flat over. Excellent trading position, adjacent to other shops and the main Post Office, and near the town centre and public car park. Suitable many trades. Pleasant Flat with superb views over the River Avon. Full Gas Central Heating throughout. £17,500 Freehold.—Ormiston, Knight & Payne, Fordingbridge 53089.

Appointments Vacant also on page 22

GENERAL VACANCIES

CANTERBURY
THE KING'S SCHOOL

Required for September, 1976, a graduate experienced in teaching modern Geography, field work and quantitative techniques, to teach to all levels and to university entrance standard. Apply to The Headmaster enclosing curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees.

HELP Merchandise the Motors! Unique spot in Kens. High Street as top car company for someone with sound commercial marketing/automotive experience and able to help develop merchandise sale bulletins, newsletters, etc. To £3,000 + bonus, benefits and big discounts. Ring Miss Wilton, Challoners, 828 3845.

EXPORT CLERK with French, relevant experience and excellent English for well-known S.W.1. Co., aged 25 plus, £2,600. Morrow Agency 636 1487.

ANTIQUES—carrying business in Fulham has opportunity for Enthusiastic person to drive 35cwt. and promote business. Successful applicant, aged 25-35, will start immediately.—Phone 736 5400.

CONSULTANT/INTERVIEWER Photo Agency needs young businessminded person, with knowledge of photography, for friendly W.1 office.—Phone Brian Hudson, 01-439 1851.

INTERIOR DECORATION. Assistant required with Management Prospects. Experienced and high quality. London trained. Age 20-30 years. Knowledge of antiques an advantage. Apply John Kell Ltd., 154 Brompton Rd., London S.W.3. 01-589 5454.

NEGOTIATORS with experience and knowledge of North West London districts required for residential letting and sales department at enlarged offices of George Knight and Partners, 9 Heath Street, N.W.3. Please write to the Principal stating briefly your abilities.

GENERAL VACANCIES

CAREER IN ADVERTISING

The Marketing Department of a leading Newspaper Group requires a live-wire (aged 21+) for their Advertising-Media Division. Qualifications: "O" + "A" levels or someone with an interesting commercial background. Salary £2,400-£2,600. Call Mr. M. Blundell Jones.

637 3787

PRIME APPOINTMENTS

ENGLISH Mother Tongue translator from French, German, Italian.—439 1675.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

TEACHER/GOVERNESS WANTED

Not later than July/August for two girls (4 and 12) and boy (10) (all English speaking) for German family with residence in attractive north German city and country house nearby.

Generous flat, mornings free, working hours 1 lunchtime to about 8 p.m. and weekends. Driver's licence.

Six weeks holidays p.a. (including paid home visits). Remuneration by agreement.

Domestic help available. Minimum period 12 months. Interviews will be in London. Present teacher (two years) recommends position. Write Box 2894 S. The Times.

CHAUFFEUR, WITH WIFE

for light household duties, required for country estate in Northumberland. House provided for couple only. Other domestic staff kept. Free time and salary to be discussed. Experience and References essential. Write with full details to:

Mr M. P. Burgess,
37 Percy Park Road,
Tynemouth, Tyne and Wear.

FREE FLAT—
WEST COUNTRY

Attractive unfurnished flat. Beautiful surroundings. West Country: rent-free in return for some help in house and garden; ideal retired couple. Write Box 1908 S. The Times.

W.11. Temporary nannie/mothers help, experience essential. Required for 2 months. Live in own room, no housework. Daily help kept. Good salary and good free time. 1 girl at school, baby 1 week old. Phone 01-727 4685.

EXPERIENCED NANNY required for Saudi Arabia to care for five-year-old. Applicants must be over 30. References essential.—Phone 839 2898, day; 957 4983, eves.

AU PAIR BUREAU, PICCADILLY, world's largest au pair Agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4737

BABYSITTING/COOKING. Au pair exchange small unfurnished flat—ex-nannie/business lady.—736 6267 (eves.).

CARNABY BUREAU. Au pair posts, London & Europe. 36 Marshall St. W.1. 01-434 1669.

FREE! Furnished bed sitting rm. in Chelsea. All services, with breakfast, given in exchange, to French-speaking person, for two hours' housework daily.—01-584 3907.

ITALIAN SUNSHINE, spring in Paris, Rome, Tehran, U.S.A. Trained nannies, 25+, urgently required. Also mothers' helps. London and country. Ring Sara, Brompton Bureau, 584 6242.

ITALY. Experienced capable nanny required for new-born girl. No other children. Resident staff. Top salary for suitable applicant. Refs. required. Contact Flat D, 67 Eaton Sq., S.W.1. 01-235 1481, 9-11 a.m. or 6-8 p.m.

MOTHER'S HELP required to Pinchley, N.3. To look after one girl aged 6+ (at nursery) and help generally. Super job for pleasant, responsible girl.—Telephone 01-349 0744.

NANNIES, temporary and permanent; jobs everywhere. Nannies Kensington, 27 Stratford Road, W.8. 937 2535/5899.

SUPER JOBS. Occasional/Permanent Nannies, 11 Beauchamp Pl., S.W.3. 584 0292/589 3568. Midlands branch, Parkstall 685 (a.m.).

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

Urgently Required
EXPERIENCED CAPABLE NANNIE

Aged between 25 and 40 for 3 girls (5, 3½ and 1½). Car driver. Top wages and conditions.

Mrs. Hindley, Kremlin House, Newmarket; or telephone Newmarket (0638) 4141, office hours.

REQUIRED

FROM PHILIPPINES well recommended experienced domestic staff speedily arranged. 2 yrs. contract. 041-887 7000. New World Agy.

ALL DOMESTIC STAFF, resident, daily, pens./temp. Eaton Bureau, 136 Sloane St., S.W.1. 730 9664.

FROM PHILIPPINES. Experienced domestic staff speedily arranged. Tomalin Agency. 01-937 2755.

WORKING-HOUSEKEEPER (25-35 aged); 7 years present post. Good cook. Excels. Address, 4 London Rd., Horsham. Tel. 6674.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of 3 COLUMN Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 23rd day of March, 1976, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Laurence Jack Gerrard, F.C.A., of One Old Bond Street, Piccadilly, London W1X 3TD, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said LIQUIDATOR, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1976.

L. J. GERRARD,
Liquidator.

In the Matter of MUZIK CITY RECORD SHOPS Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 31st day of March, 1976, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Laurence Jack Gerrard, F.C.A., of One Old Bond Street, Piccadilly, London W1X 3TD, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said LIQUIDATOR, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1976.

L. J. GERRARD,
Liquidator.

H. Y. MORRISS & SONS Limited. THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. We, Martin J. Spencer, FCA, of Stoy, Hayward & Co., 54 Baker Street, London, W.1., and Michael A. Jordan, FCA, of W. H. Cork Gully & Co., 19 Eastcheap, London, EC3, hereby give notice that we were appointed JOINT LIQUIDATORS in the above matter on 9th January, 1976. All debts and claims should be sent to Mr M. J. Spencer at his address given above.

M. J. SPENCER, FCA,
M. A. JORDAN, FCA,
Joint Liquidators.

BEIGE (OXFORD STREET) LTD. THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. I, Martin J. Spencer, FCA, Chartered Accountant, of Messrs. Stoy, Hayward & Co., 54 Baker Street, London W1M 1DJ, give notice that I was appointed LIQUIDATOR in the above matter on the 12th February, 1976. All debts and claims should be sent to me at the above address.

M. J. SPENCER, FCA,
Liquidator.

BELMASHAW Ltd. THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. I, George A. Auger, A.C.A., Chartered Accountant, of Messrs. Stoy, Hayward & Co., 54 Baker Street, London, W1M 1DJ, give notice that I was appointed LIQUIDATOR in the above matter on the 12th February, 1976. All debts and claims should be sent to me at the above address.

G. A. AUGER,
Liquidator.

Six ways to escape capital punishment

BOURNEMOUTH
Compton House–35,000 sq. ft. of air-conditioned office accommodation in a central location.

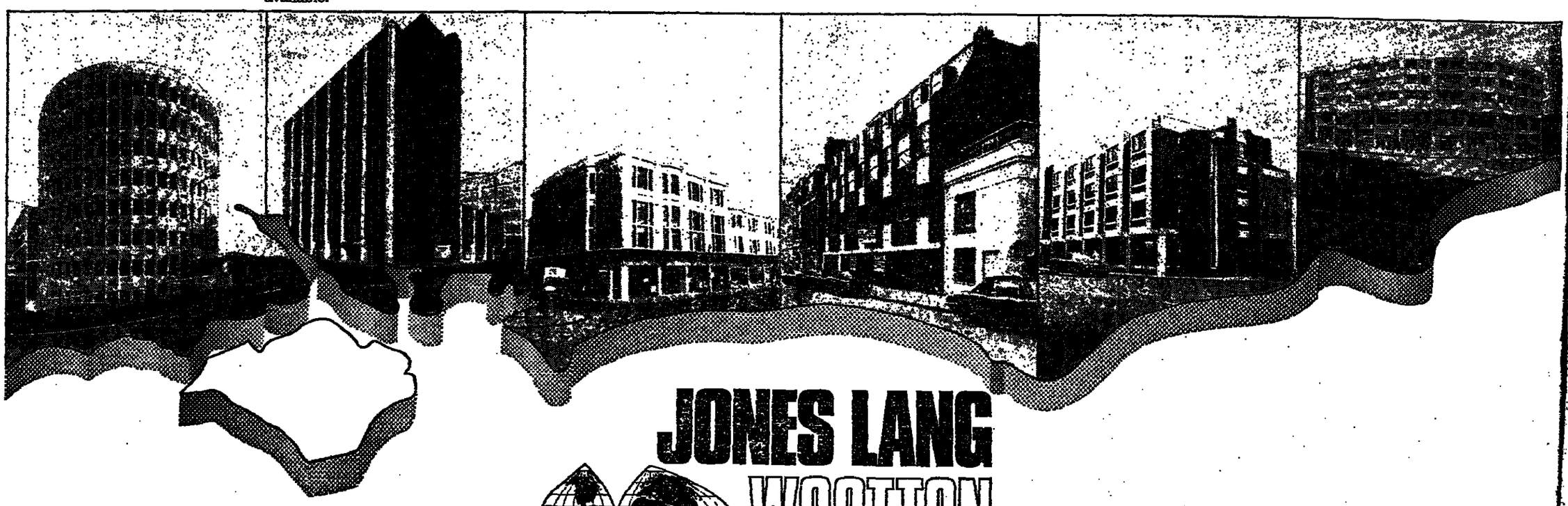
PORTSMOUTH
Enterprise House–up to 36,000 sq. ft. remaining of new office development adjacent to the main railway station. All office areas are carpeted throughout and there are 20 car parking spaces available.

WORTHING
Inter-City House–18,000 sq. ft. of office accommodation in fine position overlooking the sea front.

BRIGHTON
Friese-Greene House–8,355 sq. ft. fully carpeted offices and 8,470 sq. ft. of showrooms in attractive self-contained building in excellent town-centre location.

EASTBOURNE
Town Centre. 24,000 sq. ft. air-conditioned offices ideally located close to station and shops. Covered parking for 28 cars. TO LET on new long lease.

FOLKESTONE
Aspen House–10,500 sq. ft. of modern office and storage accommodation near to main shopping thoroughfare.



JONES LANG WOOTTON
Chartered Surveyors
International Real Estate Consultants
103 Mount Street, London W1Y 6AS
Tel: 01-493 6040 Telex: 23858

هكذا من الاصل

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Mar 5. § Contango Day, Mar 8. Settlement Day, Mar 16

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Agents, Surveyors, Valuers & Auctioneers
Factories, Plant & Machinery
Henry Butcher & Co
London 01-405 8411 Leeds 0532 457356

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
900m	Treas	6½% 1976	98¾	+⅛	6.574	8.979
600m	Treas	10¼% 1976	101¼	..	10.383	8.917
850m	Treas	6½% 1977	97⅝	+⅛	6.402	8.692
100m	Elec	3½% 1974-77	97¾	..	3.085	8.727
600m	Treas	11½% 1977	102⅝	..	11.192	9.579
600m	Treas	3% 1977	93¼	+⅛	3.217	7.220
342m	Treas	4% 1972-77	93⅝	+⅛	4.290	8.044
600m	Treas	9% 1978	98½	+1	9.119	9.726
500m	Treas	10¾% 1978	101⅝	+⅛	10.390	9.685
400m	Exch	5¼% 1976-78	92	..	5.435	8.503
400m	Treas	3% 1979	87	+⅛	3.449	7.197
600m	Treas	11½% 1979	103⅛	+⅛	11.145	10.287
275m	Elec	4¼% 1974-79	87½	..	4.857	8.350
600m	Treas	10½% 1979	99½	+⅛	10.552	10.647
250m	Elec	3½% 1976-79	86¼	+⅛	4.064	7.862
1000m	Treas Cnv	9% 1980	96	+⅛	9.375	10.340
600m	Treas	9½% 1980	95⅝	+⅛	9.935	10.813
400m	Fund	5½% 1978-80	86	+⅛	6.105	9.230
282m	Treas	3½% 1977-80	85⅝	..	4.112	7.612
600m	Treas	11½% 1981	102⅝	+⅛	11.206	10.780
483m	Treas	3½% 1979-81	84	+⅛	4.171	7.428
861m	Treas	8¼% 1980-82	91⅝	+⅛	9.397	10.718
600m	Treas	12¼% 1983	101½	+⅛	11.735	11.536
800m	Fund	5½% 1982-84	78⅝	+⅛	7.051	9.517
600m	Treas	8¼% 1984-86	85½	+⅛	10.109	11.124
559m	Fund	6½% 1985-87	73⅝	+⅛	9.145	11.089
500m	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	74⅞	+⅛	10.436	11.628
1052m	Treas	3% 1978-88	49	+⅛	6.179	10.541
599m	Treas	5% 1986-89	57	+⅛	9.008	11.624
600m	Treas	8½% 1987-90	73⅝	+⅛	11.525	12.584
600m	Treas	13% 1990	98⅝	+⅛	13.335	13.396
400m	Fund	5¾% 1987-91	57½	+⅛	10.407	12.351
600m	Treas	12¾% 1992	98⅝	+⅛	13.497	13.598
500m	Treas	12½% 1993	98⅝	+⅛	13.555	13.679
600m	Fund	6% 1993	52⅝	+1¼	11.433	12.904
900m	Treas	9¾% 1994	78⅝	+⅛	12.889	13.434
41m	Rdmptn	3% 1986-96	33½	+⅛	9.289	11.842
214m	Gas	3% 1990-95	34¼	+⅛	9.002	11.909
400m	Treas	12¾% 1995	98⅞	-1	13.694	13.763
600m	Treas	9% 1992-96	68⅝	+1	13.094	13.569
750m	Treas	15¼% 1997	97⅞	+⅛	13.813	13.835
1000m	Treas	8¾% 1995-98	54⅞	+⅛	12.796	13.486
800m	Treas	6¾% 1997	65⅝	+1	13.200	13.631
600m	Treas	9½% 1999	71⅞	+⅛	13.414	13.686
442m	Fund	3½% 1999-04	29⅝	+⅛	12.072	12.863
600m	Treas	8% 2002-06	62	-1	13.883	13.740
998m	Treas	5½% 2008-12	41	+⅛	13.341	13.496
600m	Treas	7¾% 2012-15	57⅞	-1	13.718	13.766
370m	Consols	4%	29⅛	+⅛	14.160	..
2909m	War Ln	3½%	26⅛	+⅛	13.627	..
299m	Conv	3½%	27½	+⅛	13.411	..
58m	Treas	3%	22⅝	+⅛	14.145	..
276m	Consols	2½%	18⅞	..	13.862	..
482m	Treas.	2½% Aft 75	15⅞	+⅛	14.285	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
12m	Aust	5½% 76-78	91¼	+⅛	6.155	11.242
12m	Aust	5½% 77-80	83¼	..	6.628	11.955
20m	Aust	5½% 81-82	74¼	+⅛	7.620	12.092
10m	Aust	6% 81-83	71¼	+⅛	8.573	12.072
16m	Aust	6% 74-76	99¾	+⅛	6.172	10.636
34m	Aust	7% 79-81	80	..	8.721	12.010
—	Berlin	4½% Ass	82	+2	..	..
—	Chilean Mixed		95	..	..	..
3m	E Africa	5¾% 77-83	63½	..	9.201	14.160
—	German	4½% 1930	182	..	..	..
—	Hungary	4½% 1924	29½	..	..	..
—	Ireland	7¾% 81-83	79⅝	..	..	..
3m	Jamaica	7¾% 77-79	85	..	9.192	13.726
—	Japan Ass	4% 1910	184	..	..	..
—	Japan	6% 83-88	67½	+1½	..	..
4m	Kenya	5% 78-82	64½	..	7.750	13.974
7m	Malaya	7½% 78-82	76½	..	9.571	12.506
11m	N Z	6% 76-80	81¼	..	7.365	11.969
7m	N Z	6% 75-76	102	..	6.035	14.309
25m	N Z	7¼% 88-92	58	-½	12.703	14.017
12m	N Z	7½% 83-86	70½	..	10.838	13.028
3m	N Rhd	6% 78-81	80	..	7.648	11.642
1m	Nyasa	6% 75-81	50	..	7.548	11.642
—	Peru	6% Ass	157	..	..	..
—	S A Gov	5½% 74-76	96½	-⅛	..	..
20m	S Rhd	2½% 65-70	32	-5	..	..
8m	S Rhd	4½% 87-92	28	+1	..	..
5m	S Rhd	6% 78-81	48	-7	..	..
—	Spanish	4%	56	..	..	..
4m	Tang	5½% 73-82	67	..	8.366	14.013
—	Uruguay	3½%	70½	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
25m	L C C	3% 1920	21	..	14.433	..
20m	L C C	5% 80-83	66½	..	7.755	12.578
15m	L C C	5½% 77-81	71¾	..	7.631	11.846
30m	L C C	5½% 82-84	65	+⅛	8.445	12.190
25m	L C C	5½% 85-87	57	..	9.865	12.973
20m	L C C	6% 75-78	90⅝	+⅛	6.609	11.362
20m	L C C	6% 76-79	83⅝	+⅛	7.265	12.272
25m	L C C	6½% 88-90	56½	-⅛	12.225	13.976
50m	G L C	6½% 1976	98⅝	+⅛	6.842	9.791
30m	G L C	6½% 1977	96½	+⅛	6.734	10.290
40m	G L C	6¾% 90-92	55⅝	-⅛	12.254	13.615
40m	G L C	7½% 1977	95⅝	+⅛	7.606	10.902
25m	G L C	9½% 80-82	89	..	11.090	12.629
12m	C of L	6½% 75-78	89⅜	+⅛	7.239	11.376
16m	C of L	6½% 80-82	73⅝	+⅛	8.932	12.784
17m	Ag Mt	7½% 81-84	72½	+⅛	10.711	13.234
20m	Ag Mt	7½% 91-93	56½	+⅛	14.096	14.575
12m	Ag Mt	8½% 85-90	54⅞	+⅛	12.165	13.977
10m	Belfast	6½% 77-80	75½	..	8.605	13.719
5m	Brightn	6½% 76-79	85	..	7.640	12.813
35m	Camden	6½% 77-79	85⅝	..	7.608	12.334
15m	Croydon	6½% 78-81	77⅝	+⅛	8.988	12.973
10m	Edin	6½% 77-79	85⅝	..	7.577	12.882
20m	Glasgow	9¼% 80-82	86½	..	11.023	12.796
20m	Gwich	6½% 76-78	89⅝	+⅛	7.559	11.673
10m	Herts	6½% 75-77	95	+⅛	7.101	10.569
25m	Liverpl	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
27m	Met Water B	3%	34	..	22.883	14.072
15m	N I	6½% 79-80	76	..	8.547	14.863
20m	N I	7% 82-84	83	+⅛	11.223	15.187
8m	N I Elec	6½% 81-83	62	..	10.386	15.396
5m	Notts	6¾% 76-78	89⅝	+⅛	7.618	11.619
5m	Sthend	5½% 77-79	83⅝	+⅛	6.302	12.176
10m	Swark	6¾% 83-86	65¼	+⅛	10.671	13.225
12m	Surrey	6% 78-80	79⅝	..	7.529	12.488

Investment Dollar Premium 164⅝% (167¼%). Premium Conversion Factor 0.6265.

FOREIGN STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
2,642.6m	Bayer	£43	-2½	156	3.6	19.9
—	Commerzbank	£17¾	-⅛	32.0	2.5	24.5
355.6m	Cp Fn Paris	£35	+⅛	165	4.7	13.3
396.0m	EBES	£43	-1	199	4.6	..
444.8m	Ericsson	£34½	-1	63.6	1.8	24.5
—	Finsider	29	-1	..	..	..
163.1m	Granges	£22½	-1	116	5.2	5.0
—	Hoechst	520	-30	16.5	3.2	24.1
—	Montecatini E	55	..	..	..	..
24.6m	NEFO NV	£22	..	96.1	4.5	25.3
—	Robeco fl.5	595	-29	23.1	3.9	44.9
559.9m	Rolinco Subs fl 5	432	-12	4.5	1.1	72.0
73.7m	Snia Viscosa	175	..	4.8	2.7	..
—	Thyssen-Huette	750	-15	24.8	3.3	12.8
—	Volkswagen	£45	-2	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
289.9m	Brascan	£9¾	-⅛	49.3	5.1	8.3
—	BP Canada	£8¾	-⅛	..	..	..
976.3m	Can Pac Ord	£13⅛	+⅛	41.3	3.0	11.3
509.5m	El Paso	£11⅛	+⅛	41.7	3.5	22.0
—	Exxon Corp	£70¼	-⅞	..	..	..
426.5m	Fluor	£29⅛	-⅛	20.7	1.0	20.6
—	Hollinger	£29⅛	-1⅛	..	..	..
578.5m	Hud Bay Oil	£21⅛	-⅛	25.9	0.9	59.5
—	Husky Oil	£11⅛	+1⅛	..	..	..
54.3m	Int Hldgs	515	-⅛	22.3	1.9	..
[illegible]	Int Nickel	£15¼	-⅛	78.9	3.1	14.9
51.2m	IU Int	£8⅞	-⅛	42.0	4.3	8.4
[illegible]	Kaiser Alum	£26⅜	-1¼	59.1	2.3	..
[illegible]	Massey-Ferg	£23⅛	+2	48.5	2.1	9.2
—	Pacific Petrol	£23½	+1	..	..	..
—	Pan Canadian	£15⅛	+⅛	..	..	..
—	Steep Rock	255	-15	..	..	..
—	Trans Can P	£10⅛	+⅛	..	..	..
[illegible]	US Steel	£33	-⅛	..	..	..
75.2m	White Pass	700	..	15.9	2.3	..
116.7m	Zapata Corp	£10¼	..	14.3g	1.4	4.8

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
11.1m	Alexs Discount	230	-2	22.0	7.8	11.9
[illegible]	Allen H & Ross	450	-10	26.3	5.4	9.0
12.5m	Arb-Latham	145	-7	12.7b	8.5	12.0
146.5m	Aust & NZ	400	-5	14.9	3.7	8.7
70.5m	Bk Hapoalim	30	..	0.9	2.8	10.0
71.5m	Bk of Ireland	350	..	16.0	4.6	5.1
61.5m	Bk Leumi Israel	21	..	1.3	6.0	7.0
4,200,000	Bk Leumi UK	210	..	11.5	5.5	19.2
349.2m	Bk of NSW	650	-30	16.2	2.5	15.3
697.3m	Bk of N Scotia	£33⅝	-1⅛	78.2	2.3	15.5
76.7m	Bk of Scotland	300	-2	13.2	4.4	10.4
290.9m	Bnks Trst NY	£27½	-⅛	124	4.5	8.2
607.2m	Barclays Bank	302	-10	13.2	4.4	8.1
5,757,000	Bates E Hldgs	40	-2	..e	..	..
9,613,000	Brown Shipley	176	..	11.6	6.6	7.7
10.5m	Cater Ryder	278	+6	21.9	7.9	..
7,791,000	Cedar Hldgs	13	f ..	2.0	15.4	6.8
785.4m	Chase Man	£24½	-⅛	109	4.4	10.1
2,256.0m	Citicorp	£25¾	-1⅛	43.6	..	20.4
8,875,000	Clive Discount	71	-1	5.2	7.4	11.0
105.0m	Com Bk of Aust	265	-15	8.1	3.1	12.0
52.2m	Com Bk of Syd	205	-5	8.1	3.9	15.0
92.5m	CC De France	£26⅞	-1	103	3.8	24.4
2,974,000	First Nat Fin	2½	-⅛	..	..	..
5,333,000	Fraser Ans	13	..	1.1	8.5	54.2
22.0m	Gerrard & Nat	235	+5	20.5	6.9	8.6
9,422,000	Gibbs A.	49	-3	1.9	3.9	..
4,460,000	Gillett Bros	215	-2	20.0b	9.2	4.9
11.9m	Grindlays Hldgs	35	-1	..	..	..
47.0m	Guinness Peat	186	-3	12.5b	6.9	15.0
[illegible]	Hambros £10	£20	..	118	6.0	..
34.9m	Do Ord	205	-5	11.9	5.8	13.9
59.4m	Hill Samuel	117	-4	6.0	5.1	12.9
1,197.3m	Hong K & Shang	345	+4	5.7b	1.7	40.4
2,007,000	Israel Brit	220	..	15.0	6.8	4.5
6,722,000	Jessel Toynbee	82	+5	6.2	7.5	..
5,257,000	Joseph L.	200	..	10.0	5.0	13.4
26.2m	Keyser Ullmann	51	+1	..	..	..
[illegible]	King & Shaxson	65	..	4.7	7.2	10.6
64.1m	Kleinwort Ben	125	..	5.0	4.2	14.2
297.6m	Lloyds Bank	252	+5	11.4b	4.5	7.9
55.4m	Mercury Secs	131	-6	4.2	3.2	10.1
390.7m	Midland	295	+5	16.6	5.6	5.7
16.9m	Minster Assets	25½	-2½	4.5	3.2	8.8
241.4m	Nat of Aust	280	-5	8.4b	3.0	11.0
175.5m	Nat Com Bk Grp	78	-1	3.3	4.2	9.6
455.1m	Nat W'minster	245	-5	12.7	5.1	7.5
12.9m	Ottoman	£25⅛	-⅛	240	5.4	14.7
2,566,000	Rea Bros	55	-6	2.4	4.3	11.2
913.0m	Royal of Can	£23⅛	-1⅛	62.9	2.7	30.6
58.1m	Schroders	360	-10	13.4	3.7	15.5
3,090,000	Seccombe Mar	290	..	19.5	7.0	7.1
10.4m	Slater Walker	26	-1	..	..	..
7,750,000	Smith St Aubyn	70	-1	5.5	7.9	..
201.4m	Standard Chart	435	-28	21.2	4.9	7.5
27.7m	Union Discount	370	-10	26.4	7.1	9.0
3,371,000	Wintrust	57	..	4.5	7.9	10.1

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	Allied	67	-6	4.9	7.3	11.1
[illegible]	Bass Charrgtn	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.1	5.8	12.0
[illegible]	Bell A.	[illegible]	-2	8.4b	6.0	6.9
[illegible]	Boddingtons	[illegible]	..	2.9b	3.6	16.1
[illegible]	Brown M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.3	6.5	9.4
[illegible]	Bulmer H. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.2	4.0	9.7
[illegible]	Burtonwood	62	-2	2.9	6.2	6.8
[illegible]	C of Ldn Dfd	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.7	11.1
[illegible]	Devenish	125	[illegible]	7.4	5.9	9.0
[illegible]	Distillers	143	-1½	5.3	5.8	15.1
[illegible]	Greenall	83	-3	2.3	5.6	10.6
[illegible]	Greene King	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.7	4.7	10.9
[illegible]	Guinness	[illegible]	-5	8.3	8.6	7.9
[illegible]	Hardys & H'sons	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.5	7.7	9.3
[illegible]	Highland	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.0	14.9
[illegible]	Invergordon	51	..	[illegible]	8.7	7.7
[illegible]	Irish Distillers	62	-3	3.3	5.2	15.2
[illegible]	Marston	42	+1	2.2	5.3	10.0
[illegible]	Scot & Newcastle	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.3	7.0	13.3
850.0m	Seagram	[illegible]	-1	30.6	1.5	23.3
[illegible]	SA Breweries	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.3b	6.9	6.6
[illegible]	Teacher	75	[illegible]	12.6	5.8	11.7
2,916,000	Tomatin	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.6	6.7	6.9
[illegible]	Vaux	[illegible]	..	20.6b	7.0	11.1
145.4m	Whitbread 'A'	55	-2	4.6	6.8	15.0
7,457,000	Do B	[illegible]	-3	4.6	6.9	14.9
[illegible]	Whitbread Inv	[illegible]	-3	9.6	7.6	13.4
[illegible]	Wolverhampton	[illegible]	+2	7.2	5.2	11.2

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
8,289,000	AAH	168	..	14.0b	8.4	7.0
2,227,000	AB Electronic	67	..	6.3	9.4	13.1
680,000	AC Cars	34	-1	1.4	4.0	9.9
12.8m	AD Intl	83	..	3.8	4.3	9.5
2,252,000	AGB Research	44	..	3.2	7.2	7.6
29.2m	APV Hldgs	250	-5	13.7	5.5	9.6
12.7m	AVP Ind	66½	+2	3.3n	5.0	5.0
11.0m	Aaronson Bros	57	..	2.5	4.3	12.9
350,000	Abrasives Int	15	..	2.2b	14.3	5.2
2,288,000	Acrow	130	..	6.1	4.7	14.1
33.9m	Do A	128	+8	6.1	4.7	13.9
4,264,000	Adams Food	25	..	2.8	6.5	4.3
1,866,000	Adda Int	20½	+1	..e	..	..
10.4m	Adwest Group	150	+2	9.7	6.5	7.1
280,000	Aeron't & Gen.	17½	-1½	1.5	8.8	..
816,000	Airfix Ind	156	..	4.4	3.2	12.8
9,022,000	Do NV	82	+2	3.6	4.4	7.7
104.5m	Albright & W	89	+1	5.8	6.5	8.6
5,956,000	Alcan 10⅛%	£71½	..	1050	14.1	..
8,760,000	Do 9½% Cnv	£73	-2	950	13.2	..
10.7m	Alginate Ind	197	-1	19.3	9.8	13.7
11.1m	Allen E. Balfour	75	-1	6.1b	8.1	6.0
1,126,000	Allen W. G.	37	-1	3.6	9.7	6.5
11.6m	Alliance Alders	47½ b	+1	1.8	3.8	11.6
12.4m	Allied Colloids	108	-3	1.9	1.8	19.4
2,635,000	Allied Insulators	29½	..	1.3	5.9	9.1
817,000	Allied Plant	19	+1	1.0b	5.3	20.2
13.1m	Allied Polymer	74	-2	6.8b	9.3	5.5
10.0m	Allied Retailers	129	-7	7.4n	5.8	7.0
2,400,000	Alpine Hldgs	24	+1½	1.3	5.2	14.4
13.7m	Amal Metal	215	-2	18.6	8.8	2.4
5,557,000	Amal Power	54	-1	4.7	8.8	6.5
2,776,000	Amber Day	27½	+½	3.2b	11.6	6.3
182,000	Amber Ind Hldgs	7	..	0.6n	8.9	2.5
1,223,000	Anchor Chem	50	+3	5.2	10.3	..
13.7m	Anderson Strath	47½	-1	3.3	7.5	8.7
2,520,000	Anglo Am Asph	168	-7	10.0	6.0	11.8
150.1m	Anglo Amer Ind	570	-60	39.5	6.9	8.8
777,000	Ang Swiss Hldgs	30	..	..e	..	..
866,000	Anglovest	23	..	2.5	10.9	9.8
2,561,000	Appleyard	47	..	5.7	12.0	6.8
3,268,000	Aquascutum 'A'	19½	-⅛	1.7	8.9	6.3
2,697,000	Arlington Mtr	82	-2	10.0b	12.2	7.5
14.0m	Armitage Shanks	68	-2	6.0b	8.8	15.7
14.9m	Armst Equip	67	-½	2.6	3.9	9.0
102,000	Asprey 6½% Pf	41	..	6.3	15.2	..
22.9m	Ass Biscuit	67	..	4.0	5.9	8.9
5,161,000	Do A	64	-1	4.0	6.2	8.4
208.7m	Ass Brit Food	62½	-1½	2.5	4.0	10.5
61.1m	Ass Engineer	33½	-½	5.6n	6.7	10.1
4,393,000	Ass Fisheries	25	-5	0.3	1.0	..
7,668,000	Ass Leisure	29½	..	3.9	13.2	9.1
35.5m	Ass News	117	+1	6.6	5.7	9.8
3,463,000	Ass Paper	39	-⅛	4.0	10.3	13.9
137.6m	Ass Port Cement	176	-12	11.0	6.5	14.4
30.0m	Ass Tel 'A'	73	-2	6.0	8.2	8.1
471,000	Ass Tooling	27	..	3.0	11.1	4.2
346,000	Astbury & Mdley	21	..	1.4	6.5	4.4
420,000	Attwood Garage	20	..	2.2	11.2	15.4
4,395,000	Audiotronic	39	-1	5.0	12.8	9.3
6,090,000	Ault & Wiborg	31	..	2.3b	10.8	7.3
2,862,000	Aurora Hldgs	58	..	6.0	10.3	5.7
402,000	Austin E.	38	..	4.6	12.0	2.7
17.2m	Automotive Pd	46	-3	2.3	5.1	8.7
41.8m	Averys	113½	-½	6.8	6.0	11.4
4,911,000	Avon Rubber	74	+2	1.5	2.1	..
20.6m	BBA Grp	61	+1	3.9n	6.3	8.5
142.6m	BICC	120	-5	10.2	8.5	5.8
148.8m	BOC Int	58	-2	3.7	6.4	9.4
63.7m	BPB Ind	146	-11	9.6b	6.6	10.0
462,000	BPM Hldgs 'A'	33	..	3.9	11.9	9.3
8,190,000	BSG Int	21	+⅛	..	..	25.0
86.1m	BSR Ltd	116	-4	3.3	2.8	10.9
69.4m	BTR Ltd	173	-10½	10.0b	5.5	12.8
65.5m	Babcock & W	72	-5	3.0n	4.2	8.7
1,161,000	Bacal Const	13	f ..	..e	..	2.0
1,060,000	Baggeridge Brk	27	..	2.9	10.8	10.0
3,190,000	Bailey C.H. Ord	4⅛	..	0.3	6.7	2.4
12.4m	Baird W.	111	+2	11.5	10.4	7.8
14.6m	Baker Perkins	62	..	5.4b	8.7	13.7
4,640,000	Bambergers	46	-2	3.7	7.6	6.5
5,360,000	Barker & Dobson	5	-⅛	..e	..	..
201.2m	Barlow Rand	204	-26	13.1	6.4	5.3
520,000	Barr & Wallace	52	+2	4.2	8.1	47.3
1,472,000	Do A	50	+2	4.2	8.5	45.5
21.2m	Barratt Devs	112	-7	9.2	8.2	7.5
8,609,000	Barrow Hepbn	50	-3	4.4b	8.9	6.3
6,508,000	Barton & Sons	43	-1	3.8	8.9	4.4
8,304,000	Bassett G.	74	..	6.5	8.7	13
6,389,000	Bath & P'land	44	-2½	4.1	9.2	6.5
1,541,000	Baxter Fell	95	-1	8.1	8.5	3.2
919,000	Bealex J.	24	..	..e	..	..
2,313,000	Beatson Clark	75	-2	5.9	7.8	15.8
1,072,000	Beaufort Grp	30	..	3.9	11.9	12.0
1,795,000	Beaverbrook	110	..	2.5	2.3	25.6
5,122,000	Do A	37½	-1½	2.5	6.7	8.7
5,685,000	Beckman A.	69½	..	8.6	10.1	7.8
506.8m	Beecham Grp	349	-2	8.1	2.3	15.3
16.3m	Bejam Grp	82	+5	3.2	3.8	24.5
5,178,000	Bemrose Corp	54	+1	3.6	6.7	7.1
1,508,000	Benn Bros	22½	+½	2.5	12.2	11.4
38.3m	Berisf'ds S. & W.	143	-2	9.1b	6.4	7.1
3,456,000	Berisfords	33	..	3.0	9.0	4.4
2,837,000	Berwick Timpo	32	..	3.8b	7.2	5.4
30.4m	Bestobell	160	-8	11.2	7.0	7.6
6,375,000	Bett Bros	85	..	4.3n	5.0	8.0
5,981,000	Bibby J.	73	-2	7.7	10.5	6.9
465,000	Billam J.	31	..	4.5n	14.5	7.7
40.2m	Birmid Qualcst	61	..	5.6	9.1	7.8
27.2m	Birm'gham Mint	63	..	5.5	8.7	..
2,423,000	Bishops Stores	140	..	3.0	2.1	15.0
2,353,000	Do A NV	68	..	3.0	4.4	7.3
5,987,000	Black & Edg'tn	120	+1	8.0	6.6	8.1
1,969,000	Blackman & C	20½	+1½	2.4	11.8	7.4
36.5m	Blackwd Hodge	137	-5	6.0	4.4	9.7
2,320,000	Blackwood Mt	29	..	..	..	..
4,961,000	Blagden & N	111	..	5.4	7.6	4.5
3,120,000	Blundell Perm	49	+1	3.6	7.4	8.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,329,000	Bodycote	16½	-⅛	1.0b	6.2	5.2
1,161,000	Bolton Textile	13½	-⅛	1.9	13.9	8.3
456,000	Bonas Webb	27	..	..e	..	..
1,620,000	Bonser Eng	27	..	1.7	6.4	7.0
37.0m	Booker McCon	134	-18	8.9	6.6	6.4
3,296,000	B'sey & Hwkes	84	..	6.0	7.2	5.4
7,432,000	Boot H.	140	..	10.0	7.1	8.2
477.2m	Boots	134	-8	3.8	2.7	16.2
3,389,000	Boulton W.	18½	..	1.6	8.5	7.7
220.3m	Bowater Corp	179	-3	10.9b	6.1	8.5
14.8m	Bowthrpe Hldgs	37	..	1.9	5.2	7.7
3,559,000	Braby Leslie	77	..	4.6b	6.2	4.8
462,000	Brady Ind	75	..	8.0	10.7	4.9
2,280,000	Do A	75	..	5.0	10.7	4.9
1,990,000	Braham Millar	39	-1	3.2n	8.2	6.4
1,900,000	Braid Grp	20	+½	1.7	8.7	5.2
1,485,000	Braithwaite	110	..	10.7	9.7	7.1
6,041,000	Brammer H.	93	-3	6.6	7.1	5.9
1,227,000	Brasway	40	-1	3.3	8.5	2.8
2,564,000	Bremner	47	..	5.1	10.8	8.5
4,040,000	Brent Chem Int	101	-1	2.6	2.6	13.3
3,030,000	Brent Walker	44	..	1.4	3.3	14.5
4,195,000	Brickhouse Dud	38	+1	2.8	9.8	6.2
73.7m	Bridon	149	-5	8.5b	5.7	7.1
1,870,000	Brierleys	44	f ..	3.3	7.2	10.3
3,386,000	Bright J. Grp	31	-⅛	3.2	10.2	5.9
736,000	Bristol Plant	8½	-⅛	..e	..	12.5
890.2m	Brit Am Tob	346	-4	17.6	5.1	6.6
3,409,000	Brit Car Auctn	41	-1½	3.3	8.1	8.7
5,648,000	Brit Enkalon	20	-1	0.4	1.9	..
180.2m	Brit Home Strs	363	-6	15.7b	4.5	16.7
2,848,000	Brit Ind Hldgs	21½	..	2.2	10.0	9.6
73.7m	Brit Leyland	27	..	..	..	..
3,448,000	Brit Mohair	30	..	1.9	6.5	5.9
14.3m	Brit Printing	45	-1	4.9	10.2	4.9
8,914,000	Brit Rollmakers	40½	+1½	3.7	9.0	11.2
5,880,000	Brit Stm Spec	69	+1	7.1b	10.3	7.8
37.0m	Brit Sugar	370	..	13.0	3.5	8.6
3,751,000	Brit Tar Prod	28	-1½	2.1	5.7	6.3
4,138,000	Brit Vita	62	-2	3.8	6.2	4.6
3,920,000	Brittains	25	-2	4.8	13.3	3.5
8,892,000	Brockhouse J.	53	..	4.5	8.6	9.6
3,625,000	Brocks Grp	44	..	4.1	9.3	4.5
1,342.8m	Broken Hill	665	-15	18.5	2.7	20.4
3,577,000	Brook St Bur	49	..	5.7	11.6	5.6
80.1m	Brooke Bond	39	-1½	3.7b	9.4	14.4
396,000	Brooks Tool	25	..	..	..	..
2,486,000	Brotherhood P.	79	+6	5.8	11.2	12.5
6,254,000	Brown & Tawse	69	-4	2.2	4.6	5.9
11.7m	BRK	37	..	1.6b	5.7	..
7,287,000	Brown Bros Cp	16	-½	0.8	4.8	5.9
12.0m	Brown J.	83	-5	1.2	1.4	..
2,655,000	Brown N. Inv	21	..	3.9	12.5	4.9
7,600,000	Bruntons	95	-2	6.2b	9.2	9.2
4,400,000	Bryant Hldgs	22	-3	2.3	12.9	6.6
490,000	Budge Bros	1½	f ..	1.0b	53.4	2.0
4,907,000	Bullough Ltd	78½	-6½	7.0	8.9	6.7
2,251,000	Bulmer & Lumb	26	-½	3.8b	12.3	9.7
24.6m	Bunzl Pulp	94	-1	5.9	6.3	4.0
4,319,000	Burco Dean	68	+1	4.7	6.9	6.3
932,000	Burgess Prod	42	..	5.1	12.1	61.5
1,085,000	Burnett H'shire	56	..	2.6	6.4	4.5
1,464,000	Do A NV	55	..	2.6	6.5	4.5
1,151,000	Burns And'son	21	..	1.8	8.7	5.9
2,021,000	Burrell & Co	8½	-⅛	0.9	10.5	..
3,442,000	Burt Boulton	160	..	10.9	6.8	27.1
2,897,000	Burton Grp	65	+8	6.8	10.4	..
19.2m	Do A	60	+3	6.8	11.3	..
2,794,000	Bury & Masco	43	..	5.9	13.9	6.3
181,000	Business Com	4	f ..	0.7b	17.5	0.9
5,007,000	Butterfld-Harvy	35	..	2.9	8.3	7.2

C — E

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
1,759,000	CCH Inv	22	+1	..e	..	..
607,000	CGSB Hldgs	15	..	1.8	12.2	3.7
186.7m	Cadbury Sch	51	-2½	3.5b	6.8	13.2
2,689,000	Caffyns	83	..	7.4	8.9	8.5
1,687,000	C'bread Robey	45	..	1.7	3.7	13.6
1,899,000	Campari	32	-2	1.8	5.5	32.3
3,219,000	Camrex Hldgs	42	-3	4.3	10.1	4.3
33.6m	Cape Ind	140	-14	10.3b	7.3	10.0
1,470,000	Caplan Profile	49	-2	6.6	13.5	7.1
7,157,000	Capper Neill	47	-3	4.0b	8.4	7.6
3,228,000	Caravans Int	38	+1½	0.3	0.8	29.1
1,510,000	Carclo Eng	38	+1	3.8b	9.9	5.5
14.3m	Carless Capel	73	-3	2.3	3.2	7.4
17.5m	Carlton Ind	71	..	6.4	8.9	9.9
2,772,000	Caroni	6¼	-¼	2.0	32.0	0.8
22.2m	Carpets Int	94	-1	8.5b	9.0	..
4,409,000	Carr J. (Don)	40	..	2.3	5.7	6.8
46.8m	Carr'ton Viy	33½	-1½	2.6	7.9	20.4
1,979,000	Casket S Hldgs	47	..	2.7	5.7	4.8
850,000	Catalin	53	..	3.8	8.7	5.3
621,000	Causton Sir J.	8	-⅛	..e	..	..
101.6m	Cavenham	124	+2	6.2	5.0	7.9
19.7m	Cawoods	168	-4	8.8	5.2	10.3
2,348,000	Celestion	11½	-½	0.6	4.8	10.4
39.8m	Cement Rdstone	67	-1	4.8	7.1	6.1
8,139,000	Cen & Sheer	26	-1	2.9	11.2	11.6
10.0m	Central Man	53	-2	3.3	6.3	5.4
4,064,000	Central Wagon	32½	-½	3.4	10.6	4.3
6,122,000	Centre Hotels	31	-1	1.8	5.9	9.1
901,000	Centreway Secs	20½	-½	2.8	13.7	3.4
350,000	Century Secs	10	..	..	..	..
672,000	Ch'mbn & Hill	30	..	3.3	11.0	3.1
3,025,000	Chamberl'n Grp	23½	..	2.4	10.2	7.3
4,687,000	Champ Phipps	21	-1	2.7	12.8	8.6
7,565,000	Charles D.	19	-2½	2.3b	12.1	16.4
13.7m	Char'ton G'duer	37	-½	4.0	10.8	9.7
100.5m	Chloride Grp	103	+1	5.3	5.1	11.0
4,994,000	Christies Int	64	..	3.8	7.0	15.2
49.1m	Chubb & Sons	106	-2	4.8	4.5	10.7
1,894,000	Church & Co	128	..	8.4	6.6	5.1
1,012,000	Do A	115	..	8.4	7.3	4.6
936,000	Ciro Hldgs	14	+½	..e	..	..
2,702,000	Clark & Fenn	40	..	3.4b	7.0	5.7
22.2m	Clarke Chapman	72	-4	6.3	8.7	6.4
2,120,000	Clarke Clem.	33	..	3.2	6.0	9.1
10.6m	Clayton Dewan	79	-3	8.5b	10.8	8.4
590,000	Clough A.	40	-20	3.9	9.8	3.4
26.6m	Coalite & Chem	23	-1½	1.0	4.2	5.8
10.7m	Coates Bros	63	+2	2.8	4.5	7.3
12.6m	Do A	54	+3	2.9	5.2	6.3
179.4m	Coats Patons	64½	-2½	4.2b	6.5	12.1
1,347,000	Cole R. H.	47	+5	4.7	9.9	..
1,466,000	Collett D'son	44	+3	3.9	8.9	5.9
842,000	Collier S.	6½	f ..	0.4	5.8	4.5
4,408,000	Collins W.	107	..	5.4	5.0	11.2
10.3m	Do A	107	..	5.4	5.0	11.2
859,000	Coltness Grp	16½	-2	2.2	13.2	4.9
15.2m	Comb Eng Strs	36½	-2½	4.1	4.8	9.9
6,210,000	Comet Radiov'n	50	-3	4.4	8.8	5.6
34.6m	CompAir	75	-6½	4.8	6.4	9.8
4,765,000	Compton Webb	28	-½	2.2	7.9	7.3
5,208,000	Concrete Ltd	56	-1	4.8	8.6	12.0
2,245,000	Cooper Inds	10½	..	1.1	10.7	4.4
14.7m	Cope Allman	39½	-1	3.9	10.2	5.6
396,000	Copson F.	11	..	0.9	8.5	7.5
17.9m	Coral J Hldgs	111	-6	9.0	8.1	9.5
900,000	Cornercroft	36	-2	4.0	11.1	6.5
995,000	Cory H.	13½	-½	1.0	7.4	7.5
1,467,000	Cosalt	31	-1	3.7	11.0	2.6
53.8m	Costain R.	218	+5	6.5	3.0	11.1
1,020,000	Countryside	17	-½	..	..	..
1,656,000	Courts (Furn)	92	+1	4.2	4.5	8.6
11.2m	Do A NV	92	+1	4.2	4.5	8.6
826,000	Court Hlls Ldn	32	f ..	1.9	6.8	4.0
437.8m	Courtaulds	137	-5	8.8	5.6	5.1
1,562,000	Courtney Pope	44	-4	5.4	8.5	9.3
3,535,000	C'wan de Groot	35	..	2.4b	6.6	5.1
3,534,000	Cowie T.	31	..	2.1	6.8	8.0
600,000	Cox Ind	13	f ..	2.8	21.2	3.3
2,701,000	Crane Fruehauf	17½	-½	1.3	7.3	..
1,656,000	Crellon Hldgs	37	..	4.3b	11.6	6.6
3,722,000	Crest Nicholson	35	-2	2.5b	10.0	11.9
67.7m	Croda Int	62	-3	2.5b	4.0	8.1
1,041,000	Cronite Grp	37	+1	3.7	10.1	7.8
416,000	Cropper J.	28	..	..e	..	..
939,000	Crosby Hse	120	..	13.1	10.9	..
1,600,000	Crossland R.	20	..	1.6	8.1	8.5
4,500,000	Crossley Bldg	67	..	5.6b	5.6	7.3
3,978,000	Crouch D.	41	-2	4.3	10.5	10.9
1,440,000	Crouch Grp	36	-1	3.8	10.7	9.6
6,916,000	Crown House	25	-1	2.9	10.5	10.2
1,368,000	Crowther J.	33	..	0.8e	2.0	13.4
1,092,000	Culter Guard	24½	..	..e	..	..
2,396,000	Cum'ns En Cv	£53	+1	376	7.1	..
1,398,000	Cuthbert R. & G.	20	-1	..	..	34.5
95.3m	Cutler Hammer	£25¼	-⅛	72.9	2.8	12.8
6,854,000	Dale Electric	136	-2	6.6	4.9	12.5
2,204,000	Danish Bacon 'A'	160	..	9.6	6.0	6.0
1,439,000	Danks Gowerton	38	..	3.0	7.9	3.3
766,000	Dartmouth Inv	9½	..	1.0	10.6	6.6
4,094,000	Davies & New	93	+5	9.7	10.4	7.8
5,442,000	Davis G.	45	-2	4.2	9.3	10.6
35.6m	Davy Int	123	-6	9.1	7.4	11.1
2,929,000	Dawson J.	53	+3	6.8	12.8	5.7
49.5m	De Beers Ind	450	-70	37.9	8.4	10.2
696,000	Deanson Hldgs	35	..	2.9	8.3	5.9
92.4m	Debenhams	92	-3	6.6b	7.2	11.6
35.3m	De La Rue	235	-3	16.4	7.0	10.6
16.0m	Decca	220	-3	13.3	5.5	8.2
28.7m	Do A	246	..	13.3	5.4	8.1
825,000	Delson	33	..	2.8	7.0	3.9
59.4m	Delta Metal	67	..	6.3b	9.4	8.2
6,061,000	Denbyware	141	+2	7.8	5.5	9.7
9,084,000	De Vere Hotels	81	..	5.3	6.6	24.5
3,539,000	Dew G.	116	+4	7.0	6.0	5.3
185.1m	DRG	129	+3	8.8	6.8	6.7
1,600,000	Dimplex Ind	55	-1	..e	..	..
5,062,000	Diploma Inv	58	-1	3.3	6.1	5.5
9,849,000	Dixons Photo	79	..	3.0n	3.8	9.4
11.3m	Do A	76	+2	3.0n	3.8	9.3
290,000	Dixor	29	-2	0.7	2.8	16.9
27.0m	Dobson Park	45½	..	2.7	5.9	7.5
4,571,000	Dolan Pack	54	..	3.0	5.5	4.6
3,150,000	Dom Hldgs	42	..	5.4	12.9	11.9
1,600,000	Dorman Smith	120	..	6.8	5.6	11.4
11.4m	Do A	118	..	6.6	5.7	11.2
5,422,000	Douglas R. M.	[illegible]	-3	4.9	7.5	4.9
8,320,000	Dow'd & Mills	20	-2	1.4	6.8	9.7
4,551,000	Downing G. H.	151	-1	13.2	8.7	9.9
58.4m	Doxty Grp	156	-7	7.8	5.2	12.1
1,351,000	Drake Cubitt	9	-1	..	..	..
2,252,000	Dreamland Elec	42	..	3.0	7.1	6.6
3,744,000	Dufay	40½	+½	2.1	5.2	6.9
1,875,000	Duncan W.	150	..	..e	..	4.3
4,856,000	Dunford & Ell	40	+2	3.5	7.5	..
73.6m	Dunlop Hldgs	77	-1	5.0	6.5	8.9
1,232,000	Duple Int	4	..	..	..	14.8
23.1m	Duport	65	+3	5.2b	8.0	4.2
4,342,000	Dutton For	26	-1	1.2	4.7	10.7
1,451,000	Dykes J. Hldgs	41	..	4.5	11.6	8.7
1,458,000	ERF Hldgs	33	-2	..e	..	..
2,670,000	E Lancs Paper	49	..	4.5	9.2	3.7
534,000	E Mid A Press	39	..	4.0b	10.3	7.4
1,761,000	Eastern Prod	29	-1	..e	..	1.5
13.6m	Eastwood J. B.	60	-3	5.0	8.2	..
696,000	Do B Dfd	58	-3	..	..	..
6,768,000	Edbro	97	+1	7.4	7.7	7.5
2,103,000	Ega Hldgs	38	-1	2.3	6.1	4.9
980,000	Eldridge Sr'fd	3½	f ..	0.6	15.7	1.1
3,576,000	Elsco Hldgs	29½	-½	2.3	7.6	7.2
4,359,000	Elec & Ind Secs	40	-½	3.0n	7.6	3.5
227.8m	EMI Ltd	241	-5	9.6	4.0	18.9
12.6m	Electrocomps	120	..	6.0	4.8	10.4
35.8m	Electr'nic Rent	64	..	2.9b	4.5	15.2
6,101,000	Elliott B.	63	+½	5.6n	9.1	6.6
4,571,000	Elliott Grp	37	-1	3.0b	9.2	4.4
7,345,000	Ellis & Everard	110	-3	5.0	4.5	38.9
8,237,000	Ellis & Gold	23	..	2.3	10.0	4.5
19.8m	Empire Stores	91	-1	4.7b	5.1	10.7
1,267,000	Energy Serv	3½	..	..	..	..
1,200,000	England J. E.	24	..	1.7	7.2	19.2
2,401,000	English Card Cl	42	-1	3.4	8.0	5.4
121.1m	Eng China Clay	94½	-3	3.4	3.6	15.5
3,709,000	Erith & Co	80	..	6.4	8.0	11.0
10.9m	Esperanza	97	-2	6.3	6.5	7.5
1,824,000	Eucalyptus Pulp	49	-2	7.1	14.5	2.3
52.0m	Euro Ferries	70	-4	2.8b	4.0	12.1
2,846,000	Eva Industries	40	..	5.1	12.1	4.5
76.6m	Ever-Ready Hg	116	+1	4.9	4.2	15.4
4,536,000	Evode Hldgs	57	-1	2.7	4.7	6.9
2,220,000	Ewer G.	20½	+1½	1.5b	7.4	10.3
1,456,000	Excalibur	10	..	0.6	6.0	4.1
7,270,000	Exch Telegraph	82	..	6.4n	7.8	13.0
11.4m	Expamet Metal	70	-5	4.2	5.9	10.0

F — H

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
1,889,000	F C Cons	64	+6	4.2	6.5	10.2
4,200,000	FMC	52	-12	7.7b	15.2	..
1,009,000	FPA Cons	12½	..	..e	..	..
17.3m	Fairclough L.	148	-4	12.7n	8.6	8.5
380,000	Fairfax Jersey	12	-1	..	..	..
6,776,000	Fairview Est	63	-2½	7.2	11.4	3.6
4,317,000	Farnell Elect	57	-3	5.1	5.6	5.3
5,564,000	Fed Chem Hldgs	50	..	4.4	7.3	11.5
2,806,000	Fed Lnd & Build	37	-2	1.5	5.8	14.6
3,139,000	Feedex Ltd	31	+3	1.7b	5.6	10.5
28.1m	Fenner J. H.	130	-3	9.2b	7.1	10.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ferro Metal	61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
961,000	Fertleman B.	47	-2	3.6	7.7	..
8,429,000	Fine Art Dev	23	..	1.7	7.3	7.8
11.8m	Finlay J.	132	-5	8.4b	6.4	8.1
695,000	Finlay Pack	16	..	1.4	8.6	6.6
1,972,000	First Finsbury	22	..	3.1b	14.0	13.9
1,307,000	Firth G.M.	49	..	7.7	15.7	..
96.8m	Fisons	352	-6	15.7	4.1	12.8
31.5m	Fitch Lovell	65	-1	4.6	7.1	16.3
1,466,000	Fodens	18½	-½	0.5	2.7	..
1,780,000	Fogarty E.	76	..	5.2	6.9	5.5
7,829,000	Folkes Hefo NV	23½	..	1.6	6.9	6.3
4,500,000	Ford (Martin)	36	-1	3.4	9.4	10.1
—	Ford Mtr BDR	206	..	5.9	2.9	25.4
1,661,000	Formminster	74	-1	5.7	7.7	5.4
1,327,000	Fortnm & Mason	430	..	29.2	6.8	9.0
86.5m	Foseco Min	139	+5	5.5	2.9	14.7
24.9m	Foster Bros	67	+1	3.6	5.3	11.4
1,612,000	Foster J.	26	+1	..e	..	8.4
2,317,000	Francis Parker	9	-1	..e	..	..
36.7m	Freemans Ldn	170	-1	7.4	4.7	9.2
2,137,000	French T.	57	..	3.2	5.6	5.5
5,702,000	French Kier	52	-2	..e	..	..
3,491,000	Friedland Doggt	57	..	3.8	6.6	6.7
2,340,000	GEI Grp	112	+3	10.3	9.2	5.1
3,001,000	GRA Prop Tst	9½	f ..	..	..	..
9,412,000	Gallenkamp	128	..	6.4	5.0	7.4
4,486,000	Galliford Brindley	42	-2	2.8	6.5	6.3
2,007,000	Garnar Scotblair	50	-2	4.4b	4.3	5.0
13.9m	GEI Int	52	-1	4.6b	9.3	6.0
789.3m	GEC	146	-6	5.0	3.4	9.6
735.9m	Gen Mtr BDR	259	-6	5.9	2.3	32.4
8,770,000	Gibbons Dudley	68	-2	4.5	6.6	10.7
2,544,000	Gibbons S. Int	33	-3	3.3	4.6	7.6
33.6m	Gill & Duffus	141	+1	5.8n	4.1	[illegible]
6,994,000	Gilispur Ltd	34½	-1½	2.7b	9.6	5.5
2,212,000	Glass & Metal	56	-1	3.9	6.9	6.9
956,000	Glass Glover	34	-1	2.3	6.7	10.3
303.6m	Glaxo Hldgs	380	-12	12.8	3.6	14.1
2,500,000	Gleeson M. J.	25	-1	2.3b	9.2	5.6
49.4m	Glynwed	105½	-⅛	9.7b	9.2	9.5
6,916,000	Goldbg & Sons	54	..	5.8	10.6	10.5
6,125,000	Gomme Hldgs	95	+1	7.6	8.0	[illegible]
2,512,000	Gordon & Gotch	33	-2	3.3	6.1	6.2
1,350,000	Gordon L. Grp	35	-2	..	..	..
1,387,000	Graham Wood	34	..	2.6b	7.6	7.5
3,276,000	Grampian Hldgs	22	-1	2.2	9.9	5.5
52.3m	Granada 'A'	76	-1	3.7	4.6	9.0
239.0m	Grand Met Ltd	[illegible]	-3	5.3	6.7	10.4
11.9m	Gt Univ Stores	217	-6	9.7	4.5	16.5
505.7m	Do A	208	-5	9.7	4.7	12.0
2,059,000	Gre Millets	22	-4	1.5	6.7	5.7
6,379,000	Greens Econ	77	..	5.9n	7.7	6.9
1,900,000	Gripperrods	70	-1	5.1	6.7	5.9
330.6m	GKN	342	+2	16.7	5.0	6.7
10.3m	HAT Grp	51	-1	3.5b	6.1	7.3
3,133,000	Haden Carrier	105	-3	10.2	9.9	7.6
7,456,000	Haggas J.	210	..	4.5	1.5	7.5
11.6m	Hall Eng	144	-8	8.6	5.8	4.9
13.1m	Hall M.	115	-5	8.3n	7.2	10.9
10.5m	Hall-Thermot'k	66	-3	4.4	6.2	5.8
766,000	Halma Ltd	16	+1	1.6	10.3	5.0
9,634,000	Hanimex Corp	140	-17	5.7	4.0	10.2
90.0m	Hanson Trust	134	-1	7.9	5.9	12.1
3,240,000	Hardy Furn	45	..	4.3	9.6	9.0
6,970,000	Do A	44	..	5.2	11.9	9.8
8,651,000	Hargreaves Grp	41	..	3.4	8.2	2.4
11.1m	Harris Sheldon	42	..	3.7	8.9	7.9
3,346,000	Harris M. P.	48	h ..	1.4e	2.9	8.5
79.3m	Harrison Cros	£10	-⅛	44.8n	4.5	12.0
2,411,000	Hartwells Grp	49	-1	5.1b	10.3	6.2
193.5m	Hawker Sidd	408	-2	19.5	4.8	7.2
5,346,000	Hawkins & T'son	77	-10	5.0	6.6	7.3
1,101,000	Hawthorn L.	41	-1	2.3	5.6	..
13.0m	Hays Wharf	79	-1	6.6	8.6	9.2
5,558,000	Head Wri'tson	41½	-½	4.0n	9.6	5.6
993,000	Helene of Ldn	9½	-½	0.8	8.2	4.0
745,000	Helical Bar	31	..	3.1	9.9	7.4
3,044,000	Hend'son Kent	50	+6	3.1	6.1	5.3
3,672,000	Henly's	79½	-1½	8.3	10.4	10.8
42.7m	Hepworth Cer	43	-2½	3.0	7.1	11.8
1,267,000	Hepworth J. 'A'	39	+1	3.2	8.2	10.7
13.7m	Do B NV	37	+1	3.2	8.6	10.2
463,000	Herman Smith	10	..	0.6	6.1	3.3
9,476,000	Hestair	91	..	4.9	6.1	7.7
12.5m	Hewden-Stuart	46	-1	2.2b	4.8	7.4
282,000	Hewitt J.	13	..	1.2	9.1	8.5
1,360,000	Hicking P'cost	64	..	7.8	12.3	8.6
21.0m	Hickson Welch	327	-1	13.0	4.0	9.8
2,089,000	Hield Bros	13½	-½	1.2	8.4	..
3,902,000	Higgs & Hill	52	-4	4.3	8.3	10.3
755,000	Highgate Opt	37	h ..	2.9	7.8	8.5
1,532,000	Hill C. Bristol	130	..	4.0	3.1	..
13.6m	Hoffnung S.	97	+1	5.5	5.8	12.2
1,789,000	Hollas Grp	42	-4	5.4	12.9	11.5
4,633,000	Hollis Bros	55	-5	5.2	9.5	16.6
2,588,000	Holt Lloyd	69½	-½	5.0n	7.2	5.4
3,720,000	Home Charm	60	..	4.3	4.6	14.3
24.8m	Hoover	325	..	17.3	5.3	..
38.8m	Do A	325	..	17.3	5.3	..
1,584,000	Horizon Mid	36	..	2.7	7.4	13.7
111.7m	Hse of Fraser	92	-½	5.8	6.3	10.0
4,082,000	Hoveringham	38	+4	1.1n	2.8	13.7
2,045,000	Do RV	28	-1	0.5	1.8	10.1
506,000	Howard & Wynd	21	..	..	..	6.9
404,000	Do A	17	..	..	..	5.6
13.6m	Howard Mach	47½	+2½	3.2	6.8	10.8
3,607,000	Howard Tenens	20½	+1½	2.6	12.7	7.0
8,445,000	Howden Grp	82½	-1	6.9	5.3	10.2
202.7m	Hudsons Bay	£14½	-⅛	24.8	1.7	23.6
453,000	Humphries Hldgs	6	..	..e	..	..
2,916,000	Hunt Moscrop	14	+½	0.6	4.6	8.0
6,818,000	Hunting Assoc	86	..	3.7b	4.3	5.1
2,186,000	Huntleigh Grp	67	..	2.9	4.3	6.8
—	Hutchison Int	40½	-½	..	..	..

I — L

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
2,191,000	IDC Grp	104	-4	11.7	11.2	5.1
9,134,000	Ibstock Johns'n	92	-3	7.7b	8.4	6.5
3,400,000	Illing Metris	54	+2	2.1	6.3	11.4
0,307,000	Do A	31	+2	2.1	6.9	10.4
1,662.3m	Imp Chem Ind	321	+1	18.2	4.8	7.3
22.4m	Imp Cold Store	35	-15	3.0	8.1	6.4
571.8m	Imperial Grp	81	-2½	7.1	6.8	10.9
95.4m	Imp Metal Ind	59½	-2	4.5b	7.6	12.4
2,309,000	Inchdon & L	47	-1	4.8	10.1	7.5
1,100,000	Ingall Ind	22	..	2.2	10.1	6.1
392,000	Ingram H.	22	-2	3.7	11.7	4.4
27.0m	Initial Services	64	-1	5.4	8.4	11.3
4,435,000	Int Combustion	19½	..	1.0b	10.5	..
36.7m	Int Computers	110	-2	1.0	0.9	4.5
13.7m	Int Timber	100	-2	8.0	8.0	25.0
3,942,000	Inveresk Grp	66	-2	6.7	9.9	2.1
1,050,000	Ireland E.	26	..	..e	..	..
53.1m	Itoh BDR	£2⅛	-1½	8.6	1.0	..
5,200,000	JB Hldgs	31	-3	1.7	4.0	5.7
649,000	Jacks W.	12	-1½	..e	..	..
464,000	Jackson & Stple	23	..	2.3	14.4	10.1
541,000	Jacksons B'End	51	+5	4.4	8.6	6.9
10.0m	James H. C.	172	h -10	7.9	4.6	9.5
774.1m	Jardine M'son	420	-5	6.0	1.4	22.0
1,377,000	Jarvis J.	138	-2	11.0	8.1	5.0
764,000	Jessups Hldgs	[illegible]	..	2.0	10.8	[illegible]
35.0m	Johnson & F B	58	..	5.4	9.2	5.9
3,979,000	Johnson Grp	37	-2	5.8	8.3	5.7
56.8m	Johnson Matt	325	-22	15.7	4.7	9.1
17.6m	Johnson-Richd	230	..	8.4	3.4	5.0
5,376,000	Jones Stroud	72	+3	5.5b	8.4	4.2
562,000	Jourdan T.	12	..	..e	..	7.9
1,799,000	Judge Int	27	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,604,000	K Shoes	52	..	3.2	6.1	7.0
1,920,000	Keiser Ind	54	..	4.2	7.1	4.2
15.3m	Kenning Mtr	55	..	3.2	5.5	7.6
3,446,000	Kent M. P.	22½	-½	1.6	8.1	3.1
1,910,000	Kitchen Taylor	58	-2	2.6	4.7	11.0
8,939,000	Kleeman Ind	115	-2	6.4b	5.9	15.1
36.8m	Kwik Save Disc	116	-2	5.5	4.8	14.9
14.2m	LCP Hldgs	61	f -5	6.0b	9.8	12.1
14.8m	LRC Int	43	-2	3.1	7.9	22.4
40.5m	Ladbroke	205	-2	6.3b	6.0	10.6
1,524,000	Ladies Pride	32	+2	4.2	6.7	5.3
1,344,000	Lafarge	24	..	1.8	4.8	7.4
24.1m	Laing J.	105	-5	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.0
23.0m	Do A	105	-5	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.0
21.1m	Laird Grp Ltd	53½	-2½	3.7b	6.9	6.2
8,562,000	Lake & Elliot	65	-2	5.2b	8.0	6.5
1,260,000	Lambert H'wth	42	..	3.5	8.3	3.6
42.2m	Lamson Ind	71	-1	4.2	5.9	..
756,000	Lane P. Grp	17	-1	..e	..	..
9,977,000	Lankro	254	-1	7.4b	4.5	4.9
27.6m	Laporte Ind	66	-4	4.6b	5.4	6.4
2,923,000	Latham J.	145	-6	11.0	7.6	6.8
3,166,000	Laurence Scott	43	..	3.9	9.0	..
2,720,000	Lawrence (Walt)	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
620,000	Lawtex	32	..	4.0	12.8	4.4
47.4m	Lead Industries	131	..	7.5	5.7	..
1,193,000	Le-Bas E.	51	..	2.2	4.2	5.4
5,243,000	Lee A.	17	-⅛	1.5	10.4	5.6
4,573,000	Leisure C'van	84	+4	7.4n	8.5	9.9
8,852,000	Lennons Grp	35	..	2.9	8.4	26.2
8,160,000	Lep Grp	125	..	3.9n	3.0	9.4
10.4m	Lesney Ord	40	..	2.5b	3.5	6.2
540,000	Do RV	27	..	1.0b	4.6	4.2
12.5m	Letraset	72	..	2.0	2.8	26.6
14.1m	Lex Services	34	-1½	2.3	6.9	11.1
3,834,000	Lilley F. J. C.	54	-2	2.6	4.9	6.4
1,850,000	Lincroft Kilg	36	-1	4.3	11.4	4.5
11.6m	Lindustries	63	-1	6.2n	9.8	6.0
17.0m	Linfood Hldgs	230	..	12.3	5.4	14.1
656,000	Linread	26	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
628,000	Lipton L.	30	..	..e	..	..
6,256,000	Lister & Co	36	[illegible]	2.9	8.0	[illegible]
16.1m	Lloyd F. H.	67	-1½	6.7b	9.9	7.0
2,075,000	Locker T.	10¼	-½	1.0	9.3	..
2,312,000	Do A	9¼	-⅛	1.0	10.8	..
3,646,000	Lockwoods Fds	83	-2	6.6	7.3	4.3
2,924,000	Ldn & M'land	56	..	5.9	10.4	5.5
21.6m	Ldn & N'thern	41	-2	2.5	12.2	7.1
33.9m	Ldn Brick Co	55	-3	3.7	6.3	29.0
3,799,000	Ldn Prov Post	106	+4	12.1	11.3	6.2
2,284,000	Longton Trans	35	-1	4.4	12.5	5.9
122.2m	Lonrho	116	-13	5.9	5.0	..
3,196,000	Lonsdale Univ	54	-1	5.7	10.7	5.1
2,586,000	Lovell Hldgs	48	-2	2.2	6.9	4.5
956,000	Lowys J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13.6m	Low & Bonar	167	..	13.9	8.3	5.1
242.2m	Lucas Ind	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,706,000	Lyles S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,040,000	Lyndale Eng	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
560,000	Lyons J. Ord	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43.5m	Do A	115	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	44.5

M — N

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
4,950,000	MFI W'house	55	-2	2.9	5.0	..
2,350,000	MK Electric	77	-3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,540,000	MK Refrig Ucn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,152,000	MY Dart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.7m	McCorquodale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,320,000	McInerney Prop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,280,000	McCleery L'Amie	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
396,000	McIntyre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,228,000	Mackay H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23.1m	McKechnie Bros	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,444,000	Macneill Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,021,000	Macpherson D.	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,530,000	Madame Tussauds	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
51.3m	Magnet & S'thns	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14.1m	Mallinson W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,232,000	Man Agcy Music	59	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

T — Z

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
5,577,000	TPT	48	..	4.2	8.8	6.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Taylor Woodrow	[illegible]	-12	7.3	2.5	11.7
[illegible]	Telephone Rent	105	+1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Thermal Synd	43	-1	3.9	9.0	5.2
[illegible]	Thorn Electric	246	-2	[illegible]	3.5	11.2
[illegible]	Do A	246	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.5	11.2
[illegible]	Tomkins F. H.	13	..	1.2n	9.2	7.4
[illegible]	Tootal	38	-3	3.1	8.2	9.5
606,000	Toye	47	-3	1.9	7.1	8.5
[illegible]	Tozer Kemsley	23	-3	1.5	6.8	17.8
[illegible]	Trafalgar H Inv	99	-6	7.1b	7.2	9.3
2,537,000	Trans Paper	46½	-½	5.6	12.1	4.6
[illegible]	Turner Newall	231	-16	12.6b	8.3	9.8
6,800,000	Turner Mfg	66	-1	5.0	7.4	7.5
[illegible]	UK Optical	112	-1	6.5b	5.8	10.0
[illegible]	Unicorn Ind	66	-1	6.4	9.7	[illegible]
[illegible]	Unigate	39½	-1	3.9	6.9	10.5
[illegible]	Unilever	432	-12	16.0	3.7	10.2
[illegible]	Vereeniging Ref	210	-30	17.0	8.1	4.9
[illegible]	Vetco	£16¼	..	..	..	36.5
[illegible]	Vibroplant	115	-3	13.3	11.5	6.7
941,000	Vickers	162	-1	11.7	7.2	6.8
[illegible]	Vita-Tex	28	+1½	3.4	12.1	4.5
[illegible]	Wade Potteries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,077,000	Weirburn Eng	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.3b	1.3	11.2
5,235,000	Whessoe	[illegible]	+3	2.5	4.3	..
2,050,000	Wheway Watson	15½	..	0.5	5.3	5.2
[illegible]	White Child	56	-2	4.5	5.1	7.9
2,173,000	Wilkins & Mit	34	-1	..e	..	..
9,656,000	Do 10% Conv	[illegible]	+1	1000	11.5	..
1,620,000	Wm Hudson	16	+½	0.2	0.8	..
1,411,000	Wm's J. Cardiff	26	..	2.8	9.6	4.9
1,120,000	Wills G. & Sons	34	-1	2.0	5.7	3.3
6,511,000	Wilmot Breeden	41	+½	2.2	5.4	35.0
1,943,000	Wilson Bros	19	-½	..e	..	7.5
152.2m	Wimpey G	59½	-5½	0.6	1.2	9.3
2,937,000	Winn Ind	29½	-2	3.3b	11.4	5.7
4,137,000	Winsor Newton	142	..	10.1	7.2	10.2
2,346,000	Witter T.	29½	+1½	3.9	13.4	9.1
16.6m	Wiles Hughes	125	-2	9.2b	7.4	8.1
3,477,000	W'holm Bronze	142	-3	9.9b	7.0	7.4
560,000	Wombwell Fdry	19	..	1.5	7.9	4.6
520,000	Wood & Sons	13	..	0.8	5.5	7.5
1,829,000	Wood Bastow	66	..	5.3	8.1	5.0
2,356,000	Wood S. W.	35	..	4.9	12.9	4.9
300,000	Wood W.	5	f ..	..	..	..
20.1m	Wood Hall Tst	82	-4	6.1	7.4	8.2
6,773,000	Woodhead J.	99	+3	8.8	8.6	4.7
4,120,000	W'dh'se Rixson	44½	-1	3.0b	6.8	7.4
294.6m	Woolworth	78	+1½	6.1	7.6	19.7
7,865,000	Worth Bond	52	-1	6.1b	11.4	15.5
1,275,000	Wrighton F.	27	+2	1.5	5.6	11.3
[illegible]	Wyatt W Hldgs	27	-1	3.9	14.5	6.3
[illegible]	Yarrow & Co	139	+4	5.5	3.9	2.0
[illegible]	York Trailer	27	+1	2.6	9.6	..
12.2m	Youghal C'pts	24	-2	1.5b	8.9	9.3
66,000	Young H Hldgs	6	..	..e	..	..
1,212,000	Zetters	21	..	1.5	7.0	4.9

INSURANCE

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
40.5m	Bowring	90	-1	3.2	4.0	..
2,135,000	Brentnall Beard	56	..	5.2b	6.1	12.0
[illegible]	Britannic	145	-½	10.8	7.3	..
401.6m	Com Union	139	-4	20.4	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Eagle Star	138	-5	8.1b	5.9	..
[illegible]	Equity & Law	176	..	8.6	4.2	..
[illegible]	Gen Accident	156	-2	8.5	5.1	..
[illegible]	Guardian Royal	201	-7	11.0b	5.5	..
[illegible]	Heath C. E.	270	-4	9.6	3.5	12.9
[illegible]	Hogg Robinson	145	-2	8.1	2.8	12.7
[illegible]	Howden A.	137	-2	5.6b	3.0	12.5
[illegible]	Legal & Gen	139	-5	6.7b	4.5	..
[illegible]	Leslie & Godwin	100	-1	5.2	5.2	12.9
[illegible]	London & Man	125	..	6.9	5.5	..
26.6m	Matthews W'son	174	-1	11.4	6.5	14.3
44.1m	Minet Hldgs	102	+1	3.6	3.5	17.3
55.6m	Pearl	156	..	14.9	6.2	..
124.3m	Phoenix	515	+16	12.7	6.0	..
3,027,000	Prov Life 'A'	145	..	10.2	7.1	..
[illegible]	Do A Br	140	..	10.2	7.1	..
2,687,000	Do B	148	..	10.2	7.1	..
[illegible]	Do B Br	145	..	10.2	7.1	..
367.1m	Prudential	134	-1	7.3b	5.5	..
9,902,000	Refuge 'A'	250	..	15.2	7.1	..
11.9m	Do B	125	..	5.6	7.5	..
462.6m	Royal	310	-18	20.6b	6.6	..
72.4m	Sedg. Forbes	138	-6	10.5	5.1	16.5
33.4m	Stenhouse	86	-1	5.5b	6.3	11.6
208.5m	Sun Alliance	423	-20	24.3	5.7	..
44.2m	Sun Life	84	-5	3.9	4.1	..
5,252,000	Trade Indem'ty	147	..	10.1	6.9	..

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
26.6m	Aberdeen Trst	120	-4	5.4	4.5	40.3
67.7m	Alliance Trust	194	-4	8.1	4.2	33.6
23.0m	Amer Trust	26½	-4	2.1	5.7	34.5
49.6m	Ang-Amer Secs	92	-4	3.6	3.9	37.1
1,264,000	Anglo Int Inv	35	+½	4.0	11.4	24.3
1,560,000	Do Ass	75	-½	..	..	..
[illegible]	Anglo Scot	[illegible]	-1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16.1m	Ashdown Inv	106½	-1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	33.5
[illegible]	Atc Regional	39	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Atlantic Assets	37½	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Atlas Electric	43½	-2	1.6	4.1	32.7
17.7m	Bankers Inv	46	-1	2.9b	6.4	21.9
5,777,000	Berry Trust	[illegible]	-1½	1.0	2.5	60.3
41.5m	Border & Sthrn	[illegible]	-9	7.4	3.2	40.5
15.2m	Brit Am & Gen	22½	-1½	1.9	5.9	25.0
29.1m	Brit Assets Tst	47½	-2½	2.2	4.5	[illegible]
1,676,000	Brit Emp Sec	8¾	-1	0.6	9.2	15.5
75.4m	Brit Invest.	135½	-1	5.2b	3.7	40.5
14.9m	Broadstone	132½	-4	4.8	3.6	36.0
11.0m	Brunner	69	-2½	4.0	5.8	26.6
3,545,000	Bryanpart Inv	52	-2	2.6	5.0	42.3
7,630,000	CLRP Inv	84½	-1	2.2	2.9	26.2
102.7m	Cable Trust	115½	-6	7.1	6.0	25.2
29.0m	Caledonia Inv	170	-1	10.6	6.2	22.2
40.5m	Caledonian Tst	59	-4½	2.0b	3.4	47.2
1,203,000	Do B	59	..	..	..	..
2,212,000	Cannon St	9½	f ..	3.0	37.6	..
12.2m	Capital & Natl	97½	-5	5.0	5.2	..
2,753,000	Do B	87½	-4	..	..	..
9,069,000	Cardinal 'Dfd'	125½	-3	6.9	5.3	..
20.2m	Carliol Inv	102	-6½	7.0	5.6	27.4
16.2m	Cedar Inv	51½	-2	2.9	5.7	25.1
16.7m	Charter Trust	45½	-5	2.4	5.2	32.2
30.7m	Clydesdale Inv	59½	-2½	2.1b	3.6	30.5
5,285,000	Do B	54	..	..	..	..
25.4m	Common Mkt	£11	..	30.5	2.8	..
28.1m	Cont & Ind	160	-5	6.9	4.2	35.7
256,600	Corporate Guar	14	f ..	..	..	..
5,500,000	Crossfriars	57	-1	3.7	6.5	16.7
1,154,000	Cumulus	26	..	1.1	4.3	32.4
1,224,000	Delta Inv	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,547,000	Derby Tst 'Inc'	179	+5	16.4	11.6	16.4
2,765,000	Do Cap	107	-1	..	..	..
26.4m	Drayton Com	115	-4	5.2	4.5	31.5
36.1m	Drayton Cons	129	-6	5.6	4.3	30.0
47.5m	Do Premier	160	-5	5.3	4.3	30.2
7,079,000	Dundee & Ldn	47½	-1½	2.5b	5.0	25.3
4,973,000	E & W Inv	51½	-3	1.5	2.9	29.0
55.6m	Edin & Dundee	125	-5	4.3	3.1	..
49.0m	Edinburgh Inv	177	-6	7.0	4.0	24.7
10.0m	Elec & Gen	15½	-½	1.5b	2.2	61.2
7,945,000	Embankment	67	-1	3.0	4.5	29.2
8,226,000	Eng & Caldon'n	62	-5	2.2	5.2	35.2
7,043,000	Eng & Int	82½	-1	4.9b	5.8	24.6
24.2m	Eng & N York	64½	-2	2.9	4.4	33.3
26.0m	Eng & Scottish	125	-1	5.6	4.5	32.0
4,829,000	Do B	114	-1	..	..	..
24.6m	Estate Duties	240	..	10.5b	4.7	34.2
42.1m	Estates House	217	+4	7.2b	3.4	..
23.4m	First Scot Am	94	-2	3.4	4.2	35.2
35.5m	Foreign & Colnl	117½	-5	4.0	2.9	47.5
5,250,000	Gt Japan Inv	205	-5	0.6	0.5	..
6,034,000	Gen Funds 'Ord'	119	-3	5.5	4.6	35.0
1,716,000	Do Conv	64	-1	..	..	..
12.6m	Gen Inv & Tsts	82	-4	4.3b	5.2	25.4
5,545,000	Gen Scottish	67	-2	4.0	6.0	24.4
4,710,000	Glendevon	70	-1½	2.0	2.9	35.4
[illegible]	Globe Trust	80	-6	2.5	3.1	36.0
5,865,000	Grange Trust	62	-2	2.4	4.0	33.5
40.4m	Great Northern	59½	-3½	3.0	6.0	23.5
2,400,000	Greenfriar	[illegible]	-2½	1.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,718,000	Gresham Inv	42	-2	4.6	14.7	..
49.4m	Guardian	68	-2	2.7	4.0	32.9
11.0m	Hambros 'A'	70	-5	6.5	9.2	26.6
5,490,000	Do B	30	-3½	..	..	..
6,845,000	Harcros	56	-2	3.3	6.0	23.4
58.4m	Hill P. Inv	130	-6	7.7	5.9	25.1
10.6m	Hume Hldgs 'A'	53½	-2½	4.3	8.1	41.0
632,000	Do B	49½	-2½	..	..	..
54.1m	Indus & General	40¼	-1½	1.5	4.2	31.0
195.1m	Internat Inv	57	-1½	2.5	4.5	37.1
6,666,000	Invest in Suc	[illegible]	-5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Inv Tst Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12.6m	Jardine Japan	111	-5	0.5	0.5	..
1,621,000	Jersey Ext	[illegible]	+1	..	..	..
1,350,000	Joseph L.	45	..	1.8	3.9	32.6
412,000	Kellock Conv	26	..	..	..	..
7,706,000	Lake View Inv	71½	-3	3.2	4.4	41.7
19.8m	Law Deb Corp	75	..	5.5b	7.4	..
14.3m	Ldn & Holyrood	92	-8	3.9b	4.3	35.7
25.6m	Ldn & Montrose	152	-8	6.2b	4.0	36.2
5,946,000	Ldn & Prov Tst	93	-1	3.7	4.0	37.2
450,000	Ldn Elec & Gen	71	-2	3.7	5.2	24.7
19.6m	Ldn Intercont	47	f ..	..	..	..
1,570,000	Ldn Merch Sec	34	-3½	1.0b	2.9	..
2,910,000	Do Cap	37½	-2½	..	..	..
18.5m	Ldn Pru Invest	45½	-½	2.5	6.0	23.1
30.1m	Ldn Scot Amer	111	-4	5.5	5.0	27.2
40.2m	Ldn Trust	147	-3	7.7b	5.2	27.6
26.7m	Mercantile Inv	30	-1	2.5b	8.3	20.0
31.0m	Merchants Trust	58½	-3	1.8	2.7	..
9,200,000	Monks Inv	30	-3½	1.7	4.1	35.9
4,596,000	New Court Euro	46	-3	2.9	6.3	21.6
1,650,000	New Throg 'Inc'	12	-1	2.4b	19.5	7.5
14.1m	Do Cap	37	+3	..	..	..
25.7m	North Atlantic	85	-2	2.9	3.4	39.5
2,993,000	Northern Amer	83½	-2	3.5	4.2	35.1
3,123,000	Northern Sec	84	-2	3.8	4.5	33.8
16.4m	Oil & Associated	40½	-3	2.5	6.2	22.1
1,862,000	Pentland	94½	-2½	4.4	4.6	33.4
1,637,000	Progressive Sec	81	-1	5.5	4.1	29.5
26.7m	Prop Inv & Fin	38	-1	..e	..	..
15.9m	Raeburn	109	-1	4.0	4.4	31.0
5,634,000	River & Merc	133	-4	9.2	6.9	..
54.1m	River Plate	110½	-4	6.5	5.8	..
26.3m	Romney Trust	75	-3	3.2	4.4	35.8
4,950,000	Roth'child	280	-5	14.7	5.3	20.4
[illegible]	Safeguard	45	-5	4.3	9.6	15.3
3,925,000	Scot Amer	60	-3	2.8	4.6	..
1,290,000	Scot&Cont'Inv	59½	+½	1.5	2.6	64.0
59.1m	Scot & Merc 'A'	40	..	3.6	9.5	11.9
6,000,000	Scot Eastern	113	-4	4.6	4.1	34.5
24.3m	Scot European	40	-2	2.7	4.2	32.0
71.0m	Scot Invest	82	-10½	3.2	3.9	38.9
[illegible]	Scot Mortgage	98½	-3½	3.5	3.6	39.0
[illegible]	Scot National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Scot Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Scot Utd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Scot Western	70½	-2½	2.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,300,000	Do B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Sec Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Sec Gt Northern	67	-2	2.8b	[illegible]	[illegible]
48.9m	Sec Scot Inv	91½	-2	2.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Sterling Trust	148	-4	6.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,500,000	Throg Sec 'Cap'	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17.1m	Throgmtn Trust	47	-1½	5.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,660,000	Do Cap	111	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,906,000	Tyneside Inv	110	-1	5.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,300,000	Viking Res	55	-1	0.9	1.6	67.9
1,040,000	Whinsparken	27	f ..	..	..	..
7,680,000	W'bottom Trust	160	-6	5.4	3.4	42.7
52.8m	Witan Inv	66	-5½	2.3b	3.4	..
3,639,000	Do B	64	-4	0.1	0.2	..
7,512,000	Yeoman Tst	181½	-3	9.1	5.3	29.0
640,000	Yorks & Lancs	21	-½	1.6b	7.7	21.4
3,185,000	Young Co Inv	49	-1	4.0b	8.2	18.3

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
67.3m	Brit & Comm	208	-8	21.6	5.6	9.5
3,040,000	Fisher J.	89	..	5.6	4.5	4.2
57.3m	Furness Withy	211	+2	9.2	4.4	4.9
2,586,000	Hunting Gibson	150	+4	13.9n	9.2	4.2
5,356,000	Jacobs J. I.	23½	..	2.2b	9.5	9.2
10.5m	Ldn & O'seas Fr	33½	..	5.0	14.7	1.2
30.6m	Manch Liners	210	..	7.7	3.7	2.4
140.0m	Ocean Trans	127½	-6½	10.2n	8.0	12.7
138.4m	P & O 'Dfd'	96	-14	7.5	7.6	..
7,926,000	Runciman W	121	-2	10.4	8.4	6.5

MINES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
97.4m	Anglo Am Coal	415	-60	21.6b	5.2	..
401.6m	Anglo Am Corp	305	-25	16.6	5.4	..
513.3m	Ang Am Gold	£24¼	-2¼	148	6.0	..
255.0m	Anglo Am Inv	£25½	-2½	192	7.5	..
19.6m	Anglo Transvl	£11	-¼	57.1	5.2	..
19.6m	Do A	£11	-¼	57.1	5.2	..
11.2m	Ayer Hitam	184	+2	20.0	10.9	..
2,409,000	Beralt Tin	21	-1	2.7	12.8	..
21.0m	Bishopsgate Pl	84	-6	3.4	4.0	..
129.0m	Blyvoors	£5⅝	-⅛	51.2	9.5	..
10.0m	Botswana RST	56	-6	..	..	..
22.8m	Bracken Mines	170	-15	34.6	20.4	..
50.0m	BH South	105	-15	..	..	..
126.5m	Buffelsfontein	£11¼	-1¼	102	8.9	..
154.2m	Charter Cons	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.9	6.6	..
212.3m	Cons Gold Fields	175	-14	10.7	5.6	..
490,000	Daggafontein	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
[illegible]	De Beers 'Dfd'	[illegible]	-16	15.5	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Doornfontein	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Durban Rand	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	F S Geduld	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.1	..
[illegible]	Geduld Pr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.7	..
[illegible]	Gen Mining	[illegible]	-1¼	130b	7.3	..
[illegible]	Gold & Base	[illegible]	-2	..	..	..
[illegible]	Gopeng Cons	[illegible]	[illegible]	16.9	3.5	..
11.0m	Grootvlei	[illegible]	+3	11.4	11.5	..
—	Hampton? Gold	103	-10	..	..	..
[illegible]	Hampton Gold	60	-5	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27.4m	Messina Trans	250	-25	19.7	7.9	..
—	Metals Explor	43	-1	..	..	..
26.0m	Middle Wits	270	-20	16.0	5.9	..
61.7m	Minorco	195	-12	..e	..	..

OIL

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	Ampol P.E.	62	-½	3.4	5.5	14.9
[illegible]	Attock	58	..	..e	..	..
[illegible]	Berry Wiggins	41	-1	2.0n	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,866,000	Brit Borneo	103	-1	2.9	[illegible]	13.4
2,250.7m	BP	543	-5	28.5	4.6	4.2
86.2m	Burmah Oil	46	+1	..e	..	..
[illegible]	CF Petroles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,770,000	Oil Exploration	74	-2	1.5b	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,621,000	Premier Cons	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
—	Ranger Oil	£2½	[illegible]	..	..	..
—	Reynolds Dir	4½	..	..	..	..
4,251.4m	Royal Dutch	£34¼	-1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,017.0m	Shell	373	-10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12.0m	Tricentrol	[illegible]	+5	..e	..	[illegible]
52.5m	Ultramar	[illegible]	-20	..	..	[illegible]

PROPERTY

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	Allied Ldn	26	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Allnatt Ldn	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Amal Inv	17½	..	..	..	..
4,092,000	Apex Props	114	-1	3.2n	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,277,000	Aquis Secs	17	-1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Avenue Close	65	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	Beaumont Props	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,552,000	Beaumont Prop	82	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,364,000	Bellway Hldgs	49	-3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Berkeley Hambro	125	-10	5.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
29.3m	Billon Percy	124	-2	6.2b	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Do Accum	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20.7m	Bradford Prop	[illegible]	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,251,000	Brit Land	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24.8m	Brixton Land	[illegible]	-2½	..e	..	..
27.6m	Brixton Estate	[illegible]	-1	2.6	3.0	[illegible]
17.9m	Burton M. Prop	[illegible]	-2½	1.9	4.2	[illegible]
22.9m	Cap & Counties	28½	-2	0.5n	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,272,000	Centrovincial	27	-1	..	..	..
2,117,000	Do Cap	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
15.9m	Chesterfield	135	-5	4.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
493,000	Chown Secs	12	..	..	..	..
2,206,000	Churchbury Est	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16.2m	City Offices	45	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,071,000	Country & New T	18	-1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,090,000	County & Dist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,656,000	Daejan Hldgs	87	-6	6.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
35.1m	Eng Prop	61½	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,500,000	Estates & Gen	19½	-½	..	..	..
7,715,000	Estates Prop	82	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,590,000	Evans of Leeds	67	-1	5.0	4.9	16.9
2,270,000	Forum	17½	..	0.4	2.7	24.9
[illegible]	Fruitcrest Est	[illegible]	-½	..	..	..
2,229,000	Glanfield Secs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
69.0m	Gt Portland	138	-2	5.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Green R.	[illegible]	-2½	2.2	20.0	[illegible]
3,904,000	Guildhall	64	..	2.1	4.8	30.0
12.0m	Hammerson	170	-15	7.0	4.6	36.6
44.1m	Do A	165	-15	7.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
43.4m	Haslemere Ests	159	-14	4.1b	[illegible]	37.3
[illegible]	Intereuropean	10	..	..	..	..
955,000	IPH	[illegible]	-2	..	..	..
[illegible]	Land & House	14	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
270.1m	Land Secs	175	-5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23.8m	Law Land	71	-3½	2.0b	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,500,000	Ldn & Prov Sh	59	-3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ldn City & Westcl	[illegible]	-1	0.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,727,000	Ldn Shop	77	-3	4.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,670,000	Lynton Hldgs	76	-2	2.9b	3.8	30.4
63.3m	MEPC	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
597,000	Marler Estates	[illegible]	..	..e	..	..
1,232,000	Mayfront	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
899,000	Midhurst White	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
850,000	Municipal	[illegible]	..	5.5	6.0	[illegible]
7,051,000	Peachey Prop	[illegible]	-1½	0.4n	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Prop & Rever	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Prop Hldgs	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Prop Sec	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
2,086,000	Regional	42	-1	..e	..	21.1
6,066,000	Do A	52	-3	..e	..	20.9
10.6m	Samuel Props	53½	-1½	..	..	20.9
29.0m	Scot Met Props	85	+2	2.7b	3.2	36.2
77.3m	Slough Ests	97½	-3	2.9	3.4	31.5
42.4m	Stock Conv	167	-2	2.5b	1.5	56.9
21.6m	Sunley B.	135	-6	6.2	4.6	..
41.2m	Town & City	20½	-1	0.0	0.1	..
1,357,000	Town & Com	13½	-½	..b	..	..
4,492,000	Trafford Park	54	-3	4.6	8.4	10.1
6,053,000	UK Props	16½	-3	..	..	..
1,652,000	Webb J.	21	+1	1.2n	5.6	12.0
480,000	Wnster & C'ty	15	-3	..e	..	..
4,051,000	Wingate Inv	27	-2	0.0	0.1	..
270,000	Woodmill	3	-½	..	..	..

RUBBER

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
1,567,000	Anglo-Indonesia	48	..	2.9	6.0	..
1,272,000	Bradwall FMS	65½	-1½	3.1	4.0	..
2,670,000	Castlefield	80	-1½	3.5b	3.9	..
1,919,000	Chersonese	20	..	1.6	6.2	..
64.9m	Cons Plant	67	-2½	5.0	8.2	..
75,000	Doranakande	10	..	2.4	12.0	..
1,420,000	Gadek	62	..	2.8	4.5	..
27.4m	Golden Hope	54	-2½	2.0	5.6	..
920,000	Grand Central	6¼	..	0.5	12.0	..
52.6m	Guthrie Corp	270	-5	20.2	5.7	..
67.6m	Highlds & Low	45½	..	0.9	2.0	..
229,000	Hongkong	51	..	2.0	4.0	..
787,000	Killinghall	100	..	9.0	9.0	..
11.5m	Kuala Malaysia	51½	-2½	2.1	6.6	..
1.2m	Ldn Asiatic	47½	-2½	3.3	6.0	..
2,598,000	Ldn Sumatra	52	-1½	1.7	5.3	..
3,075,000	Maledie	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
1,630,000	Malayalam	50	-½	0.5	9.0	..
2,466,000	Muar River	50	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
25.4m	Pataling	37½	-½	3.3	8.8	..
27.0m	Plant Hldgs	[illegible]	-3½	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Sungei Krian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	Assam Frontier	[illegible]	+1	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Assam Inv	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Camellia Inv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Cornmaca?	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Williamson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Warren Plant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
25.2m	Algoma Central	£10⅛	-⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
708,000	Antofagasta	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,250,000	Calcutta Elec	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
—	E Surrey W'rks	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Essex Wtr	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Felixstowe Dock	125	h +1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
220.1m	Imp Cont Gas	[illegible]	-25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
—	Mid Kent Wtr	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
274,000	Milford Docks	45	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,025,000	Nigerian Elec	[illegible]	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.7m	Peru/Ntr Hydro	[illegible]	-3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
—	Sunderland Wtr	[illegible]	-½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	Akroyd & Sm	223	+5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
611,000	Tyrareeur?	3	-½	..b	..	..
5,930,000	Wagon Fin	61	-1	5.6	7.6	8.5
2,575,000	Western Sel	27	-3	2.8	10.3	9.4
4,297,000	Yule Catto	31	-3	1.7	5.5	12.6

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 20.02.76 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No.	Div. Yield	Earnings Yield	Change over week
	Latest	%	%	
The Times Industrial Share Index	162.22	5.98	19.40	-4.92
Largest Coys.	162.34	5.81	20.71	-4.18
Smaller Coys.	161.55	6.56	9.40	-6.86
Capital Goods	166.15	6.32	10.59	-4.11
Consumer Goods	155.42	6.24	20.76	-5.04
Store shares	154.78	6.06	6.85	-4.52
Largest financial shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Largest financial and industrial shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Commodity shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Mining shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]

[illegible]

* [illegible]

Local Government, Public & Educational Appointments

MANAGING DIRECTOR

£11,630 to £13,160 per annum

Skelmersdale New Town is at an exciting and challenging stage of its development. Starting 12 years ago with a population of less than 10,000 and three small industrial concerns it now has well over 40,000 people and over 100 factories.

The Development Corporation are looking for a successor to their present Managing Director who will in May take up the appointment of Chief Executive on the Board of the Welsh Development Agency. Our Managing Director needs initiative, energy, high intellectual ability and force of character. He/she must be able to control a major programme of public investment and to manage a large multi-professional staff to achieve the continued development of the New Town and to co-ordinate it with other public and private agencies. Skelmersdale lies 18 miles north-east of Liverpool, 30 miles north-west of Manchester and 12 miles from the west coast. The Lake District, Peak District and North Wales are all within easy reach. Communications are first class with the M6 only two miles away and Manchester International Airport about 40 minutes by the motorway.

Starting salary may be above the minimum. The Corporation offer a five day week, superannuation, free life assurance scheme, car provision, 100% removal expenses and generous assistance with expenses in moving house.

Application forms are obtainable from:
The Secretary to the Corporation,
Skelmersdale Development Corporation,
Pennylands,
Skelmersdale, Lancashire WN8 8AR.
Tel: Skelmersdale 24242;
and should be returned not later than 4th March, 1976.
Final interviews of short listed applicants will be on 18 March, 1976.

SKELMERSDALE NEW TOWN

University of London
DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES

An Administrative Officer, Grade II, is required in the Extension Section of the Department to be concerned with the planning, organisation and administration of a wide range of courses in Archaeology, History, and International Affairs, many for Extension Diplomas and Certificates in the Humanities, totalling some 120 courses.

The successful candidate will also be required to monitor the conduct of these courses, to attend committees, and to help with examination arrangements. There will be some opportunities for teaching.

Candidates must possess a first or second class honours degree in International Relations, International Law, or History (preferably European). Previous teaching and/or administrative experience, especially in adult education, is essential.

Salary scale £3,214-£6,446 plus £509 p.a. London Allowance. Six weeks' annual leave and superannuation.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the Personnel Officer (T 40), University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU. Telephone 01-636 8000 Ext. 129. Closing date for applications is 12 March, 1976.

DOVER COLLEGE
HMC Independent Coeducational
375 Pupils, Boarding and Day

Dover College has the following vacancies for September, 1976:—

(1) HISTORIAN, male or female, to teach at all levels.

(2) ASSISTANT CHAPLAIN, to teach Divinity at all levels and ideally another academic subject, and to assist in the spiritual life of the school.

The successful candidates will be well-qualified young graduates, probably under 30, and keenly committed to the life of a coeducational predominantly boarding community. Further details from, and applications as soon as possible to, the Headmaster, Dover College, Dover, Kent (Tel.: Dover 205969).

University of the West Indies
JAMAICA

Applications are invited for the following posts in the University Library:—

1. DEPUTY LIBRARIAN

Appointee will be expected to assist the Librarian with all aspects of the administration of the Main Library and two branch libraries which serve the Faculties of Medicine and Natural Sciences. Applicants should be graduates with professional library qualifications and considerable experience at a senior level in an academic library. Experience in personnel administration, which constitutes a substantial part of the duties of the post, is also necessary. Attainment or special interest in some branch of academic or professional study would also be desirable.

2. LIBRARIAN III/ ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

[illegible]

University of Birmingham
FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
Institute of Local Government Studies

RESEARCH FELLOWS—AREA MANAGEMENT MONITORING PROJECT

Applications are invited for THREE research fellows to work on a project monitoring the area management schemes being sponsored by the Department of the Environment in a number of English local authorities. Each research fellow will be responsible for monitoring developments in two authorities and will be usually be based in one of these. [illegible] Liverpool or Stockport. The staff appointed will join an existing team which is undertaking preliminary work on the research design.

Applicants must have previous experience in social science or allied research and be conversant with the local government system.

[illegible]

Bermuda Government
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

SENIOR MAGISTRATE FS1
$22,800

Applications are invited for appointment to the post of SENIOR MAGISTRATE in the above department.

Applicants must have had considerable experience in practice at the Bar and/or as a Magistrate. Applicants should be mature and experienced with a thorough knowledge of criminal and civil law and of the matrimonial jurisdiction of magistrates courts. A knowledge of liquor licensing and some experience of Coroners' Courts is also desirable.

Salary will commence at BD$22,800 (BD$1 equals US$1).

Applications, giving full details of qualifications, previous experience, marital status and the age and number of dependents, and the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent by Air Mail to The Secretary, Public Service Commission, Hamilton 5, Bermuda, to arrive not later than 10 March, 1976.

MAGISTRATE APT 8
$19,810-$21,324

Applications are invited for appointment to the post of MAGISTRATE in the Judicial Department.

Applications are sought from candidates with a thorough knowledge of criminal and civil law and of the matrimonial jurisdiction of magistrates courts. A knowledge of liquor licensing and experience of Coroners Courts is desirable. Applicants should have a minimum of five years experience in practice at the Bar or as a Solicitor with experience of court work.

Salary will commence at BD$19,810 to $21,324 (BD$1 equals US$1).

Applications giving full details of qualifications, previous experience, marital status and the age and number of dependents and the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by Air Mail to The Secretary, Public Service Commission, Hamilton 5, Bermuda, to arrive not later than 10 March, 1976.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS

PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL FS1 $22,800

Applications are invited from lawyers with experience in the drafting of legislation to fill the post of Parliamentary Counsel in the Attorney General's Chambers of the Government of Bermuda.

The main duties will be the preparation of the drafting of legislation but the holder of the office may also be required to advise on a wide variety of legal matters (other than criminal prosecutions) and to draft conveyances and other legal documents for government departments.

Salary will commence at BD$22,800 (BD$1 equals US$1).

Applications giving full details of qualifications, previous experience, marital status and the age and number of dependants, and the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent by Air Mail to The Secretary, Public Service Commission, Hamilton 5, Bermuda, to arrive not later than 10 March, 1976.

ROEHAMPTON INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Appointment of PRINCIPAL

The Governors of SOUTHLANDS COLLEGE (Methodist Foundation) invite applications for the post of PRINCIPAL which will become vacant upon the retirement of Miss Pauline Callard in August 1977. Particulars of the appointment are available from the Clerk to the Governors, Southlands College, Wimbledon Parkside, London SW19 5NN (Tel. 01-946 2234).

Closing date for applications 18th March, 1976.

County Industrial Development Officer

Salary Scale: £6,729—£7,407 per annum

Applications are invited for this important post from senior executives in industry or the public service following the appointment of the present holder of this post as Director of Industrial and Commercial Development for Merseyside County Council.

The successful applicant will be responsible for implementing the policies of the County Council in relation to the industrial and commercial development of Clwyd.

The County Council are seeking a senior officer with a high degree of drive and initiative who has wide experience in the development of industry, commerce and related infrastructure. Application form and further details obtainable from the Director of Administration, Shire Hall, Mold (Tel. Mold 2121, Ext. 375) to be returned by 12th March.

CLWYD COUNTY COUNCIL
M. H. PHILLIPS. Director of Administration

Macquarie University
Sydney, Australia

SCHOOL OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL STUDIES

LECTURER IN ACCOUNTING

Preference will be given to candidates with interests in the fields of financial accounting, management accounting, or information systems. Candidates should possess an honours degree. In addition, university teaching experience and professional experience in any of the previous areas would be an advantage.

SCHOOL OF HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICS

LECTURERS IN PHILOSOPHY

Although applications will be welcomed from persons with interests in any area of philosophy, it is expected that one appointment will be made within the field of recent European philosophy and that the other appointee will have special interests in either philosophy of science and contemporary epistemology or social philosophy.

Salary will be within the range $A12,1?? per annum with seven annual increments to $A16,??? per annum.

Further information about the University and advice regarding the method of application should be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Registrar, Macquarie University, North Ryde, New South Wales 2113, Australia.

Applications close on 19 March, 1976.

University of Nigeria
NSUKKA

Department of Architecture
Faculty of Environmental Studies

Advert. Reference: UNP/SSA/FES/ARCH/11/76

(a) READER
(b) SENIOR LECTURER
(c) LECTURER/ ASSISTANT LECTURER

Candidates for (a) and (b) must hold a good University degree or equivalent Diploma in Architecture and a postgraduate qualification in Architecture, City Planning, Urban Design or allied discipline with at least seven years and university teaching/research experience for Reader and five years for Senior Lecturer. Membership of Professional Institute such as NIA, RIBA, AIA, RTPI and NITP would be an advantage. Candidates must also show evidence of adequate scholarly publications.

Candidates for (c) must hold a good University degree or equivalent Diploma in Architecture or Fine Arts or Civil engineering (Structures). Membership of Professional Institutes as NIA, RIBA, AIA, RTPI and NITP would be an advantage. Candidates for Lectureship should have at least two years practical professional or University teaching experience.

Successful candidates will teach at undergraduate level and conduct research and carry out other functions as may be assigned by the Head of Department.

Salary Scales:
Reader: Level 14—N8,868—N[illegible] p.a.
Senior Lecturer: Level 13—N7,764-N8,724 p.a.
Lecturer I: Level 11—N6,444-N[illegible] p.a.
Lecturer II: Level 10—N5,460-N6,432 p.a.
Assistant Lecturer: Level 09—N4,368-N5,340 p.a.

Conditions of Service:
Fare paid for appointee and family (up to five children under 11 years of age) on appointment, leave after 21 months tour and on termination for expatriates. Eight weeks' annual local leave allowance for indigenous staff. Car allowance, superannuation scheme, free medical service, part-furnished accommodation at standard rates.

Method of Application:
Ten copies of typewritten application giving details of educational and professional qualifications, institutions attended with dates, nationality, marital status, age and names and addresses of three referees competent to attest to candidate's professional academic abilities, to the Personnel Officer, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, East Central State, Nigeria, by 10th March, 1976. Candidates resident in the U.K. are also requested to send one copy to the London Representative, University of Nigeria, 58-60 Hallam Street, London W1N 5LH.

University of Edinburgh
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

UNIVERSITY DEMONSTRATOR

Applications are invited for a Temporary Post of University Demonstrator in this Department. The Demonstrator will be particularly responsible for practical class teaching in the third year of the psychology course (in the area of animal behaviour and human social behaviour), and will assist in physiological psychology practicals in the second year. The appointee will be expected to take up his/her post at any time before September, 1976, and the appointment will terminate on September 30th, 1977.

Salary scale £2,???—£3,??? with placement according to experience and qualifications.

Applications, by letter (two copies) including a statement of the candidate's interests, a curriculum vitae and the names of at least two referees, should be sent to the Secretary to the University, University of Edinburgh, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh, EH8 9YL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. The closing date for applications is March 5th, 1976. Please quote Ref. No. 1065.

University of Nairobi
KENYA

Applications are invited for LECTURESHIP IN DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY.

Candidates must be qualified in either Cell Biology or Ecology. For ecology candidates, a good knowledge of biostatistics is essential as well as interest and experience in one of the following: tropical resource ecology; terrestrial ecosystem analysis; energetics vertebrate population ecology; quantitative ecology; wildlife biology. Applicants must have a Ph.D. and teaching experience would be an advantage. Salary scale: K£1,??? to K£?,??? p.a. (K£1 equals £1.?? sterling). The British Government may supplement salary in range £1,??? to £?,??? p.a. (sterling) for a married appointee or £1,038 to £1,??? p.a. (sterling) for a single appointee (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. F.S.S.U. Family passages. Various allowances. Detailed applications (2 copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees should be sent by airmail not later than 17 March 1976 to Registrar (Recruitment and Training), University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Edinburgh
Department of Botany

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT PROTEIN CHEMIST BIOCHEMIST

Applications are invited for the post of Postdoctoral Research Assistant, funded by the Agricultural Research Council, for a period of eighteen months, to work on cell interactions during the development of the graft union in plants, under the direction of Dr. M. M. Yeoman.

Salary within the range £3,174-£3,582 with U.S.S. benefits.

Applications (2 copies) should be sent as soon as possible to the Secretary to the University, University of Edinburgh, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh, EH8 9YL. Please quote Ref. No. 5004.

University of Warwick

VISITING READER, PROFESSOR IN THE SCHOOL OF LAW

The University proposes to make an appointment of a Visiting Reader or Professor within the School of Law for one year commencing October, 1976. The person appointed would be expected to take part in the regular teaching programme of the School. While applications from all fields of law are welcome, the School is particularly interested in the fields of common law, commercial law and criminal law. Salary will be either in the Professorial range (minimum £7,???) or on the Reader scale £5,454, £6,446 x £216-£7,712 p.a. Further particulars from the Academic Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, to whom written applications (three copies) naming three referees should be sent by 19th March, 1976. Please quote Ref. No. 28/2F/76.

University of Strathclyde

POSTGRADUATE STUDY IN **POLITICS**

Inquiries are invited from students interested in studying for an M.Sc. or Ph.D. in a department of politics especially strong in British, American and European politics and Policy Analysis. Excellent computing and statistical facilities. Applicants are eligible for S.S.R.C. quota studentships.

Details from Professor RICHARD ROSE, McCance Bldg., University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, G1 1XQ.

The University of Lancaster
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

LECTURER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING
(READVERTISEMENT)

Applications are invited for the above post in the Department of Engineering from persons with suitable industrial and/or academic experience, while field of interest is not critical. Knowledge of structures or surveying would be particularly welcome.

The department has been teaching for six years and is attracting many students. Some funds are available to meet specialized research needs. Salary will be in the range £2,778 to £6,050 (under review) plus U.S.S.

Further information may be obtained (quoting reference L17 B) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster, LA1 4YW, to whom applications (five copies), naming three referees, should be sent not later than 16 March, 1976.

Readvertisement — Candidates who applied earlier should not reapply.

Guy's Hospital Medical School
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

JUNIOR LECTURER OR LECTURER IN BIOCHEMISTRY

required from 30th April 1976. Applicants should have a Higher Degree (e.g. Ph.D.) in Biochemistry. A gradual interest in intermediary metabolism and inorganic biochemistry will be an advantage. Duties include teaching biochemistry to Medical, Dental and B.Sc. students. [illegible]

Salary Scale [illegible] London Allowance and Superannuation.

Application forms obtainable from the Dean, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Bridge, London SE1 9RT, the closing date for applications will be 19th March 1976.

Cambridge University Appointments Board
(Careers Service)

CAREERS ADVISER

required from October, 1976. Sympathetic understanding of student needs, up-to-date knowledge of industry and of men and women engineers and engineering employers essential. Must be able to work under pressure, and organize own work. Needs wide-ranging interests. Not a 9 to 5 job. Scale £3,808 to £6,873. Full details from the Secretary, 6 Chaucer Road, Cambridge CB2 2EB. Closing date April 7, 1976.

Royal Hospital School
IPSWICH

Applications are invited for the post of Bursar to be filled at the end of 1976. The School is a comprehensive secondary boarding school of 700 boys, all sons of seafarers. Applicants should be between 40 and 50 years of age, have had wide administrative and financial experience and be able to manage about 70 ancillary staff.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Headmaster, Royal Hospital School, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP9 2RX (enclosed s.a.e.).

University of Otago
DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND

LECTURERS OR SENIOR LECTURERS IN EDUCATION

Applications are invited for two positions in the Department of Education. There is an opening for a person with qualifications in one or more of the following areas: Philosophy of Education: Curriculum Theory: Comparative Education: Education in Developing Countries: Educational Administration. Knowledge of the New Zealand and Australian education systems would be an advantage.

There is a second opening for a person with qualifications in one or more of the following areas: Educational Psychology; Special Education; Clinical Assessment; Educational Guidance. Applicants with other qualifications may also be considered.

Salary: Lecturer, NZ$8,509 to NZ$10,560; Senior Lecturer, NZ$10,509 to NZ$13,293 with a bar at NZ$12,246.

Further particulars are available from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF or from the Registrar of the University.

Applications close on 31 March 1976.

University of Sierra Leone
FOURAH BAY COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the post of **PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY**

tenable from 1 September 1976. Secondment for one or two years will be considered. Salary scale: Le6,500 to Le7,500 p.a. (£1 sterling equals Le2). The British Government may supplement salary by £4,164 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee, or £2,766 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (supplement normally free of all tax), and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. F.S.S.U. Family passages: various allowances: regular overseas leave. Detailed applications (two copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees, should be sent by air mail, not later than 17 March 1976, to the Secretary, University of Sierra Leone, Private Mail Bag, Freetown, Sierra Leone. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

The Edinburgh Academy

Required for September 1976 a Graduate to teach

ENGLISH

Full particulars of the post may be had from The Rector, The Edinburgh Academy, Edinburgh EH3 5BL, to whom applications should be sent giving details of education, qualifications, etc., and the names of two referees.

CENTRAL LONDON

Applications are invited for the Headship of a small Girls' Independent Secondary School for September, 1976. The number on roll averages 80 and pupils are prepared for "O" level examinations. There is a wide ability range and the work is both challenging and rewarding. Salary in accordance with London Burnham scale. Superannuation.

Applications should be sent to Box 2507 S, The Times.

IRAN. Openings for qualified teachers with minimum of two years' experience for Infant and Junior School positions. Ability to play piano and handle all school-related activities necessary. Husband and wife teams and single teachers needed. Location, very isolated oil community in Iran. One year contracts with economy air transportation out and back. Salary and allowances $9,200 U.S. dollars per year, free furnished housing, no taxes. Applicants will be interviewed in London. Respond with resumés in first letter to Box 1674 S, The Times.

Merchant Taylors' School

Required for September 1976—
(a) Head of Physics Department
(b) Graduate to teach Physics throughout the school.

Accommodation available if required. Own salary scale.

Applications with curriculum vitae and names of two referees to the Headmaster, Merchant Taylors' School, Sandy Lodge, Northwood, Middx. HA6 2HT by March 4th.

SCHOOLMISTRESS FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for a Schoolmistress Fellowship for one a term during 1976-77. Candidates must be practising teachers involved in some sixth form work. Further particulars may be obtained from the Vice-President, New Hall, Cambridge, to whom applications should be sent not later than 31st March, 1976.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

SECRETARIAL

LANGUAGES

FLUENT FRENCH for Managing Director, W.1. Must be very presentable, poised and confident with good English shorthand. Salary £2,900 plus benefits.

FLUENT ITALIAN for W.1 offices of major Italian Company. Good English education. Age 22+. Very presentable and efficient. English shorthand. Salary in this friendly office is negotiable, a.a.e.

SPANISH and ITALIAN speaking person is required to deal with sales enquiries in W.1 office. Must be able to handle a 4 x 18 switchboard and to type. Salary £2,500 plus.

JUDY FARQUHARSON LTD.,
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TOP SEC. AT £3,000

Reach for the top in these prestige offices of this well-known organisation. As Sec. to the Managing Director you'll be greeting his visitors, booking appointments [illegible] handling his correspondence. Lovely big company benefits, and call Sandra Wren now on 831 7401.

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL

SECRETARY P.A.

for a young Director of Kensington Property Company. Smart offices and happy atmosphere. [illegible] Salary around £2,500, plus 3 weeks holiday [illegible]

MAYFAIR

Secretary P.A. required by Estate Agents, capable of undertaking all office, secretarial and administrative duties and working in a pleasant atmosphere. Three weeks holiday. Salary £2,400 p.a.

PHONE [illegible]

RECEPTIONIST/ TELEPHONIST TYPIST

Must be capable, resilient and cheerful. [illegible] Salary around £2,100. Call Peter Lewis [illegible]

TENNIS, ATHLETICS RIDING, ETC.

A young Secretary with some experience, good skills and sense of humour, is required to work on research projects for all sports. [illegible] Salary £2,[illegible]

BERNADETTE OF BOND ST. No. 55, next door to Fenwicks. [illegible]

WELL GROOMED P.A. for Senior U.S. Director of major international organisation. Capable of working under pressure [illegible] Ring Miss Kaye, Challoners, [illegible]

M.D.'s AIDE — [illegible]

FIGURES, FINANCE and [illegible]

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Secretary required for [illegible] Please telephone Nigel Briant, [illegible]

PARK LANE, W.1. Secretary P.A. working for Partners of Property Agents. Good shorthand typing speeds and general secretarial [illegible] Excellent salary. Please ring 01-493 [illegible]

PHONE TODAY! Secretaries, temp. [illegible] publishing, TV and solicitors. [illegible]

SECRETARY, with shorthand, for P.R. work. Tact and discretion an asset. £2,600.—Rand, 409 8401.

SEC. to Personnel Manager. [illegible] Slow shorthand. £2,700 [illegible]

SECRETARIAL

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

". . . All the paths of the Lord are mercy and truth unto such as keep his covenant and his testimonies."—Psalm 25:10.

BIRTHS

CORNES.—On February 21st, to Veronica (nee Savory) and John—a daughter (Celia Rachael).

FELL.—On 19th February to Jill (nee Warren) and William—a daughter and a son (Cecily Hester Katharine and Charles Cromwell William).

GALBRAITH.—On Feb. 18th, 1976, at Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, to Marion (nee Kennedy) and the Hon. David Galbraith—a daughter. Both well.

HANN.—On 20th February, in Bristol Maternity Hospital, to Karen and Richard—a daughter, a sister for Amolia.

HAY.—On February 20th to Rachel and Ben, a daughter.

KENNEDY.—On 20th February, 1976, at Canossa Hospital, Hong-kong to Annabel (nee Seccombe) and Christopher, a daughter.

KENT.—On February 19th, 1976, to Ann and David of Swilland, Ipswich—a daughter (Heather Louise), a sister for Wendy.

LESTER.—On 14th February, 1976, at King's College Hospital, to Lissa (nee Arkwright) and Igor Lester a son, Henry Charles, brother to Mylan and Anne.

MORLAND.—On February 20th, in Toronto, to Penelope (nee Gifford) and Hugh Morland—a son (Jake), 47, Thorncliffe Park Drive, Apartment 908, Toronto M4 HIJ 5.

PAKER.—On 19th February at University College Hospital to Ruth (nee Bateman) and Yakup—a son (Henry), brother for Jem and Adam.

SANNE.—On February 21st, at St. Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Linette (nee Hoogewerf) and Karl—a daughter.

SHEPPARD.—On February 21st to Jane and Sam Sheppard—a son, brother for Edward.

SOSKIN.—On 20th February at St. Teresa's Hospital, to Clare (nee Doubleday) and Nikolas, a daughter, Marina Alison Clare, sister for Alexander.

VICKERS.—On February 20th, at St. Thomas' Hospital, to Joanna (nee Monkman) and Roger—a son.

MARRIAGES

MARWOOD : BROWN.—On February 21st, 1976, in London, Roger Paul, only son of Mr and Mrs K. Marwood, of 25 Keynsham Rd., Cheltenham, to Suzanne Christine, only daughter of Mr and Mrs F. C. Brown of 115 Wilmot Way, Banstead, Surrey.

POGANY : HORRIDGE.—On 21st February, 1976, at Seal Church, Michael Pogany to Philippa Horridge.

WARMAN : JAMES.—On Friday, 20th February, at Birmingham, Michael John, elder son of Wilfrid John and Kathleen Warman, of Walsall, to Glenda Fiona, daughter of Arthur and Brenda James, of Sutton Coldfield.

DEATHS

BEECHER (nee Kennard).—On February 18th, peacefully in Bexhill, Winifred Ethel, widow of Tod Beecher. Funeral service Eastbourne Crematorium February 27th at 10.00 am. Flowers may be sent to Mummery, Bexhill.

BERNSTEIN.—On February 20th, 1976, peacefully, after a long illness, Dr. Hans Werner Bernstein, at his home in Purley, Surrey. Funeral service at Croydon Crematorium on Wednesday, February 25th, at 11 a.m. Flowers and inquiries to Ebbutt Funeral Service, Croydon. Tel.: 01-688 5555.

CHIVERS.—Suddenly, at Letchworth, Graeme M. Chivers, B.A. (Cantab). Funeral 12 noon, Feb. 24th, at Letchworth cemetery.

CUMMING.—On February 19th, as result of a road accident, Deryck Andrew Cumming, of Hereford, aged 32 years, husband of Gillian and father of Ewan and Kate. Funeral service will be held at Hereford Crematorium on Thursday, February 26th, at 2.30 p.m. If desired, flowers may be sent to Dawe Brothers, Hereford. Telephone 4066.

EARL.—On February 19th, 1976, James Ernest Earl, M.B.E., of 27 Wilton Close, Christchurch, Dorset, aged 80 years. Beloved husband of Nollie. Funeral service and cremation at Bournemouth Crematorium on Monday, March 1st at 11.45 a.m. Family flowers only, please, but if desired donations for Imperial Cancer Research Fund may be sent to Deric-Scott, Portman Lodge Funeral Home, 785 Christchurch Rd., Boscombe, Bournemouth.

GOETZ.—On 21st February, Ronald Edward Oliver, M.C., of Cadogan Square, London. Peacefully, aged 80. Devoted and adored husband of Isobel, father of Tim, step-father to Stirling and Angela and grandfather of Andrea and Paul. Funeral arrangements later. Enquiries to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 01-834 4624.

GREGORY - SMITH. — On 22nd February, 1976, in hospital, Henry Graham, aged 76, of Inverscaddle Cottage, Ardgour, Fort William, husband of the late Doris, father of Susan and Graham, step-father of Bridget, Paddy and Bill.

HARRIS.—On February 15th, 1976, peacefully, in a nursing home, Dorothy, aged 96, wife of the late L. Tatham Harris, I.C.S. (retired) C.S.I., very dear mother of Mrs. D. R. R. Hilliard Wismamollo, Frampton on Severn, Gloucester, and Mrs. R. J. Leycester-Roxby, loving grandmother and great grandmother. Service and committal was at Altrincham Crematorium, Thursday, February 19th. Donations if desired to the Hampshire Association for Care of the Blind.

JOHNSTONE, ROBIN TALBOT.—On 20th February, husband of Elsa.

LIDDELL.—On February 21st, very peacefully at his home, 3 Lincoln Court, Old Avenue, Weybridge, Surrey, Edward Mather, aged 73 years, a Freeman of the city of Newcastle upon Tyne. Adored husband of Eileen and very dearly loved father of Toddy and Pamela Mary and dear grandfather to his seven grandchildren. Fortified by the rites of holy church. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Heath Road, Weybridge, on Thursday, February 26, at 11 a.m. Family flowers only, please, to James and Thomas Ltd., Mill Road, Cobham, Surrey, by 9 a.m. on that day.

MACKNESS.—On February 20th, 1976, peacefully at All Hallows Convent, Bungay, Suffolk, Caroline, of Hillbay, Combe Florey, Taunton, friend of the late Joyce Embury. Funeral service on Thursday, 26th February, at St. Peter and Paul, Combe Florey, at 2.30 p.m., followed by cremation at Taunton Dean. Cut flowers only, please, to Hatcher & Sons Ltd., High St., Taunton.

MANSFIELD.—On 21st February, 1976, peacefully, Louise Annie Blanche, of Edgecombe Nursing Home, Newbury, Berks., aged 88, widow of Col. J. R. W. Mansfield R.E. Cremation at Reading, Thursday, 26th February, 1976, at 4 p.m. Flowers to Messrs Camp Hopson & Co., High St., Newbury, Berks.

MAUFE.—On 20th February, peacefully, at Shepherd's Hill, Buxted Sussex, Prudence Maufe (nee Stutchbury), widow of Sir Edward Maufe, R.A. architect, and mother of the late Gareth Maufe, aged 93.

MORRISON.—On 20th February, 1976, in London, Felice, much loved wife of Cyril. Funeral Thursday, 26th February. Cut flowers only to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 49 Marloes Road, W.8.

NEILSON.—On February 21st, 1976, in a nursing home, Edith Allen in her 87th year, widow of George Neilson.

ODDY.—On February 13th, 1976, in London, peacefully, Joy, much loved wife of Noel, mother of Julie, Vanessa, Jason and Virginia and only daughter of Leslie and Joan Coulos. Funeral at Thorpe Morieux, Suffolk, on Thursday, February 19th, 2.30 p.m. Flowers to W. A. Deacon, High St., Lavenham, Sudbury, Suffolk or donations to Cancer Research Campaign, 2, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1. "A vital creative genius inspired by her passionate love of all nature's beauty."

PASSMORE.—On February 20th, 1976, Rt. Rev. Nicholas Wilfrid Passmore, 8th Abbot of Downside, aged 68. Funeral at Downside Abbey, Thursday, February 26th, 2.30 p.m. R.I.P.

PETTIT.—On February 19th at King Edward VII Hospital, Midhurst, Gwyneth Dorothy, dear wife of Cecil Pettit. Cremation private. No flowers by request.

POLANYI.—On February 22nd, 1976, Michael Polanyi, F.R.S., of 22 Upland Park Road, Oxford. Beloved husband of Magda, father of John and George (deceased) and grandfather of Margaret and Michael. Funeral service at Oxford Crematorium, on Thursday next, February 26th, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers.

SCOTT.—On February 18, 1976, suddenly, Jack E., of Hadley Wood, Herts, dearly loved husband of Flora. No flowers or letters, please. Funeral private.

SPURLING.—On February 21st, at home, after a long illness, Terence Stephen, dearly loved husband of Joan and father of Martin and Andrew. Service at Shalford Parish Church, 10 a.m., on Wednesday, 25th February, followed by private cremation.

STEAD.—On Thursday, February 19th, Margaret (nee Gallimore) peacefully at home, beloved wife of Gilbert. Funeral at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Tadworth, on Friday, 27th February, 11.15 a.m. Flowers if wished to J. Murrey Bros., The Green, Tadworth, Surrey.

SWAN.—On 20th February, 1976, at Brecon House Nursing Home, Sherborne, Dorset, in her 97th year, Emily Louisa, wife of the late Sir Kenneth R. Swan, O.B.E., Q.C. Private cremation. Thanksgiving service 12 noon, 27th February at St. Thomas's, Woolton Hill, Newbury. No mourning, no flowers, by request, but donations, if desired, to St. Thomas's, Woolton Hill, c/o Canon R. O. Stephenson.

TAUNTON.—On 19th February, 1976, at Tunbridge Wells, Winifred Estelle wife of the late Rev. Edward Taunton, in her 103rd year. Cremation Tunbridge Wells, Thursday, 26th February, at 4 p.m. Flowers, not wreaths, to Groombridge, Undertaker, 25 Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells.

TEBB.—On February 21st, 1976, peacefully, at her daughter's home in London, Flora Tebb, M.A., L.L.D., in her 93rd year, dearly beloved mother of Marion White and the late Dewar Tebb C.A. Former Principal of The Glasgow High School for Girls. Funeral privately at Hillfoot, Bearsden. No flowers, please.

TUBBS.—On 21st February, Marjorie Betty, peacefully at home after a long illness borne with great courage. Beloved wife of Os, and greatly loved mother of Nigel and Jill. Organiser of Bart's flower shop for ten years. Cremation private. No flowers. Donations to Dept. of Oncology, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, EC1

TYLER.—On February 19th, peacefully Muriel, aged 93, widow of Hugh Griffin Tyler. Funeral private. Thanksgiving at Trelleck Church, 11 a.m. Saturday, 27th March.

WASON.—On February 21st, peacefully in Winchester, Winifred Mary (Freda), widow of Sydney Rigby Wason. Funeral private on Wednesday, February 25th. Family flowers only. Enquiries to John Steel & Son Ltd., Funeral Directors, Winchester 4655.

WRIGHT.—On February 20th, very peacefully in a Hove Nursing Home, Harold Wright, of Palmeira Square, Hove, husband of Ruby and father of Richard. Private cremation. No flowers but donations if desired to The Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

ODLING.—A memorial service will be held for Norman Odling, O.B.E., at St. Columba's Church, Pont St., S.W.1, on Wednesday, 25th February, at noon.

PONSONBY.—A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Col. Sir Charles Ponsonby will be held at St. Martin in the Fields on Wednesday, February 25, at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

STRAW.—In proud and undying memory of Deryck Herbert Straw, Captain, R.M., killed at Antwerp, Feb. 23, 1945.

101 SQUADRON.—
Fear no more the heat o' the sun,
Nor the furious winter's rages;
Thou thy worldly task hast done,
Home art gone and ta'en thy wages.

In respectful memory of all who were killed in the 2nd World War fighting against German tyranny, and with daily gratitude to Sgt. Allan, Sgt. Mortimer, Sgt. Slater, Sgt. Stephens, F.O. Stuart, Flt. Lieut. Watt, Sgt. Winstone of 101 Squadron, who died together on the night of February 23, 1945.
Quiet consummation have;
And renowned be thy grave!

APPLETON.—In loving memory of dear Dumps, for her birthday.

PHILIPPA.—6th February, 1945—23rd February, 1974. All sounds of life I held so thunderous sweet shade off to silence—all the motions drawn from Beauty in Action which spun audibly my brain round in a rapture have grown still.

WALKER-SMITH, SIR JONAH, died February 23, 1963. In grateful memory of a dearly loved father. "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

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LANGHAM LIFE BRITISH WOMEN'S SQUASH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP at Wembley Squash centre, Empire Way, Wembley, from 27 Feb. to 3 March, 1976.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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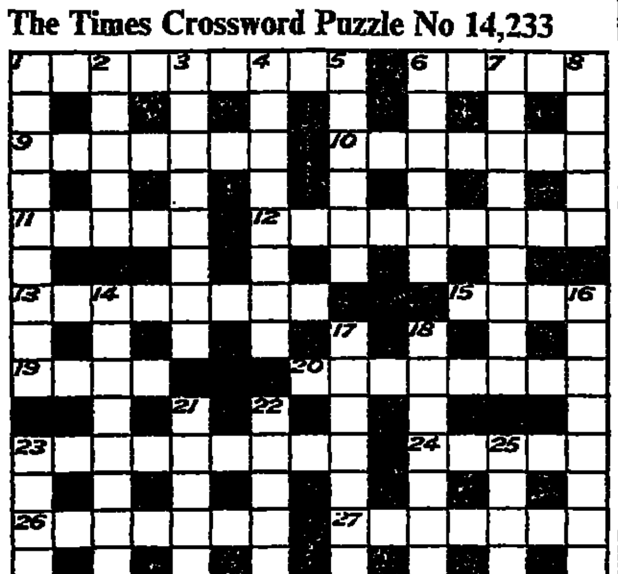
DO YOU drive a pre-1950 car daily? If so, I am interested in hearing from you with a view to publication of details about yourself and your car, and the satisfaction and problems of your motoring. Please send details of self and car to Box 3582 S, The Times.

AGE ACTION YEAR 1976. Please help to improve the quality of life of some needy and lonely old people, by making a donation or bequest to National Benevolent Fund for the Aged, 12 Liverpool Street, London, E.C.2.

GARFIELD TODD. — Please do not return to Rhodesia. The British public are behind you. You represent Rhodesia.—T.C.

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HIGH DRIVEN pheasants opportunity for exp. gun: see Sports and Recreation.
PADDLE TENNIS. Anyone know of this sport ? See Sport and Recreation.
NEW WAREHOUSE at Ipswich. See Commercial Warehouses.
MANGLES FOR SALE ! See For Sale.
UNFURNISHED FLAT. Little Venice, W.9—See Rentals.
RIEVA "Aquarama" sea boat.—See Yachts and Boats.
CHILDLESS PEOPLE may be interested in the National Conference of the Association of the Childless on Sunday, March 14th. The Conference will look at the opportunities as well as the problems of childlessness. For details write to: The Association for the Childless, 318 Summer Lane, Birmingham, B19 3RL.
BRIDGE.—Learn at Young Chelsea—See Services.
CAN YOU SPARE ONE Sunday afternoon a month? Contact needs volunteer drivers to take out lonely old people, 01-240 0630.
ARE YOU VERSATILE enough to join us ? See Secretarial Appts.
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY Careers Service: Careers Adviser.—See Public & Educational Appts.
PROFESSIONAL FAMILIES. Accommodation in London wanted. See Rentals.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS. PA Sec. See Secretarial Vacs.
C. S. LEWIS SOC. Interested in [illegible] Donald [illegible] 58 The Drive, Ilford, Essex.
GARAGE SPACES avail. W.1. See Rentals.
ELECTRICAL Commissioning Engineers—for overseas assignments.—See General Vacs.
SAILING HOSTESS for Greek Islands. See Non-Sec. Appts.
OVERSEAS VISITORS. Holiday flats, Belgravia.—See Rentals.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,233



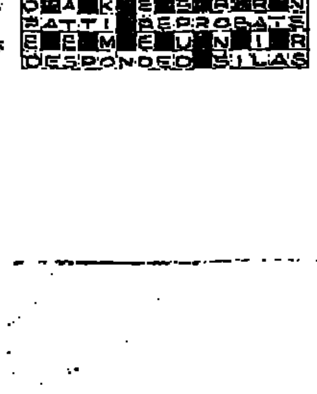
ACROSS

1 Dance given by naval officer (4, 5).
6 Handy bit of advice to a bed-maker (5).
9 Hart recollected many in the island (7).
10 Go out without being dismissed, say (7).
11 In the author's eyes, the Yahoo's master (5).
12 Diversion caused by goddess in Manet reproduction (9).
13 Gilpin's goal in Canada (8).
15 Guide in the mail (4).
19 The right type for a party (4).
20 Soldiers return polite refusal to join horseplay (8).
23 Douglas's austere unending work (5, 4).
24 Former branch employees ? (5).
26 Take action following fault found in stock (7).
27 Cats returned by fur garment company ? (7).
28 Rejected material for middle of speech (5).
29 Bloomers overlooked at board meeting ? (5, 4).

DOWN

1 Manuscript shows chief people in training (9).
2 Golf club without head, say (5).
3 Soup for a month ? That's about right (8).
4 Sister goes to school outside a market town (8).
5 Metal self-starter is to blame (6).
6 Does he make short work of his job ? (6).
7 Unregenerate girl minor (9).
8 For which "four young oysters hurried up, all eager" (5).
14 Nobleman goes round a Pacific archipelago (9).
16 Shows invoices ? (9).
17 This mistress has nothing to do with an all-nude show (8).
18 View many in toppers as eccentric (8).
21 Command an attack (6).
22 Filters four make notes (6).
23 Pay for revolver ? (5).
25 A new version of Coward, by himself (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,232



PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

ANNOUNCEMENTS

URGENT

Are there any kind friends willing to make short-term, interest-free loans to the Marie Curie Foundation to help finance the completion of two half-finished Homes for 100 terminal cancer sufferers ? Min. £5-Max. £½m. Guaranteed repayment at 6, 12 or 24 months or at 7 days' notice. Details from the Secretary, 124 Sloane Street, S.W.1. (01-730 9158).

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DO YOU WANT to learn about acting ? 5 day courses, Thorndike Theatre, Leatherhead and Theatre Studio, London. Syllabus 58 Hillsboro' Rd., London, S.E.22. 693 2161

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BUDGET HOLIDAYS. Athens £59, Corfu £59, Malaga £57, Gerona £59, Alicante £62, Rome £49, Milan £42 all incl.—Sunny Tours 01-727 3454. ATOL 304 B

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COTE D'AZUR.—Two double bedroomed apartment: swimming pool, from £70 p.w.—Oakhollow [illegible].

NORTH AMERICAN Indian objects and artifacts wanted. Box 2415 S The Times.

ALGARVE AGENCY.—1976 [illegible] book out now, [illegible] in scheduled flights ranging from £123 to £273 per person. A well-staffed luxury villa with a private pool and [illegible] Algarve beaches. [illegible] alternative to tourist hotels.—Algarve Agency, 61 Brompton Rd., London, S.W.3. 01-581 6211. ATOL 344B.

KIBBUTZ SCHEMES, ISRAEL. [illegible]

S. AMERICA low cost [illegible]

WHY PAY MORE ? [illegible] Airline Agents.

ITALIAN VILLA [illegible] Brochure [illegible] London.

SOUTH OF FRANCE [illegible] weekend in Cote d'Azur, Perpignon, March [illegible] only [illegible] half board [illegible] star hotel, [illegible] ATOL [illegible]

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL Paris, France v. Ireland, March 20th [illegible] inc.—[illegible] ATOL

UNMARRIED ? Ring Tina, 01-[illegible] for Singles Holiday [illegible]

FLIGHTS AND EXPEDITIONS Europe, Africa, Asia, Australasia [illegible] Kensington High St. [illegible] Airline Agents.

ECONOMY FLIGHTS WORLDWIDE TRAVEL CENTRE (London) [illegible] Oxford St. W.1. [illegible] ATOL 113B.

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